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PEABODY MUSEUM OF AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY
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VOL. IX

A MAYA GRAMMAR

WITH BIBLIOGRAPHY AND APPRAISEMENT
OF THE WORKS NOTED

BY

ALFRED M. TOZZER

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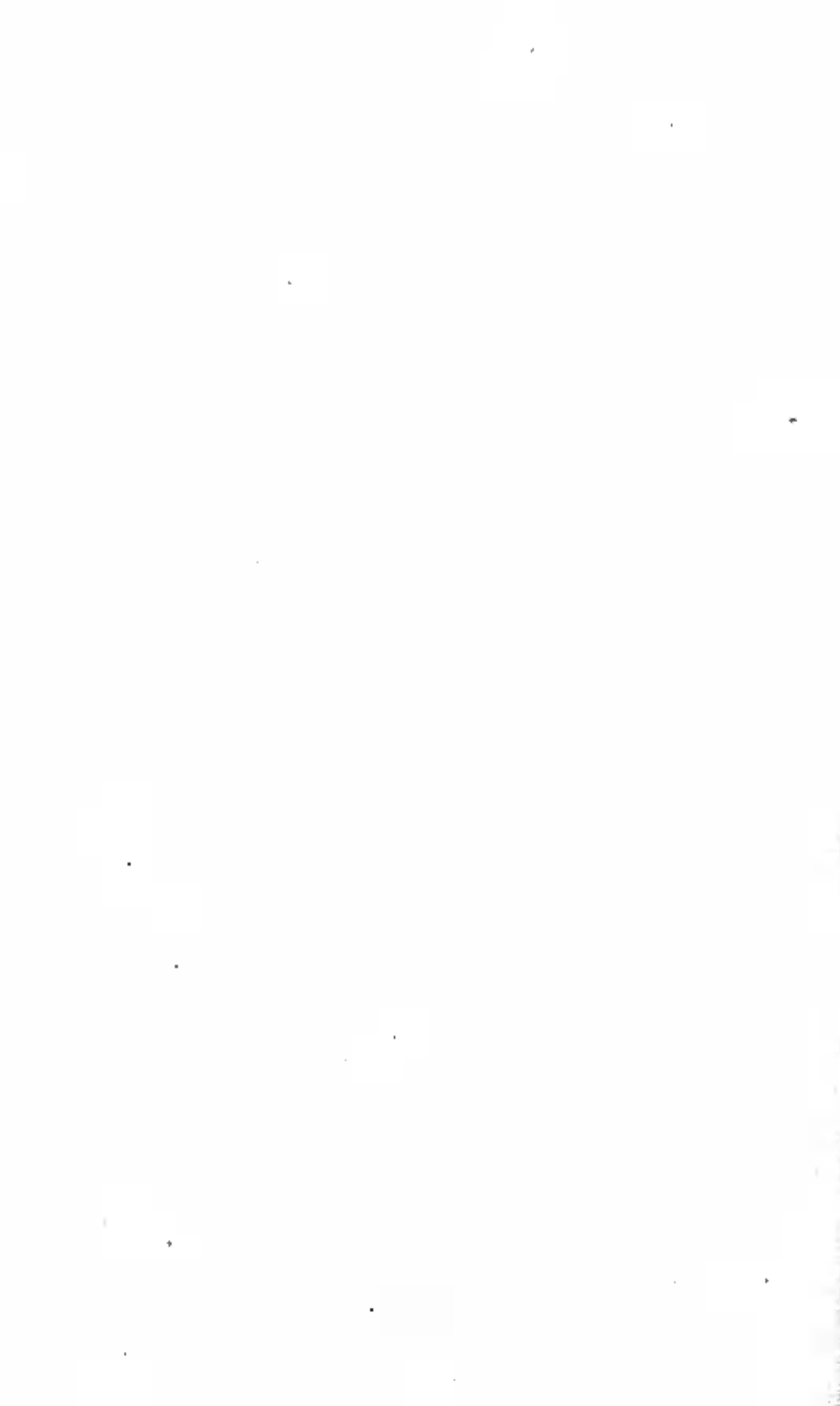
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TO THE MEMORY OF
CHARLES P. BOWDITCH
1842-1921

THAT GREATEST OF ALL FRIENDS IN MAYA RESEARCH
THROUGH WHOSE INITIATIVE
AND AID THIS VOLUME HAS BEEN MADE POSSIBLE





PREFACE

As the first recipient of the Travelling Fellowship in American Archaeology of the Archaeological Institute of America, I spent the winters of the years 1901-1902 to 1904-1905 in Yucatan, Chiapas, and Tabasco, Mexico, and northern Guatemala.¹

A report on the ethnological work of this Fellowship was published as a special paper of the Archaeological Institute of America, "A Comparative Study of the Mayas and Lacandones," (New York, 1907, xx, 195 p., xxix plates). In that report (p. v) a promise was made that the linguistic part of the work undertaken under the Fellowship would be published later. The long-delayed fulfillment of this promise is the present study of the Maya language. The permission of the Archaeological Institute, through its President, has kindly been given to have this work published by the Peabody Museum.

I can do no better than repeat what I said in 1907 regarding my obligations. "I desire at this time to express my appreciation and thanks to the three original members of the Committee on American Archaeology, Mr. Charles P. Bowditch, Chairman, Professor F. W. Putnam, and Professor Franz Boas. To Mr. Bowditch, through whose initiative and aid the Travelling Fellowship in American Archaeology was founded, and to Professor Putnam,² both of whom have given unsparingly of their time in advice and counsel both before and during the four years of the Fellowship, and to Dr. Boas, who has been of great aid in his advice on the linguistic side of the work, I am deeply grateful."

These obligations are quite as heavy today as they were in 1907. Dr. Boas has continued to give me valuable aid and it is owing to the never-ending interest and generosity of Mr. Charles P. Bow-

¹ For brief reports of the work of the Fellowship, see *American Journal of Archaeology*, 2d series, supplement, v. 6 (1902), p. 2-4; v. 7 (1903), p. 45-49; v. 8 (1904), p. 54-56; v. 9 (1905), p. 45-47.

² Professor Putnam has died since this paragraph was first written. His death took place on August 14, 1915.

ditch that the Peabody Museum has been able to bring this study out as a Paper of the Museum.

I also wish at this time to thank some of my many friends in Yucatan who aided me throughout the time I was there. Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Thompson and Mr. and Mrs. William James of Merida gave me abundantly of their generous hospitality. I have spoken in another place of my obligations to the late Señor Don Audomaro Molina and to Señor Don Juan Martínez Hernández.

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PART I
GRAMMAR

PART I

GRAMMAR

INTRODUCTION

MAYA STOCK. *Location.* The Maya linguistic stock stands with Nahuatl ■ the two most important languages of Middle America. With the exception of the Huastecan region, north of Vera Cruz on the Panuco River, the territory occupied by the Maya speaking peoples is practically continuous, including the greater part of the two southernmost states of Mexico, Chiapas and Tabasco, the peninsula of Yucatan which is composed of the Mexican states of Yucatan and Campeche, the Mexican territory of Quintana Roo, and British Honduras, Guatemala, and the northern part of Honduras. The Maya territory in Guatemala is broken up by islands of Nahuatl speaking people and by a few independent stocks such as Xinca.

The geographical unity of the Maya speaking peoples is remarkable when one takes into consideration the colonies of Nahuatl speaking peoples scattered along the Pacific coast of Central America even as far south as the Isthmus of Panama. The Mayas seem to have been content to remain very much in one place and it is evident that it was not their general custom to send out colonies to distant parts of the country. Moreover the wandering of the Mayas among themselves in the comparatively small territory occupied by them is not shown by investigation to have been great.

Most of the dialects of the Maya seem to have been identified with certain localities from the time of the earliest Spanish records down to the present. There does not seem to have been that shifting of population which ■ might naturally expect. The geographical conditions may have had something to do with this seeming lack of mingling of the people of one dialect with those of another. The peninsula of Yucatan is comparatively isolated from the rest of the Maya territory and the dialect spoken there is very

■

little changed ■ far as can be made out from the earliest times of which we have records. The various mountain ranges in the south often render communication difficult and a mountain system often separates distinct linguistic differences as regards dialects of the Maya. Geography cannot, however, in all cases explain the freedom of mixture of two dialects occupying neighboring territory.

Spanish speaking people are found in almost all parts of the country occupied by the Mayas and their influence has, of course, been very great in changing the native dialects. The Indians in most cases have picked up enough Spanish to make themselves intelligible in ■ parts of the country. When intercourse is to be carried on between the people speaking two different dialects of Maya, Spanish is usually the medium. This may explain in part the distinct dialectic areas still to be made out.

The Maya stock has no affiliation as far ■ can be made out with any other language of Mexico or Central America. Some authorities claim that the Zapotec is nearer akin to Maya than it is to Nahuatl. Maya is morphologically distinct from the latter.

Dialects. The Maya stock has a large number of dialects which may be divided according to their structure into a certain number of groups. Stoll's classification (1884) is the most satisfactory one and it has been followed in the main here.¹ The different divisions are as follows:

1. Maya group proper including the Maya of Yucatan, the Itza ■ Peten, the Lacandone and possibly the Mopan dialects.
2. Tzentel or Tzeltal group including the Tzentel, Chontal of Tabasco, Tzotzil, Chafabab, and Chol (Cholti and Chorti) dialects.²
3. Mam group including the Mam, Ixil, and Aguacateca dialects.³
4. Quiche group including the Quiche, Cakchiquel, Tzutubil, and Uspanteca dialects.
5. Pokom ■ Pokonchi group including the Kekchi, Pokoman and Pokonchi dialects.

¹ For other classifications, see p. 158-160.

² Sapper (1897, p. 392) makes ■ Chol group including Chontal, Chorti, and Chol. Gates (1920, p. 606) also makes ■ separate group of Cholti and Chorti.

³ Gates (1920, p. 606) also includes ■ this group Solomeca, Jazaltaca, Chuje, Chicomucelteca, and Motozintleca.

6. Huasteca.¹

A further classification can be made based on the **■** of the pronoun. In the Maya, Tzeltal and Mam groups the verbal pronoun is a suffix: in the Quiche and Pokom groups this pronoun is a prefix.²

The relative antiquity of the various dialects is a subject which has not received much study. The great length of time necessary for the development of these dialects from a mother-tongue must be taken into consideration not only from a linguistic but also from an archaeological point of view.³

MAYA DIALECT. Location. The language treated in this paper is the Maya dialect of the Maya linguistic stock.⁴ This dialect is spoken by the natives of the entire peninsula of Yucatan, a larger territory than that occupied by any of the other dialects. This idiom is commonly regarded **■** the purest of all the Maya dialects owing to the isolation of Yucatan.⁵ The language may show a certain pureness and stability lacking in other places where the Maya stock is spoken but there is little reason to suppose that the Maya dialect **■** the most primitive and that it was from a language such as is spoken in Yucatan that all the other Maya dialects have sprung. Investigations have not gone far enough into the comparative morphology of the Maya for us to ascribe with certainty a primordial character to any of the various dialects. It is com-

¹ Sapper (1905, p. 9) has the Chicomuceloca of southeastern Chiapas as a dialect of the Huasteca. He also gives here the approximate number speaking the various dialects.

² Compare Selser, 1887. The page references throughout this paper to this work of Selser apply to the 2d edition, published in v. 1 of his collected works.

³ Stoll (1894, p. 157) estimates the period of 2000 years **■** the shortest time required to explain the difference between Maya and Cakchiquel.

⁴ Henceforth when speaking of the Maya, the dialect alone will be understood unless the term Maya stock is employed.

⁵ Berendt (1878, p. 7) writes in this connection, "The Maya language proper (Mayathan) is spoken through the whole peninsula of Yucatan, the ancient name of which was Maya. It is the purest and, at present, the most highly developed of all the languages of the family, and is used not only by the Indians, but also by the greater part of the white and *mestizo* population; in the interior of Yucatan I have met with white families who do not understand one word of Spanish. The Maya language is likewise generally used in writing and in printing books of instruction and devotion."

monly supposed, however, that Huasteca shows evidences of greatest age with Mam second in point of time.

No attempt will be made in this study to treat the comparative aspects of the Maya dialect with other dialects of this stock.¹

Hieroglyphic Writing. In the treatment of the Maya language I shall omit completely any discussion of the phonetic character of the Maya hieroglyphics. There is reason to suppose that there is a number of distinct symbols in the hieroglyphic writing of Central America which denote certain phonetic characters of the Maya speech.² For the purpose of this paper, however, the Maya will be regarded as a language unrecorded up to the time of the Conquest.

A complete elucidation of the hieroglyphic inscriptions will probably be impossible until an advance has been made in our acquaintance with the phonetic elements in the composition of the glyphs. Within recent years our knowledge in this respect has not advanced at all in comparison with the gains made in deciphering the numerical parts of the hieroglyphic writing. A successful correlation of the Maya language and the Maya hieroglyphs holds out a prospect of the greatest interest and importance from the point of view of Maya research.³

Written Maya. The Spaniards found the natives speaking the Maya language. Their missionaries throughout New Spain easily recognized the impossibility of accomplishing any work in christianizing the people without first learning the native languages. This they set about doing in every ■■■■ and many of the Spanish Padres became proficient in the languages of the conquered peoples.⁴

¹ Seler (1887) has successfully attempted this. See also the works of Charencey.

² See Bowditch, 1910, p. 254-258 for a discussion of this point.

³ It is needless to comment here on the "Landa Alphabet" and its failure to produce the results hoped for.

⁴ Zavala (1896, p. iv, v) gives the following quotations from the records of the Third Mexican Council which considered affairs relating to Yucatan. I give these verbatim ■■■■ quoted by Zavala although the Latin is incorrect in several places. "*Clericos in regionibus Indorum beneficia cum onere obtinentes in materna eundem regionum lingua examinent, Episcopi, et quos repererint lingue hujusmodi ignaros, sex mensium spatio prefinito, ad discendam linguam compellant, admonentes eos, quatenus elapso termino, si linguam hujusmodi non didicerint, beneficium quod obtinent, ipso facto, vacabit, et alteri de eo fiet pro-*

One of the first acts was to record the native languages phonetically ■ nearly ■ they could with the Spanish characters at their command. It ■ impossible to write down many of the sounds occurring in the different native dialects with the Spanish letters and, in some cases, arbitrary signs or marks were adopted to designate these sounds as, in the Maya, the inverted c (◌) was early used as the sign for a ts sound frequent in the language.

The natives soon learned to write their own languages, which hitherto had been unrecorded, by using the same Spanish characters and the signs adopted by the Spaniards. To their ability in this line we owe many valuable documents connected with the native culture of the country, manuscripts written in the native language but with Spanish characters.¹

Early grammars on Latin model. The Spanish priests did not stop with translations of documents into the native languages but they wrote grammars and collected vocabularies as well. These grammars and dictionaries exist in great numbers. There is hardly ■ dialect spoken in Mexico ■ Central America that has not some sort of a grammar dealing with the structure of the language. The difficulty met with in using these grammars written by the Spanish is the same as that found wherever a primitive language has been studied and recorded along the lines and with the corresponding forms found in Spanish, Latin, or some other Indo-European grammar. The Spanish priest thought he had successfully written a grammar of ■ native language if he had found forms in that lan-

visio. . . . In quo, et in Regula decima octava Cancellaria Apostolica continetur Episcoporum onerantur." (Lib. III, Tit. 1 De doctr. curæ, V.)

"La Regla decima octava, dice Arrillaga, es la vigesima que estampó Murillo en el tit. de Institutionibus, num. 82; y en ella se prescribe que la provisión de algún beneficio parroquial, hecha en alguna persona que no sepa el idioma de sus feligreses, ni pueda explicarse en él, aun cuando proceda del mismo Papa, sea nula ■ de ningún valor" (Notas al Cons. III max.).

"§0. Item solui, quod si contingat, ipsum (Urbanus VIII) alicui personæ de parochiali Ecclesia, vel quocvis alio beneficio excoꝛdium curæ animarum parochianorum quomodolibet habente, provideret, nisi ipse persona intelligat, & intelligibiliter loqui sciat idioma loci, ubi Ecclesia, vel beneficium huiusmodi consistit, provisio, seu mandatum, & gratia deuper, quoad parochialem Ecclesiam, vel beneficium huiusmodi, nullius sint roboris vel momenti."

¹ The Books of Chilam Balam (p. 182) are examples of Maya texts written by the natives phonetically.

guage to correspond to every term in his Spanish grammar. The desire to find words which fitted the different categories of thought expressed in his own grammar often outweighed his keenness in realizing that many grammatical forms used in Spanish could not be properly expressed in the native language. Parallels were sought for every form in the Spanish or Latin. The investigators usually found some native term which seemed to them to conform to the same expression in their own language. If a native did not seem able at first to give words for the pluperfect tense in his language, the more one insisted that there must be such forms the sooner the native would give something which superficially seemed to be a pluperfect.

The whole difficulty lies in the fact that it is impossible to build up a grammar of a primitive language by following a Latin or Spanish model.¹ This rigid adherence to such a model leads to two defects. Forms are given the investigator, often after repeated questioning, which only vaguely express corresponding forms in Spanish or Latin. These are often unnatural and are compounded so as to express in a most artificial way the idea desired. The second defect is the greater scores of native expressions are entirely overlooked and are never recorded in the early grammars as there are no forms corresponding to them in Latin.

The Spanish missionary did not realize that the different categories of a grammar of a primitive language are entirely different

¹ Palma y Palma (1901, p. 159) in criticizing Beltrán's grammar expresses the same idea. "*Fray Pedro de Beltrán, el mejor autor de gramática maya, hay que admitir que la carencia de un signo propio en el idioma para la expresión de los verbos eustantivos es efectiva. Tan hábil en la lengua como diestro en el latín, se esforzó en calcar su Arte del idioma maya a la gramática de la de Virgilio, sin tener en cuenta el genio y diversidad de índole de cada una. De aquí sus errores en esto y en otras cosas de que no me es posible hablar, lo que no desdica en nada su talento que me es tanto más grato reconocer, cuanto que el P. Beltrán fué yucateco nato y todo el vigor de su entendimiento claro se desarrolló en las aulas de su suelo nativo al cual prestó un gran servicio con su obra que da á conocer mejor que ninguna otra, una de las más ricas lenguas americanas que se acaba y desaparecerá quizá pronto.*"

Berendt (1878, p. 5) writes in this connection, "A striking instance of this method is presented by the Spanish grammarians, who, in treating the aboriginal languages, are particularly bent upon finding similarities or concordances with the Spanish or Latin grammar, and, if they do not find them, frequently invent them."

from those of an Indo-European language. The only possible method of approach to the study of a primitive language is an analytical one, working out the different thought units and the methods of expressing these entirely divorced from any model based on Latin or Spanish lines.¹

This difference in categories will be seen at many places in the following pages. Here it is only necessary to point out a few of these differences. The distinction between the noun and the verb is vague in many of the Maya stems — many verbs are really nouns and used with the possessive pronoun as the subject. Time particles attached to the nominal pronoun are entirely overlooked in the early grammars. There is no true case in Maya except in the pronoun where we find only the nominal pronoun used as the subject and as a possessive and the verbal pronoun used as an object. No gender is expressed except that particles are found denoting the sex of the actor in the "*nomen actoris*." The inclusive and exclusive forms for the plural are found in the pronoun.

Maya is a polysynthetic or incorporating language where a prenominal subject of the verb is always expressed. Maya follows, in general, the same methods of expression as those found in the greater number of American languages. From the point of view of lexicography it is distinct from any of the other languages spoken in Mexico or Central America. It is therefore in its structure alone that it corresponds to other American languages.

In the analytical treatment of the grammar I desire, as Boas² expresses it, to present the data "as though an intelligent Indian was going to develop the forms of his own thought by analysis of his own form of speech."

Grammars of Coronel, San Buenaventura, and Beltran. In spite of many omissions and forms which are more or less artificial, the old Spanish grammars are of distinct service in understanding the language. I have made frequent reference to these grammars in the footnotes when my forms differ from those given by them.

There are three early grammars of the language which are worthy of special mention, that of Coronel, published in 1620, that of San

¹ For a masterly treatment of this point of view, see Boas, *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, Bulletin 40, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, 1911. Introduction, p. 5-63.

² *Op. cit.*, p. 81.

Buenaventura in 1684, and that of Beltran de Santa Rosa in 1746.¹

The first grammar to be written on the Maya language ■ by Villalpando, one of the first Catholic priests to arrive in Yucatan. He died in 1551 or 1552. His work ■ never published and the manuscript has disappeared.² This grammar, with additions by Landa, ■ probably the basis of Coronel's work.³ The latter starts with the pronouns giving nothing on the phonetics which are treated by both San Buenaventura and Beltran.

It is quite evident that San Buenaventura based his work almost entirely on that of Coronel. The examples in Maya given to illustrate the different parts of the grammar are often identical with those given by Coronel. There are, in fact, only a very few cases where San Buenaventura has material not to be found in Coronel. The list of particles (fols. 20-37) given by San Buenaventura contain many not listed by Coronel. Coronel, on the other hand, has many not given by San Buenaventura. Coronel also discusses the optative which is not mentioned by San Buenaventura and he gives a much fuller treatment of the subjunctive than that given by San Buenaventura. The latter's work, written about 1675, was published in 1684, 64 years after that of Coronel. There is no internal evidence that the language had changed during that time.

Beltran called San Buenaventura, "*el Protomaestro del Idioma Yucateco*." He was not aware of the grammars of Villalpando, Landa, and of Coronel when he wrote his work.⁴ Beltran follows San Buenaventura in using the same verbs for his paradigms but he has ■ large amount of new material in his grammar and often refers to what he considers mistakes in San Buenaventura's work. In every way Beltran's grammar should be considered by far the best of the three printed early treatises ■ Maya. His qualifications for writing a grammar ■ many ■ he himself states.⁵ He

¹ For full discussion of the different editions of these grammars, see p. 163-166.

² For ■ list of the large number of authorities whose works have been lost see p. 151-153.

³ Beltran, 1859 ed., p. 242. Hereafter references to Beltran will be to this edition.

⁴ See Beltran, p. 242.

⁵ § 148, "*Para exponer al público mi dictamen (habiendo de asentar mis conjugaciones diversas de las del R. P. Fr. Gabriel (San Buenaventura)) necesario*

was a native of Yucatan, grew up among the Indians and lived among them practically all his life. San Buenaventura, on the other hand, was a Frenchman and probably lived almost exclusively with Spanish speaking people in Merida.

It has already been pointed out that there are practically no differences between the Coronel and San Buenaventura grammars. Beltran, on the other hand, finds much to differ with in the language as he records it and as given by San Buenaventura.¹ The differences between the present author's version of the grammar and that of Beltran and of the other grammarians will be noted throughout the paper.

There are four possible explanations for these differences:

1. Time.
2. Mistakes of each of the authors in question.
3. Omissions due to following the Latin model.
4. Difference in locality where the data were collected.

Beltran's work, written in 1742, was published in 1746, 62 years after that of San Buenaventura (1684) and 126 years after that of Coronel (1620). It has been pointed out that the grammars of Coronel and San Buenaventura do not differ in substance and yet presumably each recorded the language as spoken at or near the time they were published, 64 years apart. The question may then be asked, did 62 more years cause the differences in the idiom noted by Beltran from that of the time of San Buenaventura? Again, are the differences noted in the language as spoken today

es dar las razones, que me asisten para esto, que parece cosa nueva. Es, pues, la primera que siendo yo hijo de esta provincia, criado entre estos naturales y habiendo habitado con ellos una montañita yerma, predicándoles, confesándoles, instruyéndoles y con ellos de continuo en su idioma confabulando, de modo que se me llegó a olvidar mucho de los vocablos castellanos; y estando juntamente instruido del Arte gramático latino, me es preciso confesar que entiendo con claridad sus períodos y que conozco con evidencia en que cláusulas no concuerda su modo de hablar con el común modo; y también donde pueden no regir bien las reglas que se pueden dar para instrucción de los que quisieren sin error aprender su idioma."

¹ Beltran, 1869 ed. in his "Prologo al Lector" written, "Para este fin, queriendo facilitar mas este negocio; lei el Arte del R. P. F. Gabriel de San Buenaventura, de Nacion Frances, Proto-Maestro de este Idioma, y hasta hoy el unico, que dió su Arte a la prensa: en donde habiendo yo hallado muchos yerros de imprenta, falta de muchas reglas, y reglas, que ya prescribieron por el contrario uso; me determiné a formar un nuevo Arte, con el designio de proseguir haciendo un vocabulario y otras cosas curiosas, y necesarias."

and that of Beltrán's epoch due to the factor of time? Languages, we are told, never stand still and when we take into consideration the steady advance of the Spanish language we do well to pause before stating that time is not a great factor in causing these differences. I consider, however, that time has played a relatively small part. Those differences pointed out by Beltrán in his criticism of San Buenaventura's grammar are undoubtedly, due for the most part, to mistakes in the observation of the earlier grammarian.¹ This point will be made clearer in the comments made later on the specific statements of Beltrán, San Buenaventura, and Coronel.²

The differences I found in the Maya as now spoken in Yucatan from the forms given by Beltrán are, with some few exceptions, due, it seems to me, to the rigid adherence to the Latin model observed by Beltrán. My points of difference with Beltrán are comparatively few when everything is taken into consideration. The additional data presented here are due to the breaking away from the Latin model and carrying on observations from a different angle of approach.³ It should be clearly understood that I refer here to

¹ Beltrán states that some of his criticisms of San Buenaventura are due to the changes of time. He writes as follows (§ 49) "*Para conocer á qué conjugación pertenece cada verbo, se advierte que estas son cuatro, número á que las redujo el R. P. Fr. Gabriel de S. Buenaventura, Religioso nuestro y Francés de nación, Protomaestro de este Arte, formando el suyo (que á la Imprenta dió) verdaderamente con gran trabajo y elegancia: regravado por la conocida utilidad que nos dejó su magisterio; pero como no todo lo pudo andar, nos dejó que advertir algo, y porque los tiempos mudan las cosas, será preciso que haga yo algunas notas cuando sean necesarias.*" This statement is flattering to San Buenaventura and was evidently meant to be so. In the specific objections given throughout Beltrán's text it is clear that he considers San Buenaventura to have made actual mistakes in recording the language. The fact that he states that he was brought up among the natives (§ 148) and that San Buenaventura — a Frenchman brings out clearly his own idea that he was the better fitted to write a Maya grammar.

² The reader will note that I have endeavored to point out in footnotes the main points where I differ from the old grammarians on the one hand and modern writers such as Seler, Palma y Palma, and Lopes, on the other.

³ Brinton (1882, p. 35, 36) writes on this point, "I must, however, not omit to contradict formally an assertion made by the traveller Waldeck, and often repeated, that the language has undergone such extensive changes that what was written a century ago is unintelligible to a native of today. So far is this from the truth that, except for a few obsolete words, the narrative of the Conquest, written more than three hundred years ago, by the chief Pech, which

grammatical structure and not to vocabulary. In the latter respect the change has been far greater.¹

There remain to be examined the differences due to the locality where the material was collected. There are no data to identify the place where Coronel did his work on Maya. San Buenaventura was connected with the Convent of San Francisco in Merida.² The name of the Indian who gave him most of the facts regarding the language is known but we are not aware, as Beltran points out, whether or not this Indian was a native of Merida.³

Beltran was at the Convent of San Pedro y San Pablo at Tiab in the former province of San José. This town, now called Teabo, is in the present District of Tekax, about half way between Tekax and Peto. It is very probable that the material for his grammar was collected in this vicinity.⁴ A contrast should be made between a practically pure Maya population ■ towns such as Teabo and a mixed population such as is found at Merida.

I print in this volume, could be read without much difficulty by any educated native.⁵

¹ ■ in this connection the discussion of the translation of old Maya texts, p. 114.

² According to the *Aprobacion del Br. Juan Gomez Briseño* in San Buenaventura's grammar, the latter was "Religioso del Orden del Señor S. Francisco, Distinguido habitual Guardian del Convento del Señor S. Francisco de la Ciudad de Merida y Lector en el Idioma Yucatheco."

³ Beltran (§ 50) writes, "El R. P. fué Autor primero . . . y lo enseñó todo á los Indios de esta Provincia, fué un Indio llamado Kinchahau, y por otro nombre Tzanná. Noticia que debemos á dicho R. P. Gabriel, y trae en su Colepino lit. K. Verb. Kinchahau, fol. 390, vult.; mas no dice como adquirió este Indio tal Idioma; ■ de aquí se infiere que el Idioma de esta Provincia era otro y muy distinto."

⁴ Brasseur de Bourbourg (1871, p. 28) writes, "Le père Beltran de Santa-Rosa Maria étoit natif de Mérida de Yucatan, où il prit, dès sa jeunesse, l'habit de Saint François, Profitant des travaux faits avant lui, et en particulier de ceux du père Gabriel de Saint Bonaventura, il composa sa Grammaire, dans le temps qu'il enseignait la langue maya au monastère principal de San-Benito de sa ville natale, dont les grandes ruines recouvrent aujourd'hui celles de l'antique demeure des pontifes d'Ahkum-Caan." There seems little doubt that Brasseur de Bourbourg is mistaken in thinking that Beltran's Grammar was written in Merida. There is published in the grammar the *Censura* of Miguel Leal de Las Alas, *Predicador* of the Province of San José and of Pedro Martín, *Predicador* at Tiab together with the *Licencia* of Juan Esteban Pizelo of the Province of San José. These add weight to the supposition that Beltran wrote his work when he was at the Convent of San Pedro y San Pablo at Tiab, the present Teabo.

Palma y Palma, who collected his material in Merida, writes of the language as spoken in the east, where Beltran lived, ■ especially given to contractions.¹ The ■ of contractions marks the main change in the language as recorded here and that used by the Lacandonese. It is probable that simple phonetic variations and ■ difference in the use of the contracted forms alone distinguish the Maya of these two widely separated localities.² The changes in the language in the peninsula itself seem to be correspondingly few and consist for the most part, of ■ favorite use of ■ or more possible variations in expression. These variations are commonly known by everyone. Slightly different pronunciations of the sounds are to be noted. The language structurally does not seem to differ much in the whole peninsula.

It is possible to sum this question up by saying that, whereas the vocabulary has changed greatly owing to the more extended use of Spanish and the corresponding loss of Maya words, there seem to be comparatively few differences in the fundamental characteristics of the language, the structure remaining practically unchanged ■ far ■ can be made out from ■ comparison of the language ■ spoken in the early days of the Spanish Conquest and that spoken today in the smaller towns and away from the large centers of population.

Maya of present time. As noted in a previous study of the ethnology of the Mayas³ one very interesting fact ■ out in connection with the Maya language of Yucatan, a fact noted by all historians and writers on the inhabitants of the peninsula. The Maya language has withstood with amazing stability the entrance of the Spanish tongue into the country. The language is still ■ important factor to be taken into consideration when dealing with this people. Maya is the language spoken by the natives in the large cities quite ■ much ■ in the thinly populated regions. Even the natives who have ■ good knowledge of Spanish almost invariably ■ Maya when conversing with one another and some absolutely

¹ Palma y Palma (p. 179), "Un y lló, son contracciones mds usadas en el Oriente constituyendo uno de los distintivos del lenguaje y estilo en aquella parte del país donde vivió largos años de misionero y predicador el P. Beltran 'hasta casi olvidar el castellano,' como él mismo pone en el prólogo de su gramática."

² For further details in this point, see p. 27.

³ Towner, 1907, p. 36.

refuse to speak anything else, clinging to their own tongue with the greatest devotion.¹

So general is the use of the native tongue in the peninsula that in some places in the small interior towns it is sometimes difficult to find one who can carry on a continued conversation in Spanish although most of the younger generation understand it when spoken. It is curious to note the varying differences in the tenacity of the mother tongue in various parts of Mexico and Central America. In many isolated places throughout the whole region the native languages still continue to be used. But in most cases with close contact the native tongue has given way to Spanish. Contact, however, since the very earliest days of the Conquest has not had this influence on the Maya of Yucatan and this still remains the language of the country.

On many of the large plantations, Maya is spoken exclusively and the *mayordomos* ■ it invariably in speaking to the natives. The Spanish priests when making their visits through the small towns preach their sermons in Maya.

Modern Maya Grammars. I have attempted to give in the Appraisalment (Part III) a full discussion of what I consider to be the relative merits of the many writers on the Maya dialect. It is, therefore, only necessary here to say a few words concerning the modern works to which reference is made in the main body of this paper. The grammar of Ruz (1844) ■ of very slight value. The work of Selser (1887), although based entirely on the early grammars, is the first attempt ever made to explain the structure of the language. The book of Palma y Palma (1901), although following the lines of the older grammarians, contains a great deal of new and valuable material. The grammars of Zavala (1896) and of Pacheco Cruz (1912) should be mentioned here. The best modern grammar is that of Lopez Otero (1914).

¹ Compare Brinton (1882, p. 27-28) who writes, "It has been observed that foreigners, coming ■ Yucatan, ignorant of both Spanish and Maya, acquire a conversational knowledge of the latter more readily than of the former." He quotes Garcia y Garcia (1865, p. lxxv) who writes on this point, "*La lengua castellana es mas dificultosa que la Maya para la gente adulta, que no ha mamado con la leche, como lo ha enseñado la experiencia en los extranjeros de distintas naciones, y en los negros bozales que ■ han radicado en esta provincia, que mas facilmente han aprendido la Maya que la castellana.*"

The late Señor Don Audomaro Molina of Merida, Yucatan, was probably one of the best Maya scholars of the present time. He partially completed the difficult task of revising for publication the Motul dictionary. Unfortunately he published nothing on the language.

One of his pupils, however, Daniel Lopez Otero, notes in his *Gramatica Maya*¹ that he is under obligations to Señor Molina who taught him the greater part of the rules he uses in his work.

Mention should be made of another Maya scholar, Señor Don Juan Martínez Hernández of Merida, who has worked for many years on the Maya language and, more especially, on the Books of Chilam Balam and on Maya chronology. His valuable writings are listed in the Bibliography. I am under deep obligations to him for encouragement in this work and more especially for his willingness to read the proof and to suggest changes in the text of this paper.

All Maya scholars are very greatly indebted to Mr. William Gates of Point Loma, California, through whose energy and acumen large stores of material in the Maya language have been made available to students. Further mention of this work is made in Part III (p. 148-149).

Provenance of material discussed. The greater part of the linguistic material used in this study was obtained from Benito Can, a native of Valladolid, a town in northeastern Yucatan. The Spaniards under Montejo founded this city in 1543 upon the site of the native town of Saki. During the early days of the Spanish occupation the city arose to ■■■■ prominence. It was and is, even to this

¹ Lopez (1914, p. 5) writes in this connection, "*Tampoco he pretendido conquistar honores que no merezco, sino rendir este humilde recuerdo de gratitud y admiración a mi ilustrado y muy querido maestro, don Audomaro Molina Solís (q. d. D. g.) de quien he aprendido la mayor parte de las reglas que, en esta desahogada obrilla, hallará el indulgente lector que se dignare leerla. Si el Maestro viviera, no me ocuparía en escribir nada acerca de este idioma; pero habiendo fallecido sin haber realizado la noble idea, por él acariciada, de dar a luz una gramática y un diccionario de la lengua maya, y observando que ninguno de sus discípulos ha publicado nada hasta la fecha acerca de este idioma, a fin de que tan sabias como útiles enseñanzas no sean relegadas al olvido, he resuelto publicar en forma gramatical las lecciones que de él he recibido, aumentadas con algunas reglas tomadas del arte . . . de Beltrán de Santa Rosa María, y otras observaciones que personalmente he tenido ocasión de hacer,*" etc.

day, the farthest point eastward of the country brought under complete Spanish control. The vast territory immediately eastward to the coast is occupied by the "indios subterráneos." These wandering bands of Indians have never been wholly conquered by the Mexicans. Valladolid has suffered several attacks and destructions at the hands of these wild tribes and the city is now hardly more than an Indian town.

The language spoken at Valladolid is perhaps more free from outside influence than that used in any other portion of the settled part of the peninsula.

At the time of my four successive seasons in Yucatan, Benito Can was an indentured servant upon the Hacienda of Chichen Itza belonging to Mr. E. H. Thompson then American Consul at Progreso, Yucatan. It was while accepting the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson that I did the greater part of my linguistic work.

The investigations into the language were undertaken at several different times covering the whole period of four years. Thus I was able to check up the material often after periods separated by an absence of a year or more.

Benito Can had a strain of Spanish blood in his veins. He had lived all his life, however, in the town of his birth and had had comparatively little contact with the Spanish speaking population. His knowledge of Spanish, however, was adequate for my purpose. He was one of three brothers the other two of whom could not speak a word of Spanish. This man was of rather a higher grade of intelligence than the average Maya. I used several other interpreters to check up the material obtained from Can.

PHONETICS

GENERAL CHARACTER. The phonetic system of the Maya is generally simple. The occurrence of the velar *k* (*q*) and the glottalized or fortis forms of the *t*, *p*, and the two dental surds (*ç* and *tš*) give the language a certain harshness when compared with the Nahuatl of the north with its smooth liquid sounds.¹

¹ Beltrán in his "Prologo al Lector" writes, "Es el Yucateco Idioma puerco en sus dicciones, elegante en sus períodos, y en ambas cosas conciso: puro con pocas palabras y breves sílabas explica á veces profundas sentencias. Y como se acertarán á pronunciar ciertas consonantes, que lo hacen acre, sería muy fácil de

CONSONANTS. The system of consonants includes one velar, two palatals, alveolars, a double set of dentals in both the surd and the fortis, and labials. It is often difficult to distinguish between the sonant *b* and its corresponding surd *p*. It is probable, however, that they are not interchangeable. The following table represents the system of consonants found in the Maya:

	Sonant	Surd	Fortis	Spirant	Nasal	Lateral
Velar		q				
Palatal		k		h		
Alveolar		l	t'	s	n	l
Dental		{ d tʃ	{ t' tʃ'	{ s ʃ		
Labial	b	p	p'			

In addition to these sounds, *w*, *y*, and *h* sounds occur. I have been much perplexed by what I have long thought to be an *r* sound, possibly a sonant of the spirant. No mention of this sound is made in any of the early grammars and its presence is denied by the Mayas themselves. This sound I seem to have heard in several words written by Maya scholars with a doubled vowel:

tin bor-t-ik, or, as usually written, tin boo-t-ik,
lert or leet or letl.

I have come to the conclusion to omit this sound from the list.¹

There may also be fortis forms for the velar and the palatal surd (*q* and *k*). These are difficult to make out. No differentiation seems to be made between the surd and the fortis in the *k* sounds in the greater number of cases. I have been unable to note any difference in the grammatical structure of the language as a consequence of the failure to differentiate between the surd and the fortis in these two —. The vocabulary ought naturally to make the distinction if it is present but I have not found it.

The velar *k*, written *q*, is formed between the back of the tongue and the soft palate. The palatal *k* is the common English *k*. The

aprender por Arte; por carecer, no solo de muchas letras, sino tambien de libros enteros, de los cuales fastidian á un Gramático. ¿Quién creyera, que un idioma muy lato se habia de practicar con expedition y sin tropiezo: sin tardanza, y con perfeccion sin el admintculo de ocho consonantes? Este es el Idioma ó Lengua Maya; y tan cierto, que carece de las siguientes: d, f, g, j, q, r, e, ll."

¹ The *r* sound is well recognized in Cakchiquel and Quiche where it is used in place of the *y* in Maya. Palma y Palma (p. 145) uses the *r* in one case, at least, in modern Maya.

palatal spirant (H) is an intensified h sound and is found only in one place ■ far as could be made out. The first dental surd, really a ts, is written with an inverted c (ʒ). The second dental surd, tš, is pronounced like the first ch in church. The fortis forms, called by the early Spanish grammarians "las letras heridas," are found in the alveolar, t', the two dentals, ɔ' and tš' and the labial, p'. These are common and are characterized by ■ forcible expelling of the breath with glottal closure. The dental spirant, š, is pronounced like the sh in hush. The lateral (l) is thick and rather strongly sonant.¹ Long combinations of consonant sounds do not occur.

VOWELS. The vowel system is very simple. The vowels all have their continental sounds. There is a long a (a) and ■ short a (ä), the first pronounced like a in father and the second like a in hat. There is also some indication of a long e (ē) like a in fate, long i (ī) like i in pique and long u (ū) like u in rule in addition to the ordinary e, i, and u. I did not find a long o.² The only diphthong is ai, written by the early authorities as ay.

¹ For the best discussion of the phonetics of the Maya as given in the older authorities, see Beltrán, ■ 1-16. See also López, §§ 1-11 and Gates, 1920, p. 611-613.

² Pérez (1866-1877) speaks of two forms of the vowel although he does not distinguish these forms in his dictionary. Under each of the vowels he describes the two forms. Under "A," for example, he writes, "Esta vocal se pronuncia de dos maneras, una suave que puede ser larga ■ breve, y otra fuerte en la que como que se contiene el aliento ó sonido repentinamente al mismo tiempo de emitirla: coma en aa, casa ■ aa, madre." A question might well be raised here whether he is not speaking of the doubled vowel in each case. It seems from his illustration of aa, casa, and aa, madre, that this ■ not the ■■. The a in the word for house is short and ■ that for mother it is long.

Berendt (1869) also gives two forms for each of the vowels but he expressly states that one is long and the other short.

Palma y Palma (p. 137) refers at length to the confusion caused by the different ways of pronouncing the same vowel. He writes (p. 139), "Aunque de esto hablaré después en lugar más apropiado, bueno es decir siquiera de paso, que las voces monosilábicas mayas, no tienen una cantidad prosódica fija. Unas son extremadamente breves en la emisión, y otras, sin contar con sus diversas inflexiones y acentos que son otros medios de distinción, son más ó menos largas. Por eso no se representan bien siempre doblando las vocales, pues las hay tan largas, que necesitarían tres ó más."

In this discussion of long and short vowels, it is significant to observe that the Landa alphabet has three forms for a, two for ä and two for ■. See in this connection, Palma y Palma, p. 222-232.

Doubled Vowels. These are very common in Maya and great care is sometimes needed in distinguishing them as:¹

kan, snake.	all, to give, to offer.
kaan, sky.	ton, male sexual member.
be, road.	toon, we.
bee, exclamation of pain.	han, one.
sil, to tuck up the sleeves.	huun, paper, letter.

NOTATION. It is a matter of no little importance to decide how the various sounds should be written. The table (p. 21), gives the alphabets as used by the modern authors on Maya ■ well as the letters used by the older Spanish authorities either in their grammars or in their vocabularies. There is ■ considerable mass of written Maya and material is still being published in Yucatan in this language. The usual modern method follows more or less closely that used by the earlier writers, c for our k, a k for the velar surd (q), a barring or doubling of the letters for the "*letras heridas*" or fortis forms, ch, th, and pp. The fortis form of one of the dentals is almost always written s. The inconsistency from a phonetic standpoint of this method is great but the fact that there is a large mass of material already written in this way should be given due consideration before any changes are suggested.

Furthermore, the ease of printing and the necessity for new type if diacritical marks are used are other considerations which

¹ The later Spanish dictionaries often fail to distinguish the difference between ■ single vowel and the same ■ doubled. Peres (1866-77), for example, gives qiq = qilq for blood, kintl or kintl, to die. The Motul and Ticul dictionaries, on the other hand, give but ■ form for each of these words. The early Spanish grammarians make no reference to these double vowels.

Berendt specifically mentions them. In speaking of false diphthongs he writes (1809, p. 4) "In languages of the Maya family they are often formed by a repetition of the same vowel and constitute a remarkable distinction; kan is snake and kaan is sky in Maya."

Pimentel (1862-1865, v. 2, p. 7; ed. 1874-1875, v. 3, p. 108) writes "*No se observa cõpason de consonantes en yucateco, y si la repeticiõn de una misma vocal ■ muchas palabras.*"

² e and z were omitted, probably by mistake, from the ■ of sounds given by Zavala.

³ Seler in his first paragraph writes the sounds as indicated here and in his text he follows the accustomed usage.

⁴ e and th were omitted by mistake in the 1859 edition of the grammar. They occur in the 1746 edition.

ALPHABETS USED BY VARIOUS AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

¹ See footnotes 1, 2, and 3 on opposite page.

should be taken into account. If any changes whatsoever are to be made from the older methods it seems to me that these changes should be along well recognized phonetic lines and that they should be consistent.

In adopting what, in some cases, is a new method I have been largely governed by ■ desire to follow phonetic practices used by other writers on the languages of America, namely, to ■ a single character for a single sound and to express consistently all sounds made in the same way by a similar notation as, for example, the fortis by an apostrophe after the letter. For purposes of a grammar of the Maya dialect the following changes in notation are used in this paper:¹

1. The palatal surd is always written *k* rather than *c* as the *c* in Maya is always hard.
2. The velar surd is written *q*, not *k* which is commonly used.
3. The dental spirant is *š*, not *x* or *sh*, as this is a single sound and should be written by a single letter.
4. One of the dental surds is written *tš*, not *ch*, as the sound is really made by a *t* before the dental spirant. *tsh* would be more correct than *ch*.
5. The second dental surd is written *ɕ*, not *tz* or *ts*.
6. The fortis of the alveolar *t*, the dentals ■ and *tš*, and the labial *p* are written with ■ apostrophe following the letter, *t'*, *ɕ'*, *tš'*, and *p'* respectively rather than *th*, *ɕ*, *ch*, and *pp*.
7. The *s*, written *p* or *z* by the Spaniards is, of course, a well justified change.
8. *W* is added to the alphabet. This letter is not found in any of the former Maya writings from the fact, no doubt, that there

¹ In proper names, especially the names of towns, and in the terms given to the divisions of Maya time ■ shown in the hieroglyphic writing no changes have been made.

I am well aware that these changes in notation will meet with adverse criticism. I do not cherish the hope that my method will be followed by other workers in this field. I have retained the same general system of notation ■ that used in my previous papers on the Maya language. I have felt that, for purposes of a grammar, it is well to make these changes as, with one exception, the method used here corresponds to that employed by most other writers on American languages. The one exception is the use of the inverted ■ (*ɕ*) which is used by ■ the ancient Maya authorities. It is employed here, however, for the dental surd and *ɕ'* for the corresponding fortis form.

is no w in Spanish. The consonant ■ is clearly different from u, a vowel, and should be distinguished from it.

It should be noted that in quoting the Maya of any of the earlier authorities I have used, for the purpose of uniformity, the method of representing the sounds as here given rather than that used by the writers themselves.

PHONETIC CHANGES. These do not play an important part in word composition. When the sign expressing past time, t, is used with the nominal pronoun of the 1st person plural, k, in both the inclusive and exclusive forms, the k is lost and the t becomes a fortis:

t-k-putù-ah becomes t'-putù-ah.

In much the same way, when two k sounds come together they usually combine into the velar:

o'ok-k putù-ah becomes o'oq putù-ah.¹

*Syncope, Synalephe, and Apocope.*² Contraction by syncope, synalephe, and apocope occur very frequently. As in English, so in Maya, both the contracted and uncontracted forms are in good use. When a native is dictating texts, he is much more inclined to use the uncontracted forms; whereas, in everyday speech, he usually employs the contracted forms.

Syncope is noted in the following places:

1. The transitive verb with a pronominal object may lose the

¹ This root is more commonly written putù, to pound, to bruise, to grind something: *despachurrar, machucar, malar, etc.* Putù'tustik, *despachurrar con piedra, malar apedreando con las grandes.*

² Beltrán (§§ 129-147) gives ten rules for these changes. He writes, "Porque en este idioma no se habla en todo como se escribe, ni se pronuncian muchas voces conforme lo piden las reglas (y es lo que causa, que algunos que lo hablan parezcan forasteros ó se juegue que no pronuncian como deben; siendo así, que hablan según las reglas del arte) es advertida que es tan necesario el uso de las sínalefas y síncopeas, que sin hipérbole se puede afirmar, que todo el ser y hermosura de esta lengua es el uso de ellas y la parte mas principal del arte es su explicacion." And again (§ 135), "La síncope no es otra cosa, que comerle á algun vocablo alguna sílaba, ó letra vocal ó consonante. Y esta figura agracia tanto al idioma Maya que sin ella parece que sus vocablos se hacen extraños, poco agradables y en su cadencia feos. En tanta manera, que puedo sin temeridad decir que casi la mitad de sus vocablos son síncopeas ó son síncopeas."

i of the ending *-ik* in the present and the *a* of the ending *-ah* in the past:

tan-in putä-ik-etä becomes *tin putä-k-etä*¹

t-in kambe-s-ah-etä becomes *tin kambe-s-h-etä*.

2. The vowels (i and a) of the temporal endings of the transitive verb are lost when the reflexive form of the pronoun is used:

tin han-t-ik-im-ba becomes *tin han-t-k-im-ba*

tin han-t-ah-im-ba becomes *tin han-t-h-im-ba*

3. All polysyllabic transitive verbs lose the vowel of the temporal endings before the *-eš* of the 2d person plural and *-ob* of the 3d person plural:²

tun yakun-t-ik-eš becomes *tun yakun-t-k-eš*.

tun yakun-t-ik-ob becomes *tun yakun-t-k-ob*.

4. Verbs using the suffixes *-al*, *-el*, *-il*, *-ol*, *-ul* lose the vowel of the suffix in the present and the future of the intransitive:

nak-al-in-kah becomes *nak-l-in-kah*.

he-in han-el-e becomes *hän han-l-e*.

The verbs in *-tal*, following a final consonant in the stem, do not follow this rule.

5. In the future of the intransitive with *bin* and the suffix *-äk*, the ■ of the suffix is lost:³

bin han-äk-en becomes *bin han-k-en*.

When the stem ends in ■ the whole suffix is lost:

bin nak-äk-en becomes *bin nak-en*.

6. In words of two syllables containing two similar vowels, the second vowel is lost when:

¹ Baltran (§ 140) gives an example of syncope;

ten kambe-s-ik-etä becoming *ten kambe-s-etä*.

This seems to me to be incorrect as the contracted form has lost the *k*, the sign of the present. His second example;

teš kambe-s-ik-on becoming *teš kambe-s-k-on*,

correct as it retains the *k*.

² Compare Lopes, § 103.

³ Lopes (§ 165) gives the following:

bin taketä for *bin talaketä*.

- (a) the plural sign is used:

taman-ob becomes tamn-ob.

- (b) the verbal pronoun is used:

wink-en becomes wink-en.

- (c) the demonstrative pronoun is used:

lâ-wink-a becomes lâ-wink-a.

7. When a vowel suffix is added to a stem ending in *i*, the vowel of the stem is sometimes lost:

tel-e becomes ti-o.

Synalephe is much less common than syncope. It is noted in the following places:

1. Time particles of the present, past, and future attached to the nominal pronoun:

Present, tan-in becomes tin.

tan-a becomes tan, etc.

Past, ti-in becomes ti.

ti-a becomes ta, etc.

ʔok-in becomes ʔin.

ʔok-a becomes ʔa, etc.

Future, he-in becomes hân.

he-a becomes ha, etc.

2. The negative *ma* and the nominal pronoun:

ma-in becomes min.

3. *Ti* and some other prepositions and the nominal pronoun:¹

ti-in watotâ becomes tin watotâ.

Apocope. This is not uncommon in everyday speech. Among the places where it may be found, the following are to be noted:

1. The final -e, the sign of the future of the transitive with *bin*, is sometimes lost when followed by a noun:

bin in han-t-e becomes bin in han-t

2. The final -e of the future is usually lost when the form in *bin* takes a pronominal object:

bin in yakun-t-e-etâ becomes bin in yakun-t-etâ.

¹ Beltran (§§ 132, 133) makes a distinction in the contraction of *ti* meaning "in" and *ti* meaning "to or for." Compare also Lopes, § 164.

vowel *i* or *ki* ■ often added at the end of words to fill out a certain measure. These added sounds seem to affect the meaning in no way.¹ The rhythm is very irregular and it is impossible to ascertain the general scheme of long and short syllables.

GRAMMATICAL PROCESSES

ENUMERATION.

1. Word composition.
2. Affixes.
 - (a) Prefix.
 - (b) Suffix.
3. Reduplication.
4. Word order.

WORD COMPOSITION. An idea is expressed in Maya either by a single stem, usually monosyllabic, to which one or more particles are affixed, or by the juxtaposition of two stems modified and restricted by one or more prefixes, suffixes, or both. In the latter case each stem remains phonetically a unit and each is separated from the other by an hiatus. Grammatically, however, there is a unity existing between the two. The most important case of word composition is that of the transitive verb with its object. So strong is this unity that the action of the verb as related to its specific object is taken as a whole and is considered as intransitive in sense and thus follows the intransitive in form. It is possible to join all transitive verbs with their objects in this way but only those expressing some common and natural act in relation to the object are usually found in the intransitive form as *owe-money*, *chop-wood*, etc.

AFFIXES. These ■ very common in Maya and are used to express practically all the grammatical ideas. Phonetically there is much closer unity between the root and its affixes than between two juxtaposed roots. In the former ■ certain phonetic changes

¹ Compare in this connection Palma y Palma (p. 144) who writes, "*No obstante, las partículas compositivas que no modifican el sentido, son muchísimas, las cuales, efectivamente, sólo contribuyen á la variedad de las formas de la expresión constituyendo así, como el indicado padre Beltrán dice, 'partículas adornativas' que facilitan giros de estilo de que resulta un lenguaje elegante y artístico cuando se habla bien el idioma.*"

tend to strengthen this unity. An intimate relation is also brought about in some cases between the suffix and the stem by vocalic harmony. It is often difficult to draw a line between true word composition and prefixing and suffixing. I have placed under Composition all forms made up of words which can stand alone and thus can be considered as true words in contrast to the affixes which cannot appear alone. There are, no doubt, many of the latter which were once words. *Tan*, for example, which is given here as a particle is shown by Perez to be an impersonal verb.

REDUPLICATION. This is not especially common in Maya and is found only in a limited number of cases.

WORD ORDER. This does not play a great part in expressing syntactical relations.

IDEAS EXPRESSED BY THE GRAMMATICAL PROCESSES

WORD COMPOSITION. This is employed in the following forms:

1. *Habitual action.* When a verb and its object expresses this idea the two form a unit and the form becomes intransitive in the past tense:

šot-tšē-n-ah-en, I cut wood.

This is composed of the root, šot, to cut, and tšē, wood. The idea of cutting wood is regarded as a verb in itself.

2. *Agent.* This is sometimes expressed by word composition in addition to the usual sign for the agent, t.

tš tak-ok-t-ik, I am bending something with my foot (ok).

3. *Gender.* In names of animals and, in a few cases, in other nouns:

šihai ke, male deer.

tš'ngui ke, female deer.

4. *Indefinite time in the future.* This is expressed by the root of the verb binel, "to go," in both the intransitive and transitive verb:

bin nak-ik-en, I am going to climb.

bin a hant wa-e, you are going to eat the tortilla.¹

¹ This also shows a form of word composition as the object is inserted between the root of the verb and the sign of the future, -e.

5. *Action just completed.* This is shown by the root *ɔ'ok*, to finish:

ɔ'a putš-h-en (*ɔ'ok-a putš-ak-en*), you have just finished hitting me.

6. *Optative.* This is made by the root of the verb *qat*, to desire.
in *qat bin* (*əl*), I desire to go, I may go.

THE SUFFIX. This is found to express the following relations and ideas:

1. *Plurality.* In most nouns, the 3d person of the nominal pronoun, and in some adjectives, by *-ob*:

na, house, *na-ob*, houses.

u-na, his house, *u-na-ob*, their house or his houses.

2. *Plurality.* In the 2d person of the nominal pronoun by *-eš*:
a-na, your house, *a-na-eš*, your (more than one) house.

3. *Plurality in some adjectives.* By *-āk*:

kan-āk tšupal-əl, tall girls.

4. *Plurality in some nouns.* By *-əl*.

tšupal, a girl.

tšupal-əl, girls.

5. *Exclusion of the person spoken to.* In nominal pronoun by *-on* for dual and *-on-eš* for plural:

k-na-on, our (his and my house).

k-na-on-eš, our (their and my house).

6. *Inclusion of person spoken to.* In plural by *-eš*:

k-na-eš, our (your and my) house.

7. *Verbal pronoun.* *-en*, *-etš*, etc., when used as subject or object of verbs and as the auxiliary, to be:

putš-en, I hit, I am a biter.

taa putš-ak-en, you are hitting

wink-en, I am a man.

8. *Demonstrative pronoun.* *-a*, *-o*, and *-u* with the prefix *lš*:

lš wink-a, this man here.

lš wink-o, that man there.

lš wink-u, that man at a distance.

9. *Reflexive pronoun.* By *-ba*:

šin putš-lm-ba (*putš-ik-lm-ba*) I am hitting myself.

10. *Abstract nouns.* By -il:
kohan-il, sickness.
11. *Collective nouns.* By -il:
u-yocoll-il, the poor.
12. *Attributive relationship.* By -il:
u tunlti-il qaq, the stone of the fire.
13. *Gentilitious relationship.* By -il:
Ho-il, a Meridano.
14. *Habituality.* By -tal:
kohan-tai, a sickly man.
15. *Comparative degree.* By -il:
u na, a good house.
u-il na, a better house.
16. *Present time in transitive verb.* By -ik:
tin s'on-ik, I am shooting something.
17. *Present time in intransitive verb of motion.* By -kah:
nak-l-in-kah (nak-al-in-kah) I am climbing.
18. *Future time in intransitive and transitive verbs.* By -e:
hën s'on-e, I shall shoot.
hën s'on-ik-e, I shall shoot something.
19. *Future time in verbs of Class IV.* By -tšal or -tal:
hën winik-tšal-e, I shall become a man.
20. *Indefinite future in intransitive verbs.* By äk with stem bin:
bin nak-äk-en, I am going to climb.
21. *Past time in intransitive and transitive verbs of Classes II, III, IV.* By -ah or h:
tin s'on-ah, I shot something.
tšil-l-ah-en (tšil-tal-ah-en) I lay down.
s'on-(n) ah-en, I shot.
keel-h-en, I was cold.
22. *Distant past in transitive verb.* By ma-ah:
tin putt-m-ah, I hit something a long time ago.
23. *Causal verbs (Class I b).* By s:
tin kım-s-ik, I kill something, I cause something to die.

GRAMMAR

24. Agent (Class III b). By t:

tin mis-t-ik, I am sweeping or I do something with a broom.

25. Effect of action of verb on subject. In some cases this to express a passive relationship. By -al, -el, -il, -ol, -ul:

tin lub-ul, I am falling or my being affected by a fall.

26. Passive relationship, past tense. By b or n:

nao-s-ah-b-en, I was approached.

o'on-ah-n-en, I was shot.

27. Imperative. Intransitive by -en, transitive by -e:

o'on-en, shoot!

o'on-e, shoot something!

28. Inchoative or Inceptive verbs and verbs of Class II. By -tal or -hal:

tin winik-tal, I am becoming a man.

29. Reflexive verbs. By -pahal:

tun tšun-pahal, it begins itself.

30. Adverbs. When the verbal pronoun is used and the adverb precedes the verb, the verb takes the suffix -li:

šimbel-n-ah-li-en, I walked rapidly.

31. Manner of action. When this is expressed by prefix bš, thus, the verbal form takes -li, and the demonstrative suffixes -a, -e, or -o:

bš tal-li-en-a, in this way, I came.

32. Numeral classifiers (see p. 103).

THE PREFIX. This is found to express the following relations and ideas:

1. Gender of the "Nomen actoris." H- for male, š- for female:

H-men, a shaman, literally, one who knows.

š-men, a female shaman.

2. Time, attached to the nominal pronoun. tan for present, t for past, and he for future:

tan-in (tin) o'on-ik, I am shooting something.

t-in o'on-ah, I shot something.

hēn (he-in) o'on-ik-e, I shall shoot something.

3. Time, used with the intransitive verb in the past. By t:

t-putš-an, I hit = performed the act of hitting.

4. *Nominal pronoun.* When used as subject of the verb or as the possessive:

tin (tan-in) putā-ik, I am hitting something.

Joan, u huun, John, has book.

5. *The semi-vowels.* When used with the nominal pronoun with vowel stems. These have a phonetic and syntactical history (p. 26):

6. *Demonstrative.* lā- with the suffixes -a, -o, -e:

lā-wink-a, this man here.

7. *Relative relationship.* By lik or likil:

likil in wen-el the object in which I sleep, my hammock.

8. *Adverbial relationships.* Such as those indicating repetition with ka, totality with la, and a large number of others:

tin ka-blā, I come again.

tin la-wuk-ik, I am drinking all of it.

9. *Manner or state.* By bē and the suffix -il with the demonstratives -a, -e, -o:

bē-tal-il-en-o, in that way, I came.

10. *Direction of motion.* pai, motion towards, piis, motion away, etc.:

tin-pai-bala-ok-t-ik, I am rolling something towards me with the foot.

11. *Negative.* By ma:

m-in (ma-in) qatī, I do not wish to.

12. *Prepositions* (see p. 107).

t-in na, in my house.

yoqol in na, above my house.

REDUPLICATION. This is syllabic in form. The process to have no effect upon the vowel of the stem. It is employed to express the following relations and ideas:

1. *Distant past in the intransitive verb:*

limbal-n-ah-ah-n-en, I ran a long time ago.

2. *Iterative or frequentative verbs:*

tin bl-bl qab, I tap with my fingers frequently.

3. *Plural with some adjectives:*

ta-taā be-ob, smooth roads.

4. *Plural with some participles:*¹

tšak, to cut with a blow.

tšak-an, = thing cut.

tšak-an-tšak, things cut.

5. *Diminutive with nouns and adjectives:*²

kah, pueblo.

ka-kah, small pueblos.

sak, white.

sa-sak, medio blanco.

noh or nohotš, great.

no-noh or no-nohotš, grandecillo.

WORD ORDER. In general the word order does not differ greatly from that in English. The Maya, ■ spoken at the present time, generally follows the word order of Spanish. One exception to this rule is to be noted, namely, the subject of the verb when expressed by a noun follows the verb:³

u kim-x-ah Juan Pedro, Peter killed John.

u lum kah-l-ik in yum, good is the land in which my father lives.

SYNTAX

THE NOUN

FUNDAMENTAL PLACE IN LANGUAGE. The noun should be considered first as it plays a far greater part in the development of the language than has been supposed in the past. The important place has always been given to the verb.⁴ It is not true to say that all verbs were originally nouns but the relation between the verb and the noun is very intimate. There are ■ far greater number of verbs made directly from nouns than there are nouns from verbs.⁵

¹ Compare Seler, p. 111.

² Beltran (§ 128) writes, "Pero es ha de notar tambien, que no siempre esta reduplicacion significa el frecuente ejercicio del verbo ó nombre, porque á veces con ella ■ minorá su significacion, v.g.: tš'uhuk, lo dulce, tš'utš'uhuk, lo que ■ está dulce, tš'otš', lo salado, tš'atš'atš', lo poco salado: tšokow, lo caliente, tšotšokow, lo poco caliente ó lo tibio. Ay otros vocablos que aunque tienen reduplicacion no son frecuentativos, porque ab origine se pusieron para significar aquella cosa sin frecuencia, v.g.: m'uo'utš, lo blanco, tšatšak, lo encarnado, saak, lo blanco etc."

For other forms using reduplication, ■ Palma y Palma, p. 150-155.

³ Compare Seler, p. 89, 120.

⁴ Seler writes (p. 86) "denn der Kern der ganzen Sprache (el blanco de este idioma) liegt, wie der Grammatiker Beltran mit Recht bemerkt, in dem Verbum. Wer das Verbum versteht, versteht die Sprache."

⁵ Seler (p. 86) explains all transitive verbs with objects ■ "nominal themes of passive significance."

Stems which seem to occupy this half-way position have been called neutral (Class III):

From *loh*, flat; *tin* (*tan-in*) *loh-ik*, I am hitting something with my flat, literally, present time my flatting it (present time).

The essentially nominal character of the Maya is seen not only in the verbal stems made directly from nouns but also in words denoting action or state and the effect of this action or state on the subject (Class I). This class of verbs are really predicated nouns. The objective pronoun often conveys the verbal idea.

Directly from nouns we have:

From *mis*, a broom; *mis-en*, I am a sweeper, literally a broomer; *mis-n-ah-en*, I am a sweeper, or I swept.

From *s'ib*, writing; *s'ib-en*, I am a writer.

From verbs of action or state,

From *kiml*, death; *tin kim-il*, I am dying, or my being affected by death; *tin kim-s-ik*, I am causing something to die, or my killing something; *kim-en*, I died; *tin kim-s-il*, I am being caused to die, or my being killed.

Kim-il is the stem of the intransitive, present, passive relationship, **kim-s-il** of the intransitive, present, passive, and **kim-en**, the past of the intransitive, active, with the verbal pronoun. As will be pointed out later (p. 64), the distinction made in Spanish between the active and passive voices is not found in Maya.

Another feature of the nominal character of Maya is seen in the fact that the nominal pronoun used with predicative verbal expressions is fundamentally a nominal expression showing possessive relationship:¹

tin mis-t-ik, I am sweeping, literally, my brooming something.

INCORPORATION IN VERB. A noun, the object of a transitive verb, may become incorporated in the verb and the unity of the two made so close that the verb passes from the form of the transitive with its object to an intransitive in form. This is found especially in words whose meanings express some habitual action as chop-wood, carry-water, spend-money, etc:

tin tsa-ik ha, I am carrying water, less common, *tsa-ha-in-ka*,

tin tsa-ah ha or *tsa-ha-n-ah-en*, I carried water.

han tsa-ik ha-e or *bin tsa-ha-n-ik-en*, I shall carry water.

¹ Compare Seler, p. 66.

The transitive form is usually found in the present and future tenses and the intransitive in the past.¹

Incorporation to express the agent. Another type of incorporation is seen when the noun is used to denote the agent by which the action of the verb is accomplished:²

tin paj-bala-ok-t-ik, I am rolling something towards me with the foot (ok).

tin wuc'-tše-t-ik, I am bending something with a stick (tše).

tin wop-tuntš-t-ik, I am breaking something with a stone (tuntš).

CLASSIFICATION. There is no classification of nouns with the exception of those used with numerals where there is a broad division of those animate and inanimate together with many minor classes (p. 103).

ABSTRACT NOUNS. These are made by adding the suffix -li to the stem:³

kohan-li, sickness.

kimako-li, happiness.

noh-li, greatness.

COLLECTIVE NOUNS. There is a class of collective nouns made from the preceding abstract forms by prefixing the possessive pronoun of the 3d person singular. The root in -li is used when verbs are thus used:

u-kohan-li, the sick.

u-y-ocul-li, the poor.

u-kim[li]-li, the dead.

GENDER. No gender is expressed with one exception. In the "*nomen actoris*" male and female are shown by the prefixes H, for male, and š, for female.⁴ The palatal spirant is rather difficult to pronounce correctly. It is a weak breathing and, in many cases,

¹ Beltran [§ 58] notes the incorporation of the object in this form and also the fact that the form is made intransitive in the past tense. He finds fault with San Buenaventura who (fol. 6 ob.) makes the past in ni (3d person) and not in a-ah.

² Compare Palma y Palma (p. 324) who writes, "*Hay verbos que d más del acto, expresan el objeto con que se lleva a cabo*";

maš-tuŋ-tə, machácalo con piedra.

peo'-tun-tə, apégalo con piedra.

peo'-qab-tə, apégalo con la mano.

³ Compare Scler, p. 113.

⁴ Beltran (§ 23) gives the particles as ah and [ix] but he adds that the

passes almost unobserved. It is the only case where this sound is found:

H-men, the shaman, literally, one who knows.

h-men, the female shaman.

H-ooqot, the male dancer.

h-ooqot, the female dancer.

Gender is also shown, especially in the names of animals, by word composition using the words *šibil*, male, and *tš'upul*, female. These forms are also used in some cases with words denoting human beings:¹

šibil-pal, boy.

tš'upul-pal, girl.

NUMBER. The singular and plural alone are found in the noun. The plural ending is usually *-ob* as seen in the third person of the verb:

na, house.

na-ob, houses.

When a noun ends in *-al*, plurality is shown by a duplication of the last syllable:

tš'upal, girl.

tš'upal-al, contracted to *tš'upl-al*, girls.

The usual plural ending, *-ob* may be used in these forms in addition to the *-al*:²

tš'upal-al-ob.

CASE. There is no case expressed with nouns.³

■ elegant (*mas garbosamente*) forms are h and h (x). San Buenaventura and Coronel do not mention the feminine prefix h. Compare Seler, p. 100.

Palma y Palma (p. 221) finds fault with Beltrán for calling these particles "*artículos*." He writes (p. 221) "*No determinan nunca equivaliendo a el, un; de modo que si se los quiere llamar artículos por darles algún nombre como las demás partes de la oración, son artículos sui generis cuyo oficio apenas ■ asemeja en algo al de los castellanos.*"

¹ I failed to find the form in *-ton* given by López (§ 27) to indicate the masculine sex of animals;

ton wakaš, the bull.

ton peq, the dog.

² López (§ 23) does not recognize the uncontracted form except when the regular plural ending, *ob*, is used in addition to *-al*.

³ Beltrán (§ 18) states that there is no sign for the nominative and accusative. He gives the genitive of possession as *u* but this is really the possessive pronoun, 3d person. He gives a dative in *ti* or *tial*, a vocative in *š*, or *bee*, and ablatives in *oqial*, *men* or *menal*, *ti*, and *yetel*. These are not true cases as the dative, vocative, and ablative relations are expressed by prepositional particles.

The different relationships such as instrument, location, etc. are expressed by adverbial prepositions. The phonetic connection between these suffixes and the words they modify is weak. They are considered under prepositions (p. 107). The indirect object is sometimes expressed by the particle *t*:

tin wal-ah-t-eit, I told something to you.

ATTRIBUTIVE RELATIONSHIP. This is expressed by means of the suffix *-il*:¹

u tuniti-il qaq, the stone of ■ fire, or, the fire, its stone.

u o'on-il ke, the gun for deer.

u na-il wink, the house for the men.

u ha-il o'not, the water of the cenote.

GENTILITIOUS RELATIONSHIP. This is shown by the suffix *-il*:

Ho-il, a Meridano, a man from Merida (Ho).

Saki-il, *Sak-il*, a man from Valladolid (Saki).

HABITUALITY. Nouns denoting accustomed condition or state are made from other nouns by means of the suffix *-tal*. There is some reason to believe that this *-tal* is the same suffix ■ that seen in verbs of Class II and seen again in the inchoative verb:

kohan, a sick man, *kohan-tal*, a sickly man.

kalan, a drunken man, *kalan-tal*, a drunkard.

DIMINUTIVES. This idea in nouns and adjectives may be expressed by reduplication:

kah, pueblo.

ka-kah, small pueblo.

A more common form of diminutives with nouns is the use of the adjective *tian*, little;²

tian peq, small dog.

THE PRONOUN³

The pronominal forms are added directly to the root-stem. They do not lose their identity when thus added but they are often

¹ Compare Seler (p. 78, 118) where he considers the attributive relationship with adjective forms and also with nouns.

San Buenaventura (fol. 28 ob.) mentions this use of *-il* as follows; "*no propia de persona, sino que por razon de algun oficio se apropia la cosa.*"

² Compare Palma y Palma, p. 161-162.

³ A portion of the material contained in this section ■ published as "Some notes on the Maya Pronoun" in *Bonn Anniversary Volume*, New York, 1906, p. 86-88.

phonetically changed. The pronouns do not occur as individual words with one exception (p. 42).

FORMS OF THE PRONOUN. There are two forms of the pronoun, the real pronoun called "verbal" and used as a suffix and the possessive pronoun called "nominal" and used as a prefix. These forms are as follows:¹

<i>Singular</i>	<i>Verbal Pronoun</i>	<i>Nominal Pronoun</i>
1st person,	-en	in-
2d person,	-etš	a-
3d person,	-r-(i)	u-
<i>Dual</i>		
1st person, inclusive,	-on	k-
exclusive,	-on	k-on
<i>Plural</i>		
1st person, inclusive,	-oneš	k-aš
exclusive,	-oneš	k-oneš
2d person,	-eš	a-eš
3d person,	-ob	u-ob

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES. The Maya pronoun presents some distinctive features. Among these is the use of two different sets of pronouns for active or transitive verbs and neutral or intransitive

¹ Beltran (§§ 32-47) gives the following pronouns:

1. <i>Demonstratives</i>	2. <i>Demonstratives</i>	3. <i>Mixed</i>
ten toon	en on	in ka
tetš te- -eš	etš eš	a a- -eš
lal lo- -ob	lallo ob	u u- -ob
4. <i>Mixed with vowel</i> ■■■■	5. <i>Reciprocal</i>	
w ka	inha kaba	
aw aw- -eš	aba aba- -eš	
y y- -ob	uba uba- -ob	

It will be seen that these five narrow down ■ the two given here, the two Demonstratives being the verbal pronoun and the verbal pronoun compounded with t, the two Mixed being the nominal pronoun with consonant and vowel stems and the Reciprocal being the nominal compounded with ba. He makes a distinction (§ 61) in the nominal pronoun in the 3d person singular between that used in the present tense where he ■ lal and in the preterit and future where he has the usual form, u;

lal kambeak

u kambesah

bin u kambee

I see no reason for this change which he calls "mi nueva corrección."

forms. There is an irregularity of usage of the two sets of pronouns dependent, in many cases, upon tense. Another uncommon feature is the association of forms characterizing different types of verbs.

NUMBER. In both pronouns there is a singular, dual, and plural.¹ In actual conversation the distinction between the dual and plural is very seldom made.

When the verbal pronoun is used as ■ object there is no form to express the 3d person singular. When this form is used ■ the subject of an intransitive verb in the past tenses an *i* is used to express the 3d person.

kim-on, I died.

kim-i, he died.

A demonstrative (*letl* or *leetl*) is sometimes used when special emphasis is laid upon the 3d person.²

PERSONS EXPRESSED. In the nominal pronoun all three persons are expressed. The inclusive and exclusive forms of the dual and plural of the verbal pronoun are not differentiated whereas in the nominal pronoun there are different forms marking the inclusion or the exclusion of the person addressed: — we, meaning you and I, or we, meaning he and I. As in the case with the dual and plural the distinction between the inclusive and exclusive forms is made very seldom in actual conversation.³

It will be noted that in the plural of the nominal pronoun both a prefix and a suffix are used and that the second and third persons plural have the same form prefixed as that of the singular with the

¹ Beltran (§§ 225-227) notes the dual and plural forms in only two cases, and he does not fail to mention the difference between the forms of the verbal pronoun in *-on* and the *-onai* ■ seen in *koon*, come (dual) and *koonai*, come (plural). There may also be a distinction between the dual and plural of the second person ■ shown by his forms *koi* (coi) for the dual and *koiat* (coiex) for the plural.

² The early Spanish grammars have *lai* for the demonstrative of the 3d person. Palma y Palma (p. 209, 210) has the form *letl*. He considers this the pronoun of the 3d person which contracts to *i* in some cases;

nak letl or *nak-i* he ascended.

Lopez (§ 49) has *lai*, *lei* or *letl*, *laib*, *letib* or *laibti* for the 3d person, singular and plural.

³ The Huasteca has the inclusive and exclusive forms for the nominal pronoun. These forms undoubtedly exist in many of the other dialects of the Maya stock.

addition of the suffix, *-eš* for the second person and *-ob* for the third person. The *-eš* is also used alone in the second person plural of the verbal and *■* found in the first person plural compounded with *-on*, the regular verbal pronoun for the first person, dual and plural.

There is no way to make clear without the use of the demonstrative the distinction in the pronoun between a singular subject with a plural object and a plural subject with a singular object, *■* "he hit them" and "they hit him."

PRONOUN WITH VOWEL STEMS. When the root or stem begins with *■* vowel *■* semi-vowel is infixed between the nominal pronoun and the stem with the exception of the first person plural. This vowel is *w* in the first person singular and the second person singular and plural and *y* in the third person singular and plural. These vowels, when they occur here, may have had a phonetic origin but a syntactic relation is shown at the present time by the fact that the *w* changes to *y* in the third person.¹

¹ Coronel and the other early grammarians give special forms for the pronoun when used with vowel stems. These forms agree *■* the main with those found at the present time. It should be noted that the form for the first person plural does not differ from the same form used with consonant stems, thus agreeing with Beltran in saying that no semi-vowel is added in the first person plural. The distinction made by them between the first and second person singular by the use of the regular form of the pronoun for the second person and the semi-vowel alone in the first person is probably incorrect as I found the pronoun of the first person singular (*in*) always retained and used with the semi-vowel, *w*. These points *■* made clear by the following comparison between the early forms and those used *■* the present time;

Coronel, etc.

w-atan
■ w-atan
y-atan
k-atan
■ w-atan-eš
y-atan-ob

A. M. T.

in w-atan
■ w-atan
■ y-atan or *y-atan*
k-atan
■ w-atan-eš
u y-atan-ob or *y-atan-ob*

Zavala (p. 13) gives the two forms for the 1st person singular;

w-atan and *in w-atan*, *w-al*, *in w-al*,

and two for the third person;

y-atan and *u-y-atan*, *y-al*, *u y-al*.

Palma y Palma (p. 147 and p. 213-215) has the same forms as those given here, using the *u*, however, instead of the *w*. He finds fault and quite correctly,

VERBAL PRONOUN. This is found in the following places:

1. Subject of the intransitive verb in the past tense.
2. Object of intransitive verbs.
3. With verbs of Class IV.

It may stand alone only when compounded with *t* or *te* = *t-en*, *t-etš*, *t-o(o)n*. These forms are used as a demonstrative pronoun when emphasis is desired and especially in answer to questions;¹

The verbal pronoun may be compounded with *ka* which, as pointed out by Seler (p. 98, 99), serves as a conjunction, a relative. This *ka* combines with the pronoun into *k-en*, *k-etš*, etc.:

ten ken in *Nakuk Pech*, I, who am here, I am *Nakuk Pech*.

with the forms of the pronoun given by the early grammarians = used with vowel stems.

Lopes (§ 172) agrees with the forms given here.

San Buenaventura uses the semi-vowel with vowel verbs even when the nominal pronoun follows the verbal stem;

wokol-in-kah.

Beltran (§ 45) finds fault with this with good reason.

¹ Beltran (§ 100) uses the same form in answer to a question;

ma = *hantik wah la*, who = eating the tortilla?

ten hantik, I = eating it.

He also (§ 32) makes this form compounded with *t* his first pronoun which he calls Demonstrative. He uses it in his 2d, 3d, and 4th Conjugations as the subject of the verb in the present and imperfect tenses;

ten kambeak

ten oikik

ten kanantik

In the Maya as spoken at Valladolid at the present time the nominal pronoun would be used compounded with its time particles for the present and past. As noted above, the forms of the verbal pronoun compounded with *t* have the meaning of a demonstrative;

ten kambe-s-ik, I am the = who is showing something.

The fact that Beltran uses the nominal pronoun in the preterit, pluperfect, and his two futures shows that he has no warrant for using the verbal pronoun in the present and imperfect.

San Buenaventura incorrectly uses the forms *ten*, *teš*, etc. as the forms of the verb "to be." Beltran (§ 32) does not agree with this.

Seler (p. 73) notes the = of the verbal pronoun with a "supporter" *t* or *te*. He (p. 79) points out the mistake of San Buenaventura in considering the *te* = a verb. He bases his objection on the fact that it does not, as a rule, have = characters.

Lopes (§§ 43, 49) gives the personal pronoun in the nominative = *ten*, *teš*, etc.

NOMINAL PRONOUN. This is found in the following places:

1. Subject of all transitive verbs.
2. Subject of the present and future of intransitive verbs.
3. Possessive pronoun.

TIME PARTICLES. These time particles of the pronoun have not been recognized as such in any of the Maya grammars.¹ It is not without ample verification of the data collected in Yucatan and among the Lacandones that I venture to suggest the presence of a full set of time particles for the nominal pronoun. These are prefixed to the forms of the pronoun and are sometimes ■ closely joined to the pronoun by phonetic changes that it is difficult to separate them from the form of the pronoun. In general, it can be said, that the uncontracted forms are most common among the Mayas as well as among the Lacandones. The uncontracted forms seem to have been earlier than those where contraction has resulted. Among the Mayas near Valladolid the contracted forms were used almost exclusively.

The time particles seen in the 1st person, dual and plural, usually ■ unchanged. The contractions of these particles with the pronoun are shown here.

Contraction of time particles. Present, tan, may contract with the pronoun as follows:

Consonant Stems

tan-in into t-in
tan-a into t-an²
tan-u into t-un
tan-k ■■■■■ tan-k

Vowel Stems

tan-in w-atan into t-in w-atan, my wife.
tan-a w-atan into t-an w-atan.
tan-u y-atan into tan y-atan.
tan-k atan remains tan-k atan.

KI or **k** contracts with the pronoun as follows:

ki-in into k-in.
ki-a into k-a.
ki-u into k-u.
ki-k into q.

¹ Lopez (§ 72), speaks of the ki- used with the pronoun for the present and ti- for the past, giving, respectively, kin, ka, ku and tin, ta, tu.

² Lopez (■ 163) makes this contraction ta instead of tan, tu instead of tun, resulting in the same forms as the contraction seen in the past tense of t or ti and the pronoun into ta and tu. In the 1st person, singular, the resulting forms in the present and past agree, tan-in, and t-in both giving tin. In all the other persons the forms in the present and past do not agree.

Past, *t*, forms with the pronoun the following.

t-in remains *t-in* or *t'-in*.

t-a remains *t-a* or *t'-a*.

t-u remains *t-u* or *t'-u*.

t-k becomes *t'*.

ɔ'ok may contract with the pronoun as follows:

ɔ'ok-in into *ɔ'-in*.

ɔ'ok-a into *ɔ'-a*.

ɔ'ok-u into *ɔ'-u*.

ɔ'ok-k becomes *ɔ'oq*.

Future, *he*, may contract with the pronoun as follows:

he-in into *hē-in*.

he-a into *h-a*.

he-u into *h-u*.

he-k remains *he-k*.

A more detailed consideration of these particles will now be attempted.

Present time. This is expressed in the pronoun by the Indians with whom I worked by the particle *tan*.¹ The union of this par-

¹ The early Spanish grammars do not recognize these time particles. Beltrán, however (¶ 262) notes the particle *tan* as expressing present time. He does not speak of the contracted forms. The Motul Dictionary has the following entry under *tan*, "*presencia, tin tan, ta tan, tu tan.*" Peres (1866-1877) has the following, "*Tan, verbo impersonal: el acto ó capacidad de hacer ó ejecutar. Tan = tal, está viniendo.*" This would seem to show that the uncontracted forms were employed in early times.

The Tioul dictionary (Peres, 1898) gives the following under *tan*, "*en presencia, con tin, ta, tu, se usa tin tan, en mi presencia, ante mí.*"

San Buenaventura (fol. 19) gives the particle *tan* as always prefixed to the active verb in *tk*:

tan in kambeek, I am showing something.

This indicates that the uncontracted form *tan* is in good use in his time.

Orus (1912) frequently uses the uncontracted form of the nominal pronoun with *tan* in his examples of the present tense. He is more inclined, however, to employ it with a negative;

ma tan a betik, you are making nothing.

baak ten tan u k'ink, why does he not learn?

Palma y Palma (p. 177) uses the forms *tin*, *tan*, *tun*, etc., for his transitive verbs in the present tense. There are undoubtedly the contracted forms of *tan-in*, *tan-a*, *tan-u* as he specifically mentions (p. 177) these forms compounded with *tan*. His interpretation of *tin*, however, differs from the one given here. He states that it is formed from *ti* "*cuando se dice al por á él. . . Tin en el*

ticle with the pronoun is seen above. **Tan** seems to convey the idea of continued action in the present:

■ (tan-in) šotlk tše, I am now cutting wood ■ I am now engaged in the act of cutting wood.

tan-k han-al, we are eating, we are engaged in the act of eating.

tun (tan-u) wen-el, he is sleeping.

With vowel stems, where *y* is the semi-vowel added only in the 3d person, the form of the pronoun of this person with **tan** shows the dropping of the *u*, the true pronoun, and the **tan** is retained:

tan yooqet, he is dancing.

rather than

tun (tan-u) yooqet.

which might be expected.

The use of **tan** with the pronoun to express present time seems to be less common in many parts of the peninsula than the ■ of the *ki-* or *k-* compounded with the nominal pronoun.¹ This form is

presente de indicativo tanto se puede considerar sincopa de ti in, como de taan in. Ti in betik. Esto vale lo hago. Taan in betik. Esto vale lo estoy haciendo."

Lopez (§§ 158, 163), in writing of synalephe, uses ■ illustrations forms in **tan**:

tin bin for tan in bin, I am going.

tin banal for tan in banal, I am eating.

He makes no mention in any other part of his grammar of this use of **tan** in the present tense.

¹ Beltran (§ 161) gives the form *ki* as denoting present time when compounded with the nominal pronoun. He often uses his pronoun *t-en*, *t-estē*, etc., with this;

ten ki-in wal-ik, contracting to ten kin walik, I am saying it.

He repeats the same form (§ 84) in the preterit;

ten kin yakunah, I loved someone.

These sentences should more properly be translated;

I am the one who is talking.

I am the one who loved someone.

In § 101 he states that the particle *ki* appears as if it were a pronoun but it is merely used for ornament or for greater signification and denotes present time. Here he ■ it without the verbal pronoun compounded with *t*, as above, but notes that it combines with the nominal pronoun into *k-in*, *k-a*, *k-u*, etc.

Palma y Palma uses the forms in *k-*. He states (p. 171) that it indicates accustomed action;

recognized at Valladolid but is far less common than that with *tan*.

The forms in *k-* or *ki-* seem, in some cases, to express the idea of a potential mood when used with the future stem in *-e*:

k-in puti-e, I may strike it.

k-in hant-e, I may eat it.

tuu k-a bin, where may you be going, where are you going?

The contrast between the use of *tan* and *k* with the nominal pronoun is seen in the following:

te wink k-u tal, the man is going to come, the man may come.

te wink t-un (tan-u) tal, the man is coming, the man is in the act of coming.

When *k-* or *ki-* is used the idea may in be translated by the Spanish term "*á veces*," sometimes.

Future time. This may be expressed by the nominal pronoun compounded with the particle *he*. The uncontracted forms are found in use among the Mayas as well as among the Lacandones. The contracted forms are shown above. Here, as in the case with the present particle, *tan*, the first person, dual and plural, does not show contraction. I have been unable to find the derivation of this particle. Undoubtedly this *he*, as in the case of the *tan* and *s'ok*, is derived from a former stem.¹

t-in be-t-ik, I am doing it.

k-in be-t-ik, I am accustomed to do it.

k-in bin, I am accustomed to go.

Zavala uses the forms in *k* for the present, both of the transitive and intransitive;

k-in oak-al, I am climbing.

k-in kanan-t-ik, I am guarding it.

Lopes follows Beitran and uses the forms in *k-* or *ki-* with the nominal pronoun. He uses it always in combination with the verbal pronoun with *t-*; *ten*, *teti*, etc.

Martínez thinks that the *k-in* is a contraction of *ka-in*.

¹ This particle for future time may be a late development. Whereas *tan*, *t*, and *s'ok* are mentioned by the early writers as having some time significance I have found this future time particle, *he*, given only by several of the later authorities.

Cruz (1912) has the following;

he in alki, I shall give it.

Rus (1944, p. 88) has the following;

ten he in binel, I shall go.

teti he u binel, thou wilt go.

letilé he u binel, he will go.

k-toon he k binel, we shall go.

teeš he u binel, you will go.

leti te-ob he u binel, they will go.

hān (he-in) bin-(ei)-e, I shall go.

he-k han-ai-e, we shall eat.

hu (he-u) han-t-ik-e (han-t-k-s), ■ will eat something.

Past time. This is expressed in the nominal pronoun with the particle *t*. This *t* unites with the pronoun as we have shown above (p. 44). The resulting form for the first person singular *t-in* is the same as that for the present pronoun with *tan*, *tan-in* contracting to *t-in*. The history of the two forms is, however, entirely different. It may be possible that the form expressing past time is pronounced with a slightly more explosive character to the initial *t* than is given to the same form expressing present time. In the first person dual and plural there is an unusual change. The pronominal prefix *k* is dropped and the sign of the past (*t*) is changed to the fortis (*t'*). There is necessarily a slight hiatus in this form before the explosive *t* and the initial consonant sound of the verbal stem.¹

t-in or *t'-in* putš-ah, I hit something.

t' (*t-k*) han-t-ah, we ate something.

This *t*, expressing a past, is undoubtedly the same as that found used directly with the intransitive verb (p. 72):²

t-bin-en, I went.

t-han-en, I ate.

The prefix *o'ok* is used with the nominal pronoun to convey the idea of action just completed.³ This *o'ok* is the root of the verb,

Lopez (§ 107) writes; "*En vez del futuro imperfecto de indicativo se usa frecuentemente el presente, anteponiéndole la partícula he seguida de los pronombres in, s, u, etc. y posponiéndole una e:*

he ■ betike, I ■ do it.

Martínez has suggested to me that *he* is a contracted form of *helel*, now, to-day. He does not consider the forms in *he* good Maya.

The Motul and Ticul dictionaries give *he* as meaning "*el que, la que, lo que.*"

¹ Palma y Palma (p. 212) accepts this time particle compounded with the nominal pronoun. In the 1st person plural, however, he gives *k* = *ka* instead of *t'*.

Lopez (p. 50) has *t* in this place but makes no mention of it being the fortis. Martínez considers this *t* stands for *tan*.

² Compare Beltrán, § 85. This tense sign, *t*, should not be confounded with *ti* or *t*, meaning "to" and given in the early Spanish grammars as the sign of the dative.

³ Beltrán (§ 85) also uses the verb *o'ok* for a preterit with transitive and in-

"to finish or complete." This is added directly to the forms of the pronoun. Here, again, the Lacandonese and many of the Mayas use the uncontracted forms. The contracted forms used by ■■■■ seen above. The only unusual contraction is that for the first person dual and plural where *o'ok-k* becomes *o'eq*, the two *k* sounds making a velar *k* (*q*). The verb is used in the present stem with *o'ok*:

o'in (*o'ok-in*) *wen-al*, I have just been sleeping.

o'eq (*o'ok-k*) *han-t-ik*, we have just been eating something, or we have finished eating something.

CASE. It is only in the pronoun that we have any suggestion of case in Maya and even here there are only three; — subjective, objective, and possessive. The oblique cases are all expressed by prepositions.

Subjective. The subject of the verb is always expressed by the pronoun even when there is a noun for the subject. This subject, the nominal pronoun, is really ■ possessive:

wink u puti-ik Pedro, or *u puti-ik wink Pedro*, the man is hitting Peter, literally, the man, his hitting something, Peter.

Objective. The forms of the verbal pronoun are used as the object:

■■■ *puti-ik-eti*, I ■ hitting you; literally, present time, I am hitting something, present time, you; or, you are the object of my hitting.

In the future the *-e*, the sign of this tense, is placed at the end of the form:

hu puti-ik-en-e, he will hit me.

transitive verbs. He does not mention the contracted forms made with the nominal pronoun;

o'ok ■ *hantik*, he ate it, (*ya lo comió*),

o'ok u lubul, he fell (*ya acabó de caer*).

Coronel and San Buenaventura (fol. 17) show the form *o'ok* in an example which they both give to illustrate the statement that the *-ik* form is used when an active verb follows a neuter and the latter does not denote action;

o'oki ■ *hanik paitai*, *acabé de aprender a rezar*.

Lopez (§ 108) states that the form in *o'ok* is used "con mucha frecuencia" as a preterit perfect; "que significa terminar, acabar y ya";

han-en, *yo comí*.

o'ok in han-al ya comí.

He has another form with *o'ok* combined with *ti* to form the pluperfect. I did not find this form.

o'okti in hanal, I had eaten.

The indirect object is expressed by the particle *t* and the verbal pronoun:

tin a'ib-t-ik-t-etl, contracted to *tin a'ib-t-etl*, I am writing something to you.

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN. The nominal pronoun is really a possessive and is naturally used to express possession. There is little doubt that the possessive idea is uppermost even in the use of this nominal pronoun with a finite verb.¹

tin (tan-in) iotik tin, I am cutting wood; literally, in present time, my cutting something, in present time, wood.

The forms of the nominal pronoun used to convey the idea of possession are attached to the name of the object possessed rather than to that of the possessor;

u-huun Juan, John, his book.

u peq wink, the man's dog.

With nouns beginning with a vowel the nominal pronoun of the third person (*u*) is often dropped when the semi-vowel is added. There is no cause for confusion in this as *y* is only added in the 3d person:

u-y-ototl, becomes *y-ototl*, his house.

Natural possession. There is another form indicating possession made by prefixing the usual form of the nominal pronoun to the name of the object possessed and, at the same time, suffixing the particle *-il* to the same word. This indicates in most cases, not so much possession, as a natural and often inseparable relationship between the possessor and the thing possessed. The possessor is very often an inanimate object;²

¹ Lopes (§ 56) seems to fail to recognize the idea of possession when these forms are used as the subject of the verb. He calls this pronoun "mixed" "*porque es usa indistintamente como pronombre personal y como adjetivo posesivo.*"

In qat in hant in wah, quiero comer mi pan, donde tenemos el pronombre *in* empleada, en el primer caso, como personal y en el segundo, como posesivo."

² Beler (p. 115) writes in this connection, "*Im Maya wird dabei, wenn der betreffende Gegenstand einer dritten Person gehört und diese dritte Person ausdrücklich genannt ist, das Possessivprädikat der dritten Person als überflüssig nicht gesetzt.*"

u-ba-ŋ tš'en, the water of the well.

u-na-ŋ Chichen, the houses of Chichen, more properly, u-na-ŋ-ch.

u-na-ŋ wink, the houses for the men.

u-o'en-ŋ kš the gun for deer.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN. This is found in three forms. There is no well developed system defining the noun in relation to the speaker, the person addressed, and the person spoken of. The demonstrative roughly corresponds to the Spanish, *este*, *ese*, and *aquel*. I am inclined to think, however, that this similarity is more apparent than real and that there are distinctions in the three sets of forms which will come out later.

The demonstrative is expressed by the suffixes -a, -o, and -e; the first denoting "this one here," the second, "that one there," and the third, "that one at a distance." When one of these is found it is always in connection with the prefix lš, itself a demonstrative or a sort of definite article. The latter is sometimes used alone:

■ wink-a, this man here.

■ wink-o, that man there, pointing to the place.

■ wink-e, that man at an distance.

The prefix lš-, also found in the form *leš* = *leti*, the demonstrative of the 3d person, is used, in ■ cases, in place of the personal pronoun with past tenses of the intransitive:

leš bini, he went (usually written *lay* ti).

The same form is used redundantly with transitive verbs and the nominal pronoun:

leš tu putš-ob, he hit them, more correctly, putš-ah-ob.

leš-ob tu putš-ob, they hit them.

maš putš, who hit him?

leš putš, he hit him.

The demonstrative particles are also used with tš, as tš-la, tš-lo, and tš-le contracted, in some cases, into t-la, t-lo, t-le.¹

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN. This is made by adding the particle -ba to the usual forms of the nominal pronoun. This is best seen in

¹ The Spanish grammars give only the forms tš-la and tš-lo. Beltrán (§ 145) notes the syncope of the ■ into t-la, t-lo, and they note that with le an s is added to the noun;

le-peq-s, that dog.

transitive verbs with the nominal pronoun as subject and the same form repeated as the object;

tin putš-k-im-ba, contracted from *putš-ik-in-ba*, I am hitting myself.

The *n* changes for euphony to *m* as *Chilam Balam* for *Chilan Balam*. It should be noted that the verbal pronoun is not used as the object as might be expected. In a past tense we have

tin putš-im-ba, I hit myself.

The normal form does not seem to be used. This would be

tin putš-ah-in-ba.

The reflexive is also seen in the form

tin nač'-k-im-ba, I approach, literally, my nearing it, my, myself.

RECIPROCAL PRONOUN. This relation is expressed by the particle *tan-ba* or *ba-tan*:¹

u ba-tan-ba-ob, *entre sí mismos*.

tun putš-k-u-tan-ba-ob, they are hitting one another.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS. These end in *š* and occur at the beginning of the sentence:

maš il-etš, who saw you?

maš ta-wil-ah, whom did you see?

baaš ta-o'bol-t-ah, what do you desire?

tunš ka-bin, where are you going?

maš meya-n-ah-t, who worked?

baaš ta-mis-t-ah, what are you sweeping?

THE VERB

CLASSIFICATION.

I. Action or state in *-al*, *-el*, *-il*, *-ol*, *-ul*.

(a) Pure action or state.

(b) Causal, s.

Root in *be*.

II. "Endowed with" in *-tal*.

¹ San Buenaventura [] that *tanba* is used as a reciprocal in the 2d and 3d person plural. Beltran (§ 47) correctly adds that it can also be used in the 1st person plural.

Palma y Palma (p. 216) gives the reciprocal pronoun as *tam-ba*;

tin qol-tam-ba.

In explaining this form he writes " *No vale, me golpeo d mí, sino me golpeo con otro & con otros en pelea.*"

III. Neuter stems.

(a) Stem alone.

(b) Agent, *t*.Roots in *kin* and *kun*.Verbs in *-ankil*.

IV. Auxiliary "to be" (verbal pronoun).

Root in *yan*.

V. Irregular and defective verbs.

It does not seem necessary to classify the verbs into the four conjugations according to the methods of the early Spanish grammarians.¹ In place of these conjugations it has seemed more wise to make the following divisions:²

Class I. Verbs in *-al*, *-el*, *-il*, *-ol*, and *ul*, denoting action or state. The ending in *-l* with a vowel corresponding to that of the root denotes the effect of the action or state upon the subject of the verb:³

tin lub-ul, I am falling, literally, I am affected by the act of falling, my fall.

tin kin-ul, I am dying, literally, I am affected by the act of death, my death.

tin kin-a-ul, I am being killed, literally, I am affected by ■■■■■ causing me to die, my caused death.

tin wem-ul, I am descending, literally, I am affected by the descent.

¹ The 1st Conjugation of Beltrán and of the other early grammarians is the intransitive verb, and their 2d, 3d, and 4th Conjugations are the active or transitive verb. There is a general correspondence between these conjugations and the classes given here. The 1st Conjugation is my Class I a, the 2d is Class I b, the 3d, composed of monosyllabic stems, is Class IIIa, and the 4th, made up of polysyllabic stems, is Class ■■■ b.

For a comparison of the forms given by Beltrán, San Buenaventura, and Coronel with forms found today, see p. 286-289. These tables have been taken, for the most part, from the paradigms given by the early grammarians in question. A few forms have been added from the text of the grammars. It should be noted that the forms of the subjunctive, infinitive, and optative have been omitted ■■ forms corresponding with these are not generally found among the present Mayas.

² This classification has been briefly outlined in Torzser, 1912.

³ For skeleton paradigms of the various classes of verbs, see p. 283-285.

Lopez (53 70, 76), following the analogy of the three Spanish conjugations in *a*, *e* and *i*, makes five conjugations of the verb in *-l*, corresponding to the five vowels used with it.

These verbs may be further divided into two subclasses:

(a) Pure action or state. The transitive or applicative form is made by dropping the suffix in -l and adding -lk and other time particles directly to the root:

tin het-el, I am performing the act of opening.

tin het-lk, I am opening something.

tin nao'-el, I am approaching.

tin nao'-lk, I am approaching something.

tin nao'-ah, I approached something.

(b) Causal verbs. These make the transitive or applicative form by dropping the suffix in -l and adding the causal s before the time particles of the verbal stem:

tin ban-el, I am tumbling down, my being affected by the tumble.

tin ban-s-lk, I am causing something to tumble down.

tin kim-el, I am dying.

tin kim-s-lk, I am causing something to die, I am killing something.

Root in be. There is a subdivision in Class I b. A large number of verbal stems are made by adding be, the root of the verb meaning "to make" before the causal and the transitive endings, -lk, -ah, and -e:¹

tin kam-be-s-lk, I am teaching someone, I cause to make learn

tin kim-be-s-lk, I injure someone, I cause to make someone die.

tin yah-be-s-lk, I wound someone, I cause to make someone wounded.

tin qin-be-s-lk, I sun something, I cause to make something sunned, I warm something.

tin qis-be-s-lk, I fill something with thorns, I cause to make something thorny.

Some of these verbs more properly belong in Class III as they are also used with the sign of the agent, t:

tin qin-t-lk, I warm something, I do something by means of the sun.

tin qis-t-lk, I make something thorny, I do something by means of thorns

¹ These causal verbs with be form the 2d Conjugation of the Spanish grammar although they are not recognized as causal. The verb used in the paradigm for this Conjugation is *kambesah* which is described below.

Beler (p. 92, 93) states that t and s (x) are "employed with passive themes to render transitive expressions." His examples of the use of s in this connection show the causal relationship although this is not mentioned by him. The following sentences with his translation make this clear:

kim, to die, kim-s-ah, to kill.

aak, fresh, green, aakesah, aksah, to water, to make fresh.

Lopez (§ 108) has much to say concerning the forms of the neuter verb in -l and the corresponding form of the active verb in -s-lk but no mention is made that this is a causal.

This same root, *be*, is sometimes used with verbal roots or nouns, the sign of the agent, and the transitive endings to denote ■ intransitive idea. The root or noun always precedes the nominal pronoun: ¹

tāl tin be-t-ik, I am making it to come, I am coming.

qal tin be-t-ik, I am singing, I ■ making it by means of song.

These forms are exactly equivalent to the forms:

tal-in-kah or *tin tal*,

tin qal.

A distinguishing feature of Class I verbs is that the past tense of the intransitive is formed by dropping the *-l* of the present stem and adding the verbal pronoun directly to the root:

nao'-an, I approached, literally, I am an approacher.

am-atl, he went down.

kim-i, he died.

ooq-on, we entered, literally, we are enterers.

Thus it will be seen that all verbs of Class I may be used either in the intransitive or transitive or applicative according to the ending employed; the first, denoting simply the effect of the action or state on the subject, and the second, expressing the action or state as directed toward an object. In considering the intransitive and transitive by themselves this subject will be discussed more fully later (p. 64).

Class II. This class of verbs are those in *-tal* which have the meaning "endowed with."² They are intransitive only and form the past in *-ah* with the verbal pronoun:³

¹ Palma y Palma (p. 172, 173) gives these forms and comments ■ the fact that neither Beltran nor San Buenaventura speak of them. Palma y Palma uses the nominal pronoun compounded with *k* in his form with *be*. He gives three ways of saying, "I am going";

bin-in-kah

tin bin

bin kin be-t-ik.

and he adds "*todos son muy corrientes*." It is quite possible that the form used with *be* shows a late development in the language.

² Soler (p. 81) explains these forms as follows: — "*Es liegen hier alte Nomen vor. kué, das als solches im heutigen Maya nicht mehr existiert, eigentlich k'ué zu schreiben, entspricht dem Quiché-Cakchiquel k'ué und heisst 'Hers.' kah ist 'das Gemäde, Gergründete, die Ansiedlung, das Dorf.'*" He repeats the mistake of limiting the use of these forms with the verbal pronoun. In the present and future tenses the nominal pronoun is used.

³ Coronel and the other grammarians have a rule that verbs in *-tal* which have an *l* in the root form the past, not in *-ah*, but in *-il*, as *kul-tal*, *kul-il*.

tin kuš-tal, I am living; literally, my being endowed with a heart.
 kuš-i-ah-i, he lived.
 tin kah-tal, I am dwelling; literally, my being endowed with a pueblo.
 kah-i-ah-en, I dwell.
 tin tšul-tal, I am hanging.

The same suffix, -tal, is found with verbs of Class IV and with nouns with the same meaning as above:

keš-en, I am cold.
 keš-tal-en, I am always cold ("endowed with" cold).
 kalan, a drunken man.
 kalan-tal, a drunkard.

Class III. This class is composed of those verbs formed from stems which are nominal in character and which have been called neutral. These verbs may or may not be monosyllabic and they have no uniform ending in the present of the intransitive as those of the former class. The distinction between this class and Class II is seen in these two examples:

Class I. tin lub-ul, I am falling, my being affected by the act of falling, my fall.

Class III. tin ʔ'en, I am shooting, literally, my gunning.

Other examples of Class III follow: ¹

From nat, a dream, tin nal, I am dreaming, my dreaming.
 tub, saliva, tin tub, I am spitting, my saliva.
 qai, a song, tin qai, I am singing, my song.
 baab, a crab, tin baab, I am swimming, my crabbing.

There are a few noun stems which are shortened when used in the transitive with -ik. This may be a case of syncope — the *t* is retained: ²

The verb kul-tal, to sit, is an early form of ku-tal. I found a past in kul-i-š, he sat down, but the more common one follows the general rule above and we have ku-i-ah-i.

¹ As noted by Beltrán (§§ 121, 122), tšibal, to bite, to eat meat, from tšit, mouth, belongs in this conjugation. The past is formed in the regular way but the passive is irregular;

tšit-b-i, I am being bitten.

Beltrán also notes (§ 124) the possibility of confusion in the verb tukul. This is not a verb of Class I but a noun meaning "thought, idea" and belongs in this conjugation. The past is

tukul-n-ah-en, not tuk-en.

² Compare Beltrán, § 124.

p'ulut, smoke, tin p'ulut, I smoke, my smoking.
 p'ulut-n-ah-en, I smoked.
 tin p'ul-t-ik, I smoke something, I fumigate, for p'ulut-ik.
 mulut, a wish, tin mul-t-ik, I am wishing something, for mulut-ik.

The distinguishing feature of the intransitive of these verbs is that the past tense is formed by adding *n-ah* and the verbal pronoun to the root: ¹

nai-n-ah-en, I dreamed.	qat-n-ah-i, he sang.
tub-n-ah-etā, you spat.	baab-n-ah-on, ■ swam.

As with Class I this class may be subdivided according to the method of making the present and future stems in the transitive or applicative:

(a) Some make the transitive by adding the *-ik* of the present and the *-ah* of the past directly to the stem:

tin p'am-ik, I am shooting something, my gunning something.
 tin loē-ik, I am hitting something with my fist, my fisting something.
 tin putē-ik, I am hitting something with my hand.

(b) Verbs of agent. These add a *t* before the ending for the transitive: ²

¹ Seler (p. 83) calls the verbs of Class I "the intransitive verbs proper" and those of Class III "derived intransitives." He points out that the "intransitives proper" refer to "bodily activity, position in place, changes in time, etc.," but he fails to note the main distinction between the verbs of these two classes, namely that those of Class I express actions or states and those of Class III are all derived directly from nouns. Both may be used in the transitive and intransitive.

Lopez (§ 88) fails also to make the proper distinction between verbs of Class I and Class III. He recognizes the past as given here for these verbs and states that all neuter verbs not ending in *-i* make the past in *n-ah*.

² These, in general, are the verbs placed by the early grammarians in their 4th Conjugation. Coronel and San Buenaventura (fol. 12) ■ not consistent in this for they include in their 3d Conjugation some verbs in *t-ik*. Beltrán (§§ 118-120) finds fault with this although he places (§ 208) the monosyllabic stems which form the past in *t-ah* in the 3d conjugation. He also places here (§ 50) verbs made up of two nouns. These correspond to the verbs of agent with *t*:

Juan u betē-qab-t-ah u mehan, Juan called with his hand to his son.

He also follows the modern practice by making the intransitive form;

betē-qab-n-ah-i, he called with his hand.

He explains the *t* (§ 208), not ■ denoting agent, but ■ added for euphony (*buen sonido*).

tin mla-t-ik, I am sweeping something, may doing something with a broom.

■ latš-t-ah, I scratched it, from latš, finger nail.

tin qač-t-ik, I am roasting it, from qač, fire.

I have not been able to find any rule to determine which nouns made into verbs of Class III take the sign of the agent and which do not. It must be confessed that the idea of the agent is implied in verbs of Class III a quite as much as in those of III b.

Class III a. tin o'on-ik, I am doing something with a gun.

Class III b. tin mla-t-ik, I am doing something with a broom.

Root in kin and kun. All adjectives and some nouns are made into transitive verbs of Class III by being used with the particle kin or kun, evidently meaning "to make,"¹ the sign of the agent and the usual tense endings:²

Seler (p. 92) states that the t denotes compulsion;

alkab, speed.

tšuk, coal, live coals.

in alka-t-ah, I made him run.

in tšuk-t-ah, I warmed something.

These forms are much better explained by considering the t = agent;

I made ■ of speed for something.

I made use of live coals for something.

¹ This root, unlike be, is not found in the Spanish dictionaries in this significance. The San Francisco and Pera give the verb kun, kun-ah meaning "conjurar hechizando, encantar." Pera gives kin-tl = meaning "herida reciente."

² Beltran (§ 91) has this form made with kun or yenkun with vowel stems. He does not, however, give the sign of the agent, t. He places these verbs in his 4th Conjugation. I could find no present use of the form in yenkun for vowel stems. San Buenaventura (fol. 9b, ob.) and Coronel have the form in kun. San Buenaventura changes the kun to kin when the vowel of the stem is o;

t'on-tal, to lower oneself.

t'on-kin-ah, to lower something.

Seler (p. 92, 98) explains these forms made with kun or kin as a means of deriving a transitive idea from nominal themes in the same way as using ah which has already been discussed (p. 56). All his examples are in the past tense, using ah:

■ yaab-kun-ah, I multiplied it.

in kul-kin-ah, I established it.

If these were to be written in the present we would have;

in yaab-kun-t-ik

in kul-kin-t-ik.

and they would, therefore, have to be explained quite differently according to Seler.

Lopez (§ 95) has the form in kun-s-ik as well as in kun-t-ik. The first is, of course, the causal and the second is that of the agent. He gives only one example of the use of the causal form;

toh-kun-s-ik, to erect, literally, ■ ■ ■ ■ make straight.

tin pin-kun-t-ik, I strengthen something, I make something by means of thickness.

tin keel-kun-t-ik-etš, I make you cold, I make [] by means of cold, you.

tin mul-kun-t-ik, I pile up something.

tin kal-kun-t-ik, I make him drunk.

tin kal-kin-t-k-lu-ba, I make myself drunk.

Verbs in -ankil. There is a class of verbs made from nouns with the suffix -ankil.¹

qig, blood, tin qig-ü-ankil, I am afraid, I am trembling.

sist', leap, tin sist'-ankil, I am leaping.

al, weight, burden, tun al-ankil, she is giving birth.

sakal, ant, tun sakal-ankil, he is crawling.

eel, egg, tun eel-ankil, she is laying eggs.

The past of these forms is made by dropping the ending k-ü and adding the sign of the past and the verbal pronoun.

qigü-an-ah-en, I was afraid, I trembled.

sist'-an-ah-en, I leaped.

A second, but seldom used, form of the past is made by dropping the suffix and following the usual rule for verbs of Class III:²

qigü-a-ah-en,

sist'-a-ah-en.

The future retains the entire suffix:

hän qigü-an-k-ü-e, I shall be afraid.

Class IV. These verbs are intransitive and express a quality or condition, having the idea of the auxiliary "to be." They use the verbal pronoun.³

keel-en, I am cold.

wink-en, I am a man.

¹ Beltran (§ 87) states that these verbs are in -ankai, not -ankil. He finds fault (§ 84) with San Buenaventura for giving the forms in -ankil which is the same as that used today. Seler (p. 84) follows Beltran in using -ankai. I found both forms with that in -ankil more commonly used.

² Beltran (§ 87) has these forms and also one where only the -ü of the suffix is dropped in the preterit;
qigü-an-k-ah-l, he was afraid.

³ Beltran has the same forms and he points out (§§ 185, 186) the mistake of San Buenaventura in using the verbal pronoun compounded with t as batab-t-en for batab-en.

There is doubt that the former is incorrect. San Buenaventura uses the verbal pronoun without t when the expression is negative;

ma en batab = [] batab.

The form of the verbal pronoun compounded with **■** may be used pleonastically with the predicative expression with the simple verbal pronoun:

ten batab-en, I am the one who is chief.¹

The past of these verbs is formed by adding an *h* sound before the verbal pronoun:

keel-h-en, I was cold.

kohan-h-etē, you were ill.

It is interesting to compare these forms with those of verbs in other classes. The past tense of verbs of Class I are identical in form with those of the present tense of Class IV:

lub-en, I fell, I am a faller.

kohan-en, I am ill.

This *h* or *hi*, the sign of the past, with these verbs may be derived from the same source as the *-ah*, the sign of the past, with the transitive verb of Classes I, and III, and with the intransitive of Class III.

The suffix *-tal*, seen in verbs of Class II, may be used with verbs of this class to denote an habitual condition:

keel-tal-en, I am always cold.

kohan-tal-en, I am always ill.

The verb *yan* or *yantal* comes in this class.² It has the meaning "there is" or "there is present." It forms its present by adding the verbal pronoun directly to the root, its past with **■** or *hi* and the verbal pronoun, and its future by the use of the nominal pronoun, *-tal*, and the sign of the future, *-e*:

yan-en Ho, I am in Merida.

yan-h-en Ho, or *yan-hi-en*, I was in Merida.

hēn yan-tal-e, I shall be in Merida.

The future may also be made by use of the particle *bin* and the suffix *-āk* with the verbal pronoun:

bin yan-āk-en, = *bin yan-k-en-āk*.

¹ Compare Seler (p. 74). He would translate this as "I am he, I am chief." San Buenaventura (fol. 37) considers the forms, *ten*, *teē*, etc. as the verb "to be." Seler (p. 79) points out this mistake. It is quite clear that the verbal pronoun alone has the verbal idea.

² Compare Beltrán (§§ 198-200) who gives the form as *yanhal*. This change from *tal* to *hal* is the same as that seen in the inchoative forms (p. 90). Compare also Seler, p. 82.

This verb may also have the meaning to have, to take, to hold. In this case the particle *t* or *ti* may or may not be used with the verbal pronoun: ¹

yan-en = *yan-t-en kô*, I have a deer, literally there is, to me, = deer.

When this verb is used with the negative *ma*, there is a contraction in the present. This is not commonly in the other tenses:

ma-yan becoming *mai nan*, there is none.

ma-yan-h-l, there was none.²

Class V. This is composed of the irregular and defective verbs of which there is not a great number. Among them are the following:

Bin-el, to go. This verb is usually found without its suffix *-el*:

tin bin or *bin-in-kah* rather than *tin bin-el* or *bin-el-in-kah*.

Here there is no vocalic harmony between the vowel of the root and that of the suffix. All forms are regular, belonging to Class I, except the future stem *šik*, and the imperative *šan*:

bin-en, I went.

bin šik-en, or *šan bin-e*, I shall go.

Tal-el, to come. This verb is usually found without the suffix *-el*. All forms are regular, belonging to Class I, except the imperative which is *kot-en*. The imperatives ³

kon, *kon-eš*, *koš*, *koš-eš*.

correspond in meaning to the Spanish "*Vamos*." These forms show the dual and plural endings.⁴

Qat, desire. The verb is really a noun meaning, "a wish." It is only found used with the nominal pronoun with no time suffixes.

¹ Both Beltrán (§§ 199, 200) and Lopeš (§ 111) make a distinction between *yan* meaning "tener" and *yan* meaning "haber." With the latter meaning *yan* is defective being used only in the 3d person.

² Lopeš (§ 112) gives the form for the past as *ma t-an-hi*. I do not recognise this form. For the positive form corresponding to this he gives *yan-hi*, which agrees with the one given here.

³ Compare Beltrán (§§ 204-206) for the forms *tal-el* and *bin-el*. Beltrán (§ 207) gives the verb *li*, to see, as an irregular verb. I fail to find any irregularity in its conjugation. In §§ 225, 226, he discusses the forms *kon*, *koneš*, etc. Among several verbs given by Beltrán as irregular appears the verb *ken*, I say, *k-en-h-l*, I said. I found this verb very little used. In its place the noun *t'an*, speech or word, is used = verb of Class III with = past in *t'an(n)-ah* and the verbal pronoun.

This stem should not be confounded with *qat* meaning "question, to question." This latter is found in all forms as a verb of Class III. The verb with *qat* conveys the idea of an optative mode.

- in qat bin(əl)*, I desire to go, my wish to go.
in qat ɔ'ib, I desire to write.
in qat in wil-e, I desire to see it.
in qat in wuq ha, I desire to drink water.

The regular verb *ɔ'ibol* (Class III b) is also used as a verb meaning "to desire." In tenses other than the present it is more frequently employed than the verb *qat*:¹

- tin ɔ'ibol-t-ah ha*, I desired water.

P'ek, dislike. This is used with the nominal pronoun. It seems to be found only in the present tense:²

- in p'ek bin(əl)*, I dislike to go.

Tak, *taktal*, desire. The verb made from this noun differs from the two preceding forms in the fact that the nominal or possessive pronoun is used with the true verb and also that all tenses can be expressed.³ The conjugation follows that of verbs in Class IV:

- tak* or *tak-tal in wen-el*, I desire to sleep.
tak-hi in wen-el, I desired to sleep.
bin tal-ik in wen-el, I shall desire to sleep.

There is also a reduplicated form, *tak-i-tak* which expresses the idea of desiring something very much, "*tener gana ó deseo vehemente de hacer algo.*"

Qabet, necessary. This is used either with nouns or with verbs. In the first case the verbal pronoun compounded with *t* or *ti* is used:

- qabet t-en wa*, I need tortillas; literally, necessary to me, tortillas.
qabet-hi t-en wa,⁴ past tense.

¹ Compare Lopez, § 128.

² As pointed out by Lopez (§ 128), in other tenses the regular verb, *p'ek-t-ik*, *p'ek-t-ah*, *p'ek-t-e*, is used.

³ The Peres dictionary gives the form as *tak-tal*. Boltran (§ 224) has the past in *tal-hi*. Lopez (§ 129) writes "*Apenas se usa más que en presente.*"

⁴ Lopez (§ 122) uses the inchoative form in *tish* for the past. Compare p. 90.

When a verb is used, the form takes the nominal or possessive pronoun as with *tak* and the conjugation follows verbs in Class IV. The verbal pronoun with *t* may be omitted:

qabet in bin(əl), I need to go, literally, necessary, my going.
qabet h-in bin(əl), past tense.
qabet in putā-tk, I need to hit him.

Suk, *accustom*. This has forms similar to the preceding:

suk t-en in han-t-tk wa, I am accustomed to eat tortillas, literally, customary to me, my eating something, tortillas.

The following irregular verbs are impersonal, using, in most cases, the nominal pronoun of the 3d person before the form introducing the expression. The conjugation generally follows that of Class IV:

Pat, *patal*, ability.¹

u pat in bin(əl), I am able to go, literally, I ability, my going.
u pat h-in bin(əl), I was able to go.
ku pat in bin-e or,
bin patātk in bin, I shall be able to go.

The second verb in each case may take the suffix, *-e* when it is intransitive:

u pat in han-l-e (han-al-e), I am able to eat.
u pat in qal-y-e, I am able to sing.
u pat in bin-e, I am able to go.

Nama, *obligation*:²

n nama in bin(əl), I ought to go.

Tuub, *tuubul*, to forget. I found this verb only in one form:³

tuub ten, I forgot.

¹ Lopez (§ 123) has this and several of the following forms used in combination with the nominal pronoun compounded with *k*, as *ku*. He gives this form as:

ku pah-tal.

He agrees with me in the past as he drops the suffix *-tal* and his stem seems to change from *pah* to *pat*.

He is inclined to use the stem with the suffix in *-l* in the present. My forms usually omit the suffix.

² Perez (1898) gives the form *nah*, *necessary*. Compare a corresponding form, *nakma*, given by Beltran (216).

³ Lopez (§ 118) gives the following forms for this verb:

The active verb is:

tuub-s-ik, tuub-s-ah, tuub-s-e.

tin tuub-s-ik, I am forgetting something.

Qaah, qaahal, to remember. The verbal pronoun in this and several of the following forms takes t- or ti-:

u qaah t-en, I remember, literally, its memory to ■■■

qaah(h)i t-en, past tense.

bin qaah-ik t-en, future tense.

The active verb is:

qaah-s-ik, qaah-s-ah, qaah-s-e.

Tsik-pahal, to appear. This is a reflexive verb from the stem **tšikaan**, visible and has the literal meaning, to appear itself:

u tsik-pahal t-en, it appears to me.

tšik-pa-hi t-en, past tense.

bin tsik-pah-ik t-en, future tense.

Utšul, to succeed, to happen:¹

u y-utšul t-en, it happens to me, we succeed.

utš-hi t-en, past tense.

bin utš-ik t-en, future tense.

VERBS WITH STEMS in -al, -el, -il, -ol, -ul. For greater clearness it has seemed best to describe these verbs as a whole although they are taken up under other headings. This ending in -l preceded by the vowel similar to that of the root signifies that the subject of the verb is affected by the action of the verb.

These forms in -l are found in the following places:

(a) Present of the intransitive in Class I.

tin lub-ul, I ■■■ falling, I am affected by a fall.

(b) Present of the intransitive in Class III a, showing a passive relationship:

tin o'on-ol, I am being shot, my being affected by a gun.

ku tuubul ten, I forget.

tuub ten, I forgot.

bin tuubuc ten, I shall forget.

Beltran (§ 203) has the form:

■■■ in tubul tetš or ti tetš, do not forget me.

¹ For other irregular forms, see Beltran, §§ 201, 202, 207, 211, 212, ■■■.

The causal π preceding the form in -1 is found in the following place:

(c) Present of the intransitive in Class I showing π passive relationship:

π kim-s-t , I am being killed, my being affected by π causing me to die.

(d) Verbs in Class III b which form the transitive by using π , the sign of the agent, have the form - tal regardless of the vowel of the root to show a passive relationship:

π mis-t-tal in π , my house is being swept, literally, my house is being affected by means of a broom.

π yakun-t-tal , I am being loved, my being affected by love.

It will be seen from the foregoing that syntactically the passive relationship for verbs in Class III is exactly similar to the active forms of verbs in Class I.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS. The preceding classification, π has been noted, is made up without taking into consideration whether the verb is intransitive or transitive. It is well to consider these forms by themselves and endeavor to show how the intransitive and transitive are built up.

Intransitive verbs are found in all classes of verbs and they are distinguished from the transitive of each respective class by certain differences in the method of conjugation, by different pronouns or different time suffixes.

The simplest form of the intransitive verb is seen in the use of the verbal pronoun with verbs of Class IV, nouns or adjective-like forms:

batab-en , I am a chief.

batab-h-en , I was a chief.

In the past of verbs of Classes I-III the stem appears with the true personal pronoun, commonly called the objective, but here spoken of π the verbal pronoun. This is the same in form π that used as the object of the transitive verb:

I a. ah-en , I woke up.

III a. nai-n-ah-en , I dreamed.

I b. kim-en , I died.

III b. mis-n-ah-en , I swept.

II. kus-i-ah-en , I lived.

IV. keel-h-en , I was cold.

TRANSITIVE VERBS. This is sharply distinguished from the intransitive. The pronoun used with the transitive is similar to the

possessive and has been called the nominal pronoun. The connection between the possessive and its noun and the pronoun used with the transitive is very close:¹

tin a'on-ik ká, I am shooting with a gun a deer, literally, my gunning a deer.

Two of the classes of transitive verbs may be roughly classified as regards instrument and cause.

The transitive verb is found in Classes I, III, and IV. Class II is not found in the transitive.

TRANSITIVE TO INTRANSITIVE FORM. Transitive verbs may pass over to the intransitive form when the combined meaning of the verb and its object represents habitual action:

tin sul-ik meya, I am finishing work.

tin sul-ah meya (transitive form), I finished work.

sul-meya-n-ah-en (intransitive form), I finished work.

tan sup-ik taqin, you are spending money.

tan sup-ah taqin (transitive form), you spent money.

sup-taqin-n-ah-eté (intransitive form), you spent money.

Both of these verbs are in Class I as the intransitive forms are respectively:

tin sul-ul, I am finishing.

sul-en, I finished.

tin sup-ul, I am spending.

sup-en, I spent.

¹ Sefer (p. 70) makes this same distinction. He writes, "nur die absoluten, einen direkten Objekts entbehrenden Verbal ausdrücke durch Prädikatskonstruktion mit dem Personalpronomen (my verbal pronoun) gebildet; die transitiven Verba dagegen sind wurzelhafte oder abgeleitete Nomina, die als solche mit dem Possessivprädix (my nominal pronoun) verbunden werden." He fails to state, however, that it is only in the past tenses of the intransitive, with the exception of verbs of Class IV, that the "personal pronoun" is used. The "possessive prefix" is used in the present and future tenses of both transitive and intransitive forms:

tin lub-ul, I am falling.

lub-en, I fell.

tin lub-s-ik, I am destroying something.

tin lub-s-ah, I destroyed something.

He elaborates (p. 80) his former statement and writes, "Die Maya-Sprachen besitzen also transitive aktive Verben in unserem Sinne nicht. Sie kennen nur Nomina und absolute Verba, die einen Zustand des Seins, eine Eigenschaft oder eine Thätigkeit bezeichnen, die als Prädikate zu einem Personalpronomen oder einer dritten Person als Subjekt konstruiert werden, aber kein direktes Objekt zu sich nehmen können."

When the verbal stem combines with an object so closely that the whole idea is considered as an action in itself and is intransitive, the verb passes into Class III on account of the method of making the past with *n-ah* and the verbal pronoun.¹ This is one of the few cases where a verb belonging to one class passes over into another. The complete unity of the object with the action of the verb is seen in the fact that the object is infixed, coming before the sign of the past and the verbal pronoun. The intransitive form for the present is practically never found:

jul-meya-in-kah.

These compounded forms may remain transitive when an object is expressed. In this — they usually go in Class III b, that class using *t* as the sign of the agent:²

tin betš-qab-t-ik Pedro, I am calling by means of the hand Peter.

■ *tšin-poi-t-ik wiñik* I am reverencing the man, literally, I am inclining (by means of the head) the man.

INTRANSITIVE TO TRANSITIVE FORM. The intransitive verb may pass to the transitive in form but it retains the intransitive meaning by the use of the root, *be* to make, and the sign of the agent:³

tal tin be-t-ik, I am coming, I am making it to come.

qal ■ be-t-ik, I am singing, I ■ making it by means of song.

TENSE IN THE VERB. The Spanish grammars have, in addition to the present tense of the Indicative, a *Preterito Imperfecto*, *Preterito Perfecto*, *Preterito Pluscuamperfecto*, *Futuro Imperfecto*, and a *Futuro Perfecto*. The Present, *Preterito Perfecto*, and *Futuro Imperfecto* are the true present, past and future respectively. The *Preterito Imperfecto*, is made from the present by the addition of *kutši* (*cuchi*),⁴ the *Preterito Pluscuamperfecto* from the *Preterito*

¹ Beltrán (§ 58) has the — form in the past and notes that San Buenaventura makes the past of these forms by the addition of the verbal pronoun to the root compounded with the object:

tša-hi-n-en, I carried water.

The correct form is,

tša-hi-n-ah-en.

Beltrán adds that the form given by San Buenaventura may have been correct at the time the latter studied the language.

² Compare López, § 82.

³ Compare p. 54, and Palma y Palma, p. 172, 173.

⁴ The form *kutši* is undoubtedly from *ka* and *utšul*, *utši*, or *utšuk* given by Beltrán (§ 222) ■ an irregular verb meaning "to happen" or "to succeed"

Perfecto by the addition of *ili kutši*, and the *Futuro Perfecto* from the *Futuro Imperfecto* by the addition of *ili košom*. The forms made by the words *kutši*, *ili kutši*, and *ili košom* seem to me to be more or less artificial and are the result, in the main, of the desire to present every tense known to the Spaniard in his own language.¹

I found the form *utši* instead of *kutši* could be used to make a past from the present stem but it was not the common way of expressing this tense.

The tenses in the Maya, as spoken today, are: present, a past, a past denoting action just completed, a past denoting action completed some time ago, a future denoting action just about to take place and a future denoting action to take place some time in the future.²

(ocurrer, suceder, acontecer). The form of the past as given in the early grammars use this verb as a sort of auxiliary with the present tense to form the past; *sak-ai-in-kah kutši*, I climbed, literally, I am climbing, it happened.

Colonel and San Buenaventura (fol. 15 ob.) make a distinction, using *kutši* for distant past time and *katši* for time just past.

¹ Palma y Palma (p. 188, 189) expresses the idea of the artificiality of these forms as follows: — "Los tiempos que aparecen aquí como ejemplos, son tomados de la gramática de Fray Pedro de Beltrán. Observando, sin embargo, el común lenguaje de los mayas, se ve que no todos están en uso. ¿En qué consiste esto? ¿Será que ya no es menester emplearlos? Esto es inadmisable, porque la misma causa que obró para establecerlos subsiste: la necesidad de expresar acciones que forzosamente tienen que corresponder á tiempo presente, pasado, ó venidero. Y los que indican absolutamente estos, subsisten; los que vienen á ■ como intermedios, según la expresión de la Academia, los cuales en castellano se forman con verbos auxiliares solamente, son los que no ■ usan. Pero la razón está en que hay otros medios de expresar los tiempos correspondientes á estas acciones cuando ■ relacionan con los de otras para significar respecto de ellas pasado ó futuro, como había hecho, habré hecho, etc. Lo había hecho cuando llegaste. Lo habré hecho cuando llegues. La forma del pretérito pluscuamperfecto, por ejemplo, según el P. Beltrán, es ■ en ■ katši, ó kutši como pone y se usaba antes. Yo me habla ido. En vez de esta forma los mayas usan: "

a'ook ili in bin ka t kuti-eti-o, ■ hablo ido cuando llegaste.

"*Si ■ dijera*":

ka i kuti-eti-o, binan ili katši.

"ningún maya lo entenderá."

² Selser (p. 102) writes, "Das Maya unterscheidet sich von den verwandten guatemaltekinischen Sprachen sehr bestimmt dadurch, dass die Tempuspräfixe in ihm nur eine sehr unbedeutende Rolle spielen. Im Präteritum treten, wie erwähnt, die Präfixe *t* und *c* auf. Das ist wichtig, weil es uns beweist, dass das Maya der

Tense is expressed by ■■■■ of suffixes added to the root in addition to a time particle used with the nominal pronoun. The former differ in the transitive and intransitive.

An interesting and unusual feature connected with tense in Maya is the fact that the forms of the pronoun vary in the intransitive according to the tense employed.

Tense in the Intransitive Verb. Present Time. This is expressed in several ways. The most common is the ■■■ of the verbal stem with the nominal pronoun compounded with the pronominal sign of present time, *tan*. This is found in all verbs of Classes I, II, III:

Class I a, *tin het-el*, I am performing the act of opening.

ð, *tin kim-il*, I am dying.

Class II, *tin tál-tál*, I am lying down.

tin tén-tál, I am listening.

Class III, *tin s'on*, I am shooting.

tin sít', I am jumping.

tin s'lib, I am writing.

With verbs of motion and a few others a second set of forms for the present is found composed of the nominal pronoun and the particle *-kál* or *-kah* suffixed to the stem. These may be called "duratives":¹

Mittel, welche in den anderen Sprachen sich Geltung verschafft haben, nicht ganz entbehrt. Aber diese Präfixe treten durchaus nicht bestimmt und regelmässig auf. Und Präfixe, welche ■■ gestatten, die verschiedenen Tempora zu unterscheiden, haben sich nicht herausgebildet. Dieses Sprache ist daher genöthigt, zu anderen Aus Hilfsmitteln zu greifen, um die nöthige Präzision in der Temporalbezeichnung zu erreichen, und sie findet solche in periphrastischen Konstruktionen." It seems to me that Seler is quite incorrect in this statement. The Maya has very definite tense signs. Seler fails in several cases to recognize the *ik* and the ■■■ of the transitive verb as tense signs. He mentions the prefix *t* as a sign of the past in the intransitive only in the 1st person with *k* for the 3d person. The *t* is used in all persons as a sign for the past and the *k* is never found.

¹ These forms are given by Coronel, San Buenaventura, and Beltran in their 1st Conjugation.

Coronel and San Buenaventura in their paradigms and Seler (p. 102), also give the forms in *-kah* for the present of the transitive verb (2d, 3d, and 4th Conjugations):

kambes-ah-in-kah Pedro, I am teaching Peter.

This form in *-kah* is not used in the transitive. San Buenaventura (fol. 2 ob.) recognizes the proper form in his discussion of the pronoun, *ten*:

ten yakun-ik (properly, *yakun-t-ik*), I shall love someone.

Both Coronel and San Buenaventura use the form in *-ik* rather than in *-kah*

- Class I, *lubul-in-kah*, contracted to *lub-l-in-kah*, I am falling.
nakal-in-kah, contracted to *nak-l-in-kah*, I am ascending.
bia[el]-in-kah, I am going.

Class II, *o'on-in-kah*, I am shooting.

It should be noted that in these forms the pronoun has no time particle. This *-kah* is probably the root of a defective verb meaning, "to do." The literal translation of the form *lubul-in-kah* would probably be, "affected by the act of a fall, my doing."¹

In asking a question when the pronoun ■ used ■ the object of the transitive verb:

maš kames-ik-etš, who is showing you?

The *-ik* form is also used by them when one verb follows another, especially is this so (fol. 72) when an active verb follows ■ neuter and the neuter does not denote ■ action:

tal-u-kah in boo-t-ik in p'aš, I am on the point of paying my debt.

In the discussion of the pronoun *an*, *etš*, etc. (fol. 3) San Buenaventura gives the form in *in-kah*:

yakua-ah in kah etš, I love you.

But in fol. 16 ob. he states that the form in *-ik* is used if a noun preceded the verb:

Pedro kambe-a-ik Juan, Peter is showing John.

There is therefore great inconsistency in these statements. Beltran points out (§§ 153-157) at length why San Buenaventura ■ wrong in giving the form in *in-kah* ■ transitive, thus making no distinction between the transitive and the intransitive. The same criticism also applies to the forms of Coronel and of Seler (p. 102).

The latter (p. 103) writes that he has followed the more ancient authority of San Buenaventura rather than "*sein jüngerer Kollege*," Beltran, and he accepts the use of the form in *in-kah* for transitives as well ■ intransitive verbs. As pointed out above, San Buenaventura, Coronel, and Seler are incorrect here.

¹ Beltran (§ 209) gives *-kah* as the root of the verb meaning "to do." He points out that it is found only in the present ■, the past being made by the addition of *kutši*. He finds fault with San Buenaventura for giving *kibah* and *kib* for the past and future of the form *kah*. Buenaventura is inconsistent in his forms for the future as these forms in his 3d Conjugation are made with *ib* added to the root.

Seler (p. 102) explains the *-kah* in an entirely different way. He derives it from *kah*, "a village or settlement" and translates it in the verb as "to be stationary." This ■ probably incorrect as the form is found especially with verbs of motion.

Lopes (§ 132) seems inclined to accept Beltran's explanation that this *kah* ■ a defective verb, meaning "*hacer*," It ■ perfectly true, as Lopez points out that the form in *-kah* may be replaced by *be-t-ik* (see p. 54), but in the latter form we find the transitive ending, the sign of the agent, and the root of a regular verb.

The present tense in verbs of Class IV from noun or adjective stems is made by the simple addition of the verbal pronoun;¹

keel-en, I am cold.

kohan-etš, you ■ ill.

uo-ob, they are good, or the good ones.

wink-en, contracted to winken, I am a man.

Future Time. In the intransitive of verbs in Classes I, II, and III, future time is expressed in much the same way as in the transitive. The forms of the nominal pronoun are compounded with the future time particle, *he*, and ■ final -e is suffixed to the present stem:

Class I a. hən (he-in) nak-al-e, contracted to nak-l-e, I shall climb.

Class I b. hən kim-li-e, contracted to kim-l-e, I shall die.

Class II. he-k kuš-tal-e, we shall live.

Class III a. hən qal-y-e, I shall sing.

hən o'on-e, I shall shoot.

Class III b. hən mis-e, I shall sweep.

Indefinite time in the future is expressed by prefixing the root, *bin*, of the verb "to go." When this is used with verbs of Class I the shortened stem without -l is employed and the suffix -āk added before the verbal pronoun:²

Class I a. bin nak-āk-en, contracted ■ bin nak-en,³ I am going to climb.

Class I b. bin kim-āk-en, contracted to bin kim-k-en, I am going to die.

¹ These are the verbs given by the Spanish grammars which use the auxiliary "to be." Beltran shows the same forms ■ those given here and he notes (§ 195) that San Buenaventura is incorrect in giving the auxiliary ■ the verbal pronoun compounded with *t* as *t-en*, *t-etš*, etc. Beltran is entirely correct in noting this mistake. San Buenaventura uses the verbal pronoun alone when ■ negative expression ■ employed.

² This ■ the form for the *Futuro Imperfecto* given in the old grammars for the 1st Conjugation. The preceding form ■ *he* is not mentioned. I was not able to find the form of their *Futuro Perfecto* in *ll kutšom*. This seems to me to be an impossible form as the past stem is used with *ll kutšom* to express a future.

Palma y Palma (p. 189-190) does not accept this form. He gives as a substitute;

o'ook in bin or o'ook ll in bin wal kaan qutiketš, *me hebreé ido cuando llegues.*

He writes, "Si se diéiera

kaan qutiketšé, binen ll kotšoom

ningún maya lo entenderia."

³ Seler (p. 110) has some very significant remarks on the particle -āk. He

Class III a. *bin o'on-kk-en*, contracted to *bin o'on-k-en*, I am going to shoot.

Class III b. *bin mis-kk-en*, contracted to *bin mis-k-en*, I am going to sweep.

The future of adjective and nominal verbs of Class IV is not made, as one might expect, simply by using the nominal pronoun and the suffix *-e*, but it is expressed by the inchoative form by adding the suffix *-tšal* or *-tal* and the final *-e*. The nominal future pronoun is used with these forms:¹

he-k kohan-tšal-e, we shall be sick, we shall become sick.

hu (he-u) keal-tšal-e, he will be cold.

Past Time. In verbs of Class I, this is expressed by the stem alone compounded with the verbal pronoun. This form is really a verbal noun:²

lub-en, I fell, literally, I am a faller.

bin-etš, you went.

tal-l, he came.

kim-ob, they died.

The form of the imperative is similar to the first person singular of the past tense, as *lub-en*, fall, or I fell. To distinguish between

translates this form on the basis of a participial meaning as "it goes (will be) raising itself I, i.e. it is in the notion to raise itself, I = I will raise myself."

Compare Beltran (§ 137) for the contraction.

¹ Coronel, followed by San Buenaventura (fol. 7 ob.) gives a future in *om* for neuter verbs. Beltran (§ 96) is entirely correct in pointing out that these forms are not found. By the examples given both by Coronel and San Buenaventura it is clear that they have mistaken the *om* of the 1st person plural, written by them, in this case, as *om* for a sign of the future.

² This is given by the Spanish grammars as the *Preterito Perfecto*.

Friedrich Müller (1882, v. 2, p. 309) considers this form and others like it as exhibiting "the predicative power of the true verb." Adam (1878a, p. 155) says, "The intransitive preterit *nak-en* may seem morphologically the same as the Aryan *de-mi*; but here again, *nak* is a verbal noun, as is demonstrated by the plural of the 3d person *nak-ob*, 'the ascenders.' *Nak-en* comes to mean 'ascender [formerly] me.'" Brinton (1882, p. 31), who quotes these authorities, writes, "I am inclined to think that the French critic is right, and that, in fact, there is no true verb in the Maya, but merely verbal nouns, *nomina actionis*, to which the pronouns stand either in the possessive or objective relations, or, more remotely, in the possessive relation to another verbal noun in apposition, as *kah*, *kutš*, etc. The importance of this point in estimating the structure of the language will be appreciated by those who have paid any attention to the science of linguistics."

the two an initial *t* sound, usually glottalized, may be used before the verbal stem:¹

t'-lub-en, I fell.

t'-bin-en, I went.

t'-tal-en, I came.

The *t'* is the same form ■ that used with the nominal pronoun ■ a time particle for the past. The *t'* is often retained throughout all forms for the past:²

t'-bin-i, he went.

t'-tal-en, ■ came.

As has been noted, the Spanish grammars all give a *Preterito Imperfecto* using the form of the present followed by *kutšl* (*cuchí*). This is really the past of the verb *utšl*, to happen. It is recognized at the present time but is not commonly used. The *Preterito Pluscuamperfecto* in *il kutšl* I was not able to find.³

Past time in verbs of Class II is expressed by adding to the stem

¹ Beltran ■ 85) gives the two forms for the past, *lub-en* and *t-lub-en*. He states that the latter form is the better. He makes no mention, however, of the fact that this *t* is usually glottalized.

Seler (p. 98, 99) seems to limit the use of the *t* as ■ sign of the preterite to the 1st person. The *t* is used in all persons as a sign for the past in the intransitive. Beltran (§ 81) gives his examples of the use of *t* in the 3d person.

Palma y Palma (p. 185-187) uses an *h* in place of the *t*:

h-bin-en, I went.

He writes, "Á *bilen* ■ *adiciona una ache sin poderse haller una razón manifiesta. Acaso sea contracción de *hi-bilen*, porfunde que ■ emplea en el modo optativo para significar irse, según el P. Beltran." On p. 209 he also ■ the form in *t*, as given above. In connection with this he writes, "Para distinguir el preterito perfecto de indicativo del presente de imperativo '*naten*' sube, se antepone una *te* al primero como se ha visto antes, y a veces una *ache* con sonido de *joto*. Así ■ dice: "*

■ *naken* ó *h naken*, subí.

■ *nakets* ó *h nakets*, subiste.

² Seler (p. 98), as already pointed out, limits the use of *t* as a sign of the past to the 1st person and states that a *k* (*c*) is used for the same purpose in the 3d person. He seems to base this statement on the fact that *kutšl*, from *utšl*, begins with a *k*.

³ Palma y Palma (p. 189) also fails to find this form. He gives as a substitute;

o'ook *il* (in *bin ka t kutšlile*, me habla ido cuando llegaste).

Lopes (1914) follows Palma y Palma in giving the same forms in *o'ook il* (see p. 87).

the sign of the past, *-ah*, as seen also in the past of the intransitive verb, and the verbal pronoun:

tāi-tal-ah-en, I lay down.

kul-tal-ah-en ti Ho, I lived in Merida.

These forms are usually contracted into:

tāi-l-ah-en.¹

kul-l-ah-en.

Past time in verbs of Class III is made by adding to the stem the sign of the past, *ah*, and the verbal pronoun. An *n* is inserted between the stem and the pronoun.²

qai-n-ah-en, I sang.

o'ib-n-ah-en, we wrote.

baab-n-ah-etā, you ■■■■.

o'en-[a]-ah-ob, they shot.

tukul-n-ah-i, he thought.

Verbs of Class III *b*, forming the present of the transitive in *t-ik*, do not show the sign of the agent (*t*) when used in the intransitive:

tin o'ib-t-ik, I am writing something.

o'ib-n-ah-en, I performed the action of writing.

¹ Beltran (§ 88) does not give the uncontracted forms. He gives only the forms in *l-ah*. Beltran follows Coronel in stating that verbs in *-tal* which have an *l* in the root form the past by substituting *h* for *l-ah*. From the verb *kul-tal* he would get the past *kul-hi* instead of *kul-lah-l*. The complete uncontracted form would be *kul-tal-lah-l*. According to the present method of speaking this would be contracted into *kul-ah-l*, not *kul-h-l* according to Beltran. There is, therefore, no need to make an exception to verbs in *-tal* with an *l* in the stem as the rules for contraction would attend to this.

Seler (p. 81) explains this form by saying that a *t* is added in the present and an *l* in the preterit and future.

² Beltran (§ 88) gives this same form for his verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th Conjugations when they are changed to the intransitive. He points out (§ 83) the mistake of San Buenaventura who (fol. 6 ob) makes these forms by using *ah-n* with the verbal pronoun instead of *n-ah* as *kambe-s-ah-n-en* for *kambe-s-n-ah-en*. Beltran (§ 86) speaks of the forms in *n-ah* as the "elegant" (*garboso*) way of expressing the past.

Seler (p. 83) states that the suffix *-n* has the meaning "to be engaged in the activity in question," "to exert the activity in question." Later (p. 110) he states that the *-n* is used to derive intransitive verbal themes from nouns. On p. 110 he gives the forms in *n-ah* for the past of the intransitive. He calls this *-ah* (p. 122) the "second *ah*." He notes that this is the "new formation" as San Buenaventura gives only the *n* for the past. This is the case where San Buenaventura (fol. 6 ob) incorporates a noun with the verb = a unit. (See discussion of this, p. 29.) Seler overlooks the fact that in the preceding paragraph San Buenaventura gives the form with *-ah* and *-s*, as noted above, although he ■■■■ that the past is made with *n*.

This form of the past is the one used when a transitive with its object is turned into the intransitive in form:

tin šot-ah tša, I cut wood (transitive form).

šo(t)-tšo-n-ah-en, I cut wood or I performed the action of cutting wood.

A form of the distant past with verbs of Class III is expressed by the duplication of the *-ah*, the sign of the past:

šimbal-n-ah-ah-n-en, I walked a long time ago.

An *n* is added between the final *ah* and the pronoun for euphony. This form is seldom used.

Past time with verbs of Class IV is made by adding an *h* or *hi* between the stem and the verbal pronoun:

keol-h-en, I was cold.

kohan-h-en, we were ill.

no-h-i, he was good.

šupal-h-i, he was a boy.

It is quite probable that the actual time particle for the past with these verbs is *hi*, contracting with the pronoun to *h-en*, *h-etš*, and *h-i*. The Mam dialect shows *hi* ■ this tense sign.¹

There are a few verbs ending in *-mal* and *-pal* which belong in this Class IV although at first sight they would be placed in Class I:²

tepal, ruler, king.

tepal-h-en, I ruled, I was a ruler, (also *tepal-n-ah-en* possible).

ol mal, to coagulate, probably from *olom*, blood.

ol mal-h-i or *olma-h-i*, past tense, 3d person.

no! mal, ■ blunt.

no! mal-h-i, or *no! ma-h-i*, past tense, 3d person.

mutš mal, to fade.

mutš mal-h-i or *mutš ma-h-i*, past tense, 3d person.

¹ Beltran (§ 193) states that the past is formed by adding *hi* which combines with the pronoun into *h-en*, *h-etš*, and *h-i*. Selser (p. 79) follows San Buenaventura and Beltran in this but he states that the sign of the past and the future really belong with the noun. The verbal character of the pronoun is sufficiently clear to justify the statement that the time particles belong, not with the noun, but with the verb.

² Lopes (§ 89) gives *no!-mal* and *mutš-mal* as exceptions to the rule that all verbs in *-i* make the past by dropping last syllable and adding the verbal pronoun. ■ recognises that most verbs in *m-al* form the past in the regular way;

u!m-al, *u!m-en*

o'am-al, *o'am-en*

lam-al, *lam-en*.

There is a tense representing completed action made with the root of the verb *ɔ'ok*, to finish. This is found in the transitive as well as the intransitive in all classes of verbs:¹

ɔ'in (*ɔ'ok-in*) *hanal*, I have finished eating.

Tense in the Transitive Verb. In addition to the time particles attached to the nominal pronoun, tense in the transitive verb is expressed by suffixes.

Present Time. This is shown by the suffix *-ik* which represents the object in present time or something directed toward something in present time.² When there is a pronominal or nominal object, this object is in apposition to the idea contained in *-ik*.³

Class 1 a. *tin putš-ik*, I am hitting something.

tan tšul-ik, you are wetting something.

¹ I failed to find the forms of the pluperfect in *ɔ'okil* given by Lopez (§ 77); *ɔ'okil* in *hanal*, I had eaten.

It is interesting to note that this form is also given by Palma y Palma (p. 189) in place of the artificial form in *il katšl* of the early grammars.

² Compare Beltrán, § 235.

³ Seler (p. 80, 120, 121) regards the *-ik* as showing a relative or an infinitive idea. It is certainly true that in *=====* cases the relative idea seems to be present as when *ik* is compounded to make a form like *ilal* (p. 93). But *=====* *ik* is found only with transitives it seems to denote an objective relation. One of the forms given by Seler, *ten-ɔ'ik-ik*, "I obey him or I am the one who obeys him," shows the relative idea but this is probably expressed in the *t* or *ti* combined with the verbal pronoun *-en*, making *ten*, and not by the *-ik* in *ɔ'ikik*. On page 74 he comments as follows on the form in *ik*, "*die Formen auf -ik sind echte gerundirische Formen, die die en Bedeutung eines ganzen Relativsatzes oder Umstandssatzes haben.*"

Beltrán (§ 172) gives the form in *-ik* but uses the verbal pronoun compounded with *t* or *ti*:

t-en kambes-ik Pedro, I am teaching Peter.

The forms of the pronoun compounded with *t* or *ti*, giving *ten*, *teti*, *toon*, *te-ɔl*, are used in answer to the question, "Who is doing this?" The verbal idea is brought out in the answer as *=====* the sentence above, "I am the one who is teaching Peter." A more usual way to express this idea, however, is the use of the verbal pronoun compounded with *t* together with the nominal pronoun compounded with *k*:

t-en k-in kambes-ik Pedro, I am the one who is teaching Peter or I am the one who is about to teach Peter.

Beltrán (§ 168) also gives this form.

Class I b. *tan-k lub-s-ik na*, we are destroying the house; literally, in present time, our causing something, in present time, to fall, the house.

tin kim-s-ik kē, he is killing the deer, literally; in present time, his causing something, in present time, to die, the deer.

Class III a. *tin o'on-ik kē*, he is shooting the deer; literally, in present time, his gunning something, in present time, the deer.

Class III b. *tun mts-t-ik na*, he is sweeping the house; literally, in present time, his doing something with a broom, in present time, the house.

When the verbal pronoun is used after the suffix *-ik*, there is an elision of the *i* in *-ik*:¹

tun kam-be-s-ik-en becomes *tun kam-be-s-k-en*, he is showing me something.

Future Time. In the transitive this is much the same as the imperative. It is expressed by the present stem in *-ik* with the final *-e* together with the usual forms of the nominal pronoun compounded with the sign of the future, *he-*. The causal *s* and the instrumental *t* are retained in Classes I b and III b respectively.

Class I a. *hēn het-ik-e*, I shall open something.

Class I b. *hēn kim-s-ik-e*, I shall kill something.

Class III a. *hēn o'on-ik-e*, I shall shoot something.

Class III b. *hēn o'ib-t-ik-e*, I shall write something.

The omission of the sign of the present transitive, *-ik*, is often made, or the *i* of the suffix *-ik* is lost by syncope:

hēn kim-s-e, or *kim-s-k-e*,

hēn o'on-e, or *o'on-k-e*,

hēn o'ib-t-e, or *o'ib-t-k-e*.

When there is an object expressed, either by a pronoun or a noun, the final *-e* may be added after the object:

hu (he-u) puti-ik wink-s, or *wink-e*, he will hit the man.

hu puti-ik-en-e, or *puti-k-en-e*, he will hit me.

Indefinite future is expressed by prefixing the root of the word *bin*, "to go," to the forms of the nominal pronoun and suffixing the final *-e* to the root.²

¹ Compare Beltran, § 140.

² Beltran gives the form in *bin* as the regular future in the transitive;

bin-in-kambes, 2d Conjugation.

bin-in-olk-e, 3d Conjugation.

bin-in-kanan-t-e, 4th Conjugation.

It should be noted that the stem in *-ik* is never used with *bin* nor does the pronoun have a time particle:

Class I a. *bin in hat-e*, I shall open something, I am going to open something.

Class III a. *bin in ʔa-e*, I am going to shoot something.

Class III b. *bin in ʔib-t-e*, I am going to write something.

The final *-e* of the future may be lost by apocope when a ████ or pronoun *in* is used as the object. If it is retained it is added at the end of the form:

bin in yakun-t-etš or *bin in yakun-t-etš-e*, I am going to love you.

bin a hant-wa or *bin a hant-wa-e*, you will eat the tortilla.

In verbs of Class I b, using the causal *s*, the future sign *-e* may occur either before or after the *s*. The latter is more common at the present time.¹

bin a nak-s-e or *nak-e-s*, you are ████ing to climb something.

bin a kin-s-e or *kin-e-s*, you are going to kill something, you are going to cause death to something.

Beltran's forms in the 3d and 4th Conjugations agree with corresponding forms given here, using the final *-e* as the sign of the future. He shows the *-e* before the causal *s* in the 2d Conjugation which corresponds to our rule as the verbs in this conjugation belong to our Class I b.

Coronel and San Buenaventura show forms similar to those of Beltran in the 2d and 4th Conjugations. In the 3d all give a form in *b* preceded by a vowel similar to that of the root:

bin-in-tal-ab,

bin-in-ʔik-ib.

I was not able to find this form used at the present time. Beltran (§ 112) notes that the form in *-b* is found but the more common form for the future is that in *-e* for verbs of the 3d Conjugation.

Seler (p. 104, 107) follows San Buenaventura in giving the future in *-b*. He explains the more common future in *-e* ████ having been derived from *-eb*. I see no justification for this as Beltran distinctly states that the form in *-b* is not common and he limits it to the 3d Conjugation. Seler (p. 100) makes the following literal translation for the future:

bin-in-kamben, it goes (it is in the work, it will be) (that by me is taught = I shall teach him).

¹ The early Spanish grammars give as the form of the 2d Conjugation *bin in kam-be-s*.

This probably corresponds to the alternate forms above. It might possibly be explained as formerly,

bin in kam-be-s-e,

the *e* being lost after the *s* of the root *ba*.

Palma y Palma (p. 185) gives the form agreeing with the latter:

bin in kam-be-s-e.

Lopez (§ 91) recognizes the two forms of the future in these verbs.

These forms in *bin* may be used in the subjunctive sense, showing a future possibility.

I was not able to find the forms in *ili kotšom* given for the *Futuro Perfecto* in the early grammars. I question them ■ they are made from the past stem in *-ah* and are used to express a future.

Past Time. In the transitive this is expressed in several ways according to the degree of the distance in the past when the action took place. The idea of past time is brought out by the particles *t* or *o'ok* attached to the forms of the nominal pronoun or by suffixes on the verbal stem or by both. The usual suffix expressing past time is *-ah* which is added to the stem.¹ This *-ah* for the past takes the place of *-ik* for the present and is the same form as that used for past time in the intransitive for verbs of Classes II-III. With this form in *-ah* the nominal pronoun is usually compounded with *t*:²

Class 1 a. *t-in šul-ah in-maya*, I finished my work; literally, in past time, my finishing something, in past time, my work.

Class 1 b. *t-a kim-a-ah in yum*, you killed my father.³

Class III a. *t-u o'on-ah kâ*, he shot the deer.

Class III b. *t-a o'ib-t-ah hum*, you wrote the letter.

¹ It has already been pointed out (p. 68) that Coronel and San Buenaventura make no distinction in the present between the form of the transitive and that of the intransitive. In the past tense, however, both make the ■ distinction between the transitive and intransitive as that made here and in Beltran. Coronel changes the *-ah* of the past to *i* when a question is asked; *mak kambesi patalob*, who showed (it to) the boys?

Seler (p. 91, 92) has much to say about this *-ah*. He considers this is used with the original passive nominal roots to express a transitive idea. He fails, it seems to me, to recognize that this *-ah*, ■ a sign of the past, is exactly equivalent to the *-ik* as the sign of the present with transitive verbs, although later in his paper (p. 118) he recognizes the *-ah* as used "in the preterite of the transitive root conjugation."

² In ■ few cases when the verbal pronoun is used as an object this sign of the past is omitted:

tu putâ-an, he struck me.

As will be pointed out later (p. 94) the *-ah* is usually omitted in response to questions.

³ Seler (p. 86) gives this form excepting the time particle of the pronoun and translates it literally, "thy dead one is my father." He writes, "Immerhin kann ■ sich der Anschauung nicht verschliessen, dass den transitiven und den passiven Verbaläusserungen dieselben Nominalthemata passiver Bedeutung zu Grunde liegen, die zur Bildung der passiven Ausdrücke nach den Regeln der

As in the present there is a syncopation of the *a* of the ending *-ah* when the verbal pronoun beginning with a vowel is used as the object:

tu kam-be-s-ah-en becomes tu kambe-s-h-en, he showed something to me.

Action just completed is expressed by the nominal pronoun compounded with the root of the verb, *o'ok*, to finish. The verbal stem takes the *-ah* for the past:¹

o'ok-a puti-ah-en, contracted to *o'a puti-h-en*, you have just finished hitting me.

o'ok-k kim-s-ah kē, contracted to *o'oq kim-s-ah kē*, we have just finished killing the deer.

There is a form of the past in *-ki*. This is used in clauses with the idea of "since" or "after."²

Distant past in the transitive is expressed by the suffix *m* compounded with the usual sign of the past, *-ah*.³ In most cases the temporal sign with the pronoun is omitted in these forms:

prädikativem Aussage mit dem Personalpronomen verbunden werden, zur Bildung der transitiven Ausdrücke mit dem Possessivpräfix versehen werden." I readily admit the passive relationship shown in verbs of Class II (p. 83) but this form is to be explained as follows; — my causing (s) someone in past time (ah) to die (kim) my (m) father (yum). The *m* of the causal emphasizes the activity of the subject.

¹ Beltran (§ 85) gives the form in *o'ok*. He also uses it with the intransitive verb.

Rus (1844) has the form *m o'ook* for the future perfect, the preterit perfect and the pluperfect tenses.

Lopez has the form in *o'ok* uncontracted with pronoun and a form in *o'okti* for the pluperfect.

² Compare Seler (p. 121, 122). Beltran (§§ 174, 175), notes the statement of San Buenaventura regarding variations in his 4th Conjugation in using the *-ki* and not *-ah* for the past. Beltran states that the form in *-ki* may be used with all verbs but he limits the use to the meaning, "*después que ó desde que*."

kim-ki m yum oqomuo, after my father died, I was sad.

Coronel uses the *-ki* form for the past with reservation regarding clauses. He also has the form *ti* when the verbal root has two consonants preceding this ending;

kokint-ti.

The forms of the past made by adding *kuti* to the forms of the present which *m* given in all the Spanish grammars are not commonly employed at the present time. I was unable to find the forms given in the early grammars for the *Preterito Pluscuamperfecto* in *ti kuti*.

³ Rus (1844, p. 81, 82), in his preterit perfect and pluperfect, has a form in *-ma* following the *-ah* of the past rather than preceding it as above;

in patk-m-ah-etk, I hit you ■ long time ago.
 u o'on-m-ah-en, he shot ■ ■ long time ago.
 a kim-s-m-ah, you killed it a long time ago.
 u het-m-ah-ob, they opened it a long time ago.
 ■ yal-m-ah tan-ll-ob, he spoke these words a long time ago (Xiu ms.).

Modes. There is no sharp distinction between the different modes in Maya. The Spanish grammarians in their endeavor to find corresponding forms for everything in the Latin grammar give forms for the different modes which are, in many cases, most artificial.

Indicative Mode. There is ■ occasion to comment on this.

Subjunctive Mode. This is really lacking in Maya.¹ The idea of a future possibility is expressed by certain forms of the future and

ten in sah-t-ah-ma, I have feared.
 ten in sah-t-ah-ma katil, I had feared.

Lopez (§ 98) has the same forms as Rus, calling them a *pretérito indefinido*. He gives examples for both intransitive and transitive verbs;

u-hant-ma-ob, *la han comido*.
 in-hant-ah-ma-wah, *yo he comido pan*.

¹ Beltran and his predecessors ■ the form of the *Future Imperfect* with various modifications for all tenses of the Subjunctive. The *bin* is dropped, ■ observed ■ my form, and Beltran gets the following forms;

ten nakaken, 1st Conjugation.	ten in alke, 3d Conjugation.
ten in kambes, 2d Conjugation.	ten in kanante, 4th Conjugation.

It will be observed that he prefixes the verbal pronoun compounded with *t*. This verbal pronoun is quite unnecessary. As the form stands with Beltran the meaning of *ten nakaken* would be, "I ■ the one who may ascend." For the *Preterito Imperfect* of the Subjunctive Beltran ■ *hi* or *hiwil* as ■ prefix to the forms for the present;

hi or *hiwil nakaken*.

These forms for the past of the subjunctive are the same as those given by Coronel and San Buenaventura for the present of this mode, Coronel using *hi* for *hi*. The use of this form in *hi* ■ *hi* is clearly incorrect as *h* conveys the meaning of past time.

Beltran in his text (§§ 73, 74) states that the better form of the subjunctive of transitive verbs adds a final *-e*. This ■ to agree with my statement that the subjunctive is a future. He also gives forms for the subjunctive in *-ina*:

naka-k-en ina, or in nah nakal, *yo subiera*.
 in kambes ina, or in nah in kambes, *yo lo enseñara*.

It should be noted that Coronel and San Buenaventura give forms in *ka-ina*

I have regarded these forms as belonging to a potential mode. A conditional statement is usually introduced by the particle *wa*, if. The verb has no special form in the conditional clause. The future is usually employed in the main clause:

== (or *wa*) *yan taqin, hên bin-e*, if I had money I should go.

Potential Mode. The idea of a future possibility is expressed by certain forms of the future. The most common is the use of the nominal pronoun compounded with *k-* (p. 46). The suffix of the future, *-e*, may or may not be retained in intransitives:¹

k-in putâ-e, I may strike him.

k-in qai or *k-in qai-y-e*, I may sing.

k-in o'on = *k-in o'on-e*, I may shoot.

The defective verb, *utšak*, has the meaning, "it is possible, perhaps" and it is sometimes used in connection with the preceding forms.²

The future in *šik* and the verbal pronoun are also used to express a future possibility. The prefix, *bin-*, is usually omitted:³

lub-n-šik-en, I may fall.

bin-n-šik-etš, you may go.

o'on-[n]-šik-i, he may shoot.

Imperative Mode. In the intransitive this is usually formed by adding the suffix *-en* to the shortened stem or root:⁴

for the Optative. I consider all these forms in *hâ*, *hiwî* and *ina* alone = combined with *kutšî*, *li kutšî*, and *li kotšom* as artificial in their formation.

Coronel and San Buenaventura give only the present and the imperfect of the subjunctive. Beltran has, in addition, the preterit and two futures.

Palma y Palma (p. 100) in criticizing these forms of Beltran writes very truthfully, "Y así formas del subjuntivo. Yo no sabré decir de una manera fija cual es la causa de esto; pero sospecho que consiste en el afán de calcar las formas verbales de los tiempos mayas á las de los verbos castellanos y latinos empleando para esto partículas del futuro, del pasado ó del futuro y parando para hacer los tiempos llamados mixtos como *habré ido*."

¹ These forms correspond to those given by Lopez (p. 51) for the subjunctive of active verbs.

² Compare Lopez (§ 120).

Coronel and San Buenaventura (fol. 18 ob.) give the form *utšuk* or *utšuk* with the meaning "to be able" |

utšuk in beštik, lo, I am able to do this.

utšuk = *binel*, you are able to go.

³ These forms correspond to those given by Lopez (p. 30, etc.) for the subjunctive of neuter verbs.

⁴ The Spanish grammars have the imperative in *-en* for verbs of their 1st

- Class I. *nak-en*, climb.
lub-en, fall.
ah-en, wake up.
em-en, come down.

These forms for verbs of Class I are the same ■ the first person singular of the past tense of the intransitive. It has previously been pointed out (p. 71) that the latter may be preceded by ■ t or t' to distinguish it from the imperative. This similarity is not seen in the imperative in verbs of Class III which form their past in *n-ah*:

- Class III. *o'en-en*, shoot.
sut-en, jump.
qal-y-en, sing.
mls-en, sweep, broom.

It should be noted that the causal sign or the sign of the agent is not found in the imperative of the intransitive in Class I b and III b respectively.

In verbs of Class II in *-tal*, the same rule holds, to add *-en* to the stem. The typical ending for verbs of this class, *-tal*, is contracted to *l*:

- Class II. *tl-l-tal-en* becomes *tl-l-en*, lie down.
kul-tal-en becomes *kul-l-en*, live.¹

This contraction of the stem in *-tal* suggests the possibility that the imperative of verbs of Class I above was formerly made from the stem in *-l*:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <i>nak-al-en</i> becoming <i>nak-en</i> . | <i>ah-al-en</i> becoming <i>ah-en</i> . |
| <i>lub-ul-en</i> becoming <i>lub-en</i> . | <i>em-al-en</i> becoming <i>em-en</i> . |

conjugation. Beltran gives nothing but the present tenses of the imperative. Coronel and San Buenaventura give a future imperative compounded with the root of the verb *qat*, to desire.

Seler (p. 111) in his interpretation of the imperative in *-en* writes, "*Ich bin also in der That geneigt, auch der zweiten Person des Imperativs der Verba neutro-passiva die ursprüngliche Bedeutung eines Participii Perfecti zuzuwenden, welche imperativische Bedeutung in derselben Weise bekommen hat, wie etwa ■■■ Kavalleriekommando 'Aufgeseesen!' — Eine Differenzirung des Imperativs und des Participium kommt in einfacher Weise durch den Accent zu Stande, indem der Imperativ in eindringlicher Weise die letzte Silbe betont, das Participium den Ton auf der Stammsilbe behält.*" In this he tries to trace a similarity between the *-en* of the imperative and the *-en* of the past participle.

¹ Seler (p. 106) gives the imperative of this form as *kul-l-ah-en*.

The imperative in the transitive, as already pointed out, ■ very similar to the future. It ends in -e when no pronominal object is expressed. The sign of the present -ik is never found as it is sometimes in the future:¹

- Class I a. putk-e, hit it.
 Class I b. klm-a-e, kill it, cause something to die.
 Class III a. o'on-e, shoot it.
 Class III b. mis-t-e, sweep it.
 mis-t-e na, sweep the house.²

It should be noted that the -e is not attached to the object as in the case of the future tense expressed with the same suffix. This -e is lost by syncope when a pronominal object or the sign of the plural is used.³

¹ This form is similar to those used with the 4th Conjugation of the Spanish grammar and of the 3d of Beltran as well. In the latter conjugation Coronel and San Buenaventura use a vowel corresponding to that of the root explaining this as formed from the future stem in -ab, -eb, -ib, -ob, -ub with the loss of the final b. Beltran (§ 112) does not accept this form and makes the imperative of his 3d Conjugation ■ is done here.

Seler (p. 104) follows San Buenaventura and gives the imperative of monosyllabic roots ending in the vowel corresponding to that of the root. He recognizes (p. 104, 105) the imperatives of some verbs as ending in -e but incorrectly derives these from a future in eb.

In the 2d Conjugation of the early grammars the imperative ends in as (ez). This conjugation corresponds to Class I b, the s being causal. It is probable that the imperative of these verbs formerly followed the rule of the transitive and added ■ e. This e was then elided, as stated before, in connection with the future of these forms:

kambe-s-e becoming kambe-s.

Seler (p. 106) in his attempts to explain all transitive forms as passives gives the following translation:

u kambe-s Pedro Juan, John shall teach Peter or by him taught Peter (namely by) John.

² Palma y Palma (p. 179) drops the ■ when an object is used;

kanan-t-e, *cidado*.

kanan-t ■ oimno, *cuida ese caballo*.

He adds "Nunca se dice."

kanan-t-e is oimno.

³ Beltran (§§ 114, 144) also notes this and gives the form;

oik-en for oik-e-en.

Seler (p. 87, 109) gives the imperative in i after San Buenaventura. He explains the preceding form as follows;

oiki-en or oik-en, derived from oiki-b-en, obey me, or "that one to whom (by thee) obedience shall be, am I."

Optative. The idea expressed by the Spanish, *Ojala*, forming an optative, is shown in Maya by the root of the verb *qat*, to desire with the future stem.¹ This form is considered under the irregular verbs (p. 60).

THE PASSIVE. It has already been pointed out (p. 63) that syntactically many of the forms expressing the passive relationship cannot be separated from those expressing the active voice.² It has seemed best to consider the passive voice here as a whole however.

Present Time. In the sense of action still going on, this is expressed by the suffix in *-al*, *-el*, *-il*, *-ol*, *-ul* which gives the idea of the subject as being affected by the action of the verb. This suffix in *-i* is found either alone, with the causal *s*, or with the instrumental *t*.

Class I *a* and I *b* both use the causal *s* with the suffix *-i* to express a passive relationship:

Class I *a*. *tun het-s-al*, it ■ being opened, literally, its being affected by someone causing it to open.

tin naa'-s-al, I am being approached, literally, my being affected by someone causing a nearness to me.

tin ah-s-al, I am being awakened, literally, my being affected by someone causing ■ to wake.

I cannot agree with him in this as the passive relationship is in no way expressed by the simple root of the verb nor can this form be derived from *uk-b-en*.

Colonel and San Buenaventura give forms for a future imperative with the root of the verb *kat*, possibly from the root *qat*, "■ ask";

1st Conjugation, *kat a nak-ak-etl*.

2d Conjugation, *kat a kamber*.

3d Conjugation, *kat a olk-lb*.

4th Conjugation, *kat a kanant-e*.

These forms ■ similar to the future exchanging the *bin* for *kat*. Seler (p. 106) seems to recognize these forms in *ak* only in the 3d person.

¹ Colonel in his paradigms makes an optative by prefixing *kahl* to the future stem. This is undoubtedly the root of the verb *qat*. In his text he states that the optative is made by prefixing *kaina* to the *Futuro Imperfecto*. San Buenaventura gives the form in *kaina* for the optative in addition to the form in *kahl*. Beltran does not show the optative in his paradigms.

² Seler endeavors to make out, as previously shown, that all transitive expressions are passive in construction. I think he ■ incorrect in making this sweeping statement. He admits (p. 88, 90) there ■ various features which upset this theory.

Class I b. *tun ban-a-al*, it is being thrown down, literally, its being affected by someone causing it to tumble down.

tin kin-s-tl, I am being killed, literally, my being affected by
 ■■■ causing me to die.

It is interesting to note that, whereas in the passive both subdivisions of Class I use the causal, in the active, transitive, of verbs of Class I b the causal is still retained but in Class I a it is not found:

Class I a. ■■■ *het-ik*, he is opening something.
tin nao'-ik, I am approaching something.
tin ah-ik, I am awakening someone.

Class I b. *tun ban-s-ik*, he is destroying something.
 ■■■ *kin-s-ik*, I am killing something.

There are some cases in the passive where the vowel of the root does not agree with the vowel of the suffix. There is a tendency to use -al as the suffix even where the vowel of the root is not a:¹

Class III. These verbs from neuter stems express the passive relationship by adding -l either directly to the stem in Class III a or to the stem with the sign of the agent, t, in Class III b;²

Class III a. *tin loš-ol*, I am being hit, literally, my being affected by a fist.
 ■■■ *hap'-al*, I am being whipped.

Class III b. *tun mis-t-al*,³ it is being swept, literally, its being affected by means of a broom.
tun han-t-al, it is being eaten.

When the stem ends in a vowel a ■ is prefixed to the suffix:⁴

tun as-b-al, it is being given.
tun-k tál-b-tl, we are being bitten.
tin tá'a-b-al, I am being taken.

¹ Beltrán (§ 56) makes the passive of verbs of his 1st Conjugation by adding -sal or -tal to the root. He makes no mention in these verbs of an agreement between the vowel of the root with that of the suffix. The s of his suffix -sal is undoubtedly the causal and the t of the suffix -tal is the instrument.

Palma y Palma (p. 180) has the same rule.

² Beltrán (§ 57) gives these same forms for the passive and notes the agreement between the vowel of the stem and that of the suffix. All state that verbs in the passive go in their 1st Conjugation.

³ The same tendency to use the suffix -al even when the vowel of the stem is not a is seen here as with verbs of Class I.

⁴ Coronel and his followers have this same form. Beltrán (§ 57) has the form in -bal for the passive for verbs of his 2d and 4th Conjugations;

From *kambesah* he gets the passive, *kambesadal*.

From *kanantah* he gets *kanantadal*.

Future Time. In the passive this is expressed by the same stems as in the present with the time particle of the future used with the nominal pronoun and the sign of the future, -a:

Class I a. hu (he-u) het-s-el-a, it will be opened.

Class I b. hên (he-in) kîm-s-il-a, I shall be killed, literally, in future time, my being affected by someone causing me to die in future time.

hên kam-be-s-el-a, I shall be shown.

Class III a. hên ket-al-a, I shall be asked.

hên wal-al-a, I shall be mentioned.

hên o'on-el-a, I shall be shot, literally, I am affected by a gun

Class III b. hu o'ib-t-il-a, it will be written.

hu han-t-al-a, it will be eaten.

There is a second form for the future in the passive corresponding to the form in bin in the active:

Class I a. bin man-s-al-ik-en, contracting ■ bin man-s-ik-en, I am going to be passed (on the road).

bin nak-s-al-ik-en, contracting to bin nak-s-ik-en, I am going ■ be climbed.

Class I b. bin kîm-s-al-ik-en, contracting to bin kîm-s-ik-en, I am going to be killed, literally, I am going ■ be affected by someone causing me to die.

Class III a. bin ket-al-ik-en, I am going to be asked.

bin al-al-ik-en, I am going ■ be awakened.

bin o'on-ol-ik-en, I am going to be shot.

Class III b. bin mis-t-al-ak-t, contracted to bin mis-t-ik-t, it ■ going to be swept, it will be swept.

It should be noted that verbs in Class III a, if contracted in these forms, would have the same forms in the future of the passive as in the intransitive active. There is a chance of confusion in the contracted forms of verbs in the other classes as the causal s is not found in the intransitive active in verbs of Classes I a and I b, and the agent t is not found in the corresponding forms in verbs of Class III b.

I consider the passives of these verbs should be kambe-s-al and kanan-t-al. The form kambenabal is the passive participle.

Beltran (§ 116) objects to ■ of the forms of San Buenaventura in the passive of verbs of the 3d Conjugation where the latter states that ■ b is added together with a vowel similar to that of the root;

San Buenaventura gives yey-b-il, Beltran gives yey-al.

San Buenaventura gives nuk-b-ul, Beltran gives nuk-al.

The forms of Beltran agree with those given here.

Past Time. This is expressed in the passive in all verbs which have a passive by adding a *b* to the sign of the past and the verbal pronoun directly to the stem in verbs of Class III *a*, to the stem with the sign of the agent in Class III *b*, and to the stem with the causal *s* in verbs of Class I:

- Class I. *ah-s-ah-b-en*, I was awakened.
 nao'-s-ah-b-en, I was approached.
 Class III *a*. *natš-ah-b-en*, I was bitten.
 o'on-ah-b-en, I was shot.
 Class III *b*. *han-t-ah-b-i*, it was eaten.

It is not clear how these forms have been derived. The usual sign of the past is *ah*. The *b* is seen in the present tense of the passive between two vowels, ■ already pointed out (p. 85).

The *b* is often exchanged for a *n* and we get other forms expressing the ■ ideas as above:

- natš-ah-n-en*, I ■ bitten.¹
o'on-ah-n-en, I was shot.
ah-s-ah-n-en, I was awakened.

This form in *n* is seen in the past participle:

- natš-en*, ■ thing bitten.
o'on-en, a thing shot.
kim-s-en, a thing killed, literally, a thing caused to die.

There is another form expressing distant past in the passive made by duplicating the sign of the past, *-ah*:

- o'on-ah-ah-n-en*, I was shot a long time ago.

VERBAL NOUNS. There is a large class of verbal nouns made directly from the stem by the use of the verbal pronoun. This pronoun always carries with it the verbal idea, "the one who does something" or "the one affected by the action of the verb." It is never found in the present tense with verbs. It is used with no sign of the past in verbs of Class I to express past time. These forms are really verbal nouns;

¹ It is interesting to compare these forms with the intransitive, active, past tense;

- natš-n-ah-en*, I performed the action of biting.
natš-ah-n-en, I ■ bitten.
o'on-[n]-ah-en, I shot, literally, I was a gunner.
o'on ah-n-en, I was shot, literally, I was gunned.

- Class I. *hub-en*, I fell, I am a faller, I am ■ who falls.
man-en, I bought, I am a buyer, I ■ ■ merchant.
han-en, I ate, I am ■ eater.
nak-en, I climbed, I am a climber.
kim-a-en, I am a matador, I am one who causes something to die.

With verbs of Class III verbal nouns are made in the same way;

- o'on-en*, I am a gunner.
qai-y-etš, you are a singer.
ooqot-en, I am a dancer.

It should be noted that, unlike verbs of Class I, these forms in Class III are not the same as those used for the past tense. The past of verbs in Class III is made by infixing *n* and the sign of the past, *-ah*, between the root and the verbal pronoun:

- o'on-[n]-ah-en*, I shot.
qai-n-ah-etš, you sang.
ooqot-n-ah-en, I danced.

The prefixes of gender, **H** for male, and **■** for female, are used with the verbal nouns:

- H-man-en**, I am a male merchant.
■-qai-etš, you are a female singer.

There is a chance for confusion in the 1st person of the verbal pronoun especially with verbs of Class I as the same form is used for the imperative of the intransitive as well as for the past tense. As already pointed out (p. 72), the form for the past usually has an initial *t* ■ *t'* and the verbal noun has the sign of the gender.

There is a class of nouns made from verbs by means of the suffix *-b* preceded by the vowel corresponding to that of the stem.¹ This suffix denotes the instrument with which the action is performed. This ■ undoubtedly is the same ■ that found in the past tense of the passive.

bah-ab, ■ hammer, from *bah*, to nail.

he-ab, a key, from *he*, to open, the instrument by which something is opened.

Past Participle. Verbal nouns having the meaning usually assigned to the past participle end in *-an*.² This is added to the root;

¹ Compare Seler, p. 107.

² Lopez (§ 101) states that this participle is formed in *aan* or *shan*:
menta'an or *mentahan*, *hecho*.

p'oan, *lavado*.

neither causal sign nor that of the agent appear in Classes I *b* and III *b* respectively. In verbs of Class II the *t* of the suffix *-tal* may be retained, giving *-tan*, or the form may be made in *-lan*.¹

Class I *a*. *nak-an*, a thing fallen.

Class I *b*. *kim-an*, a thing dead.²

Class II. *kuŕ-t-an* or *kuŕ-t-an*, a thing living.

Class III *a*. *ʔon-an*, a thing shot.

Class III *b*. *mla-an*, a thing swept.³

The plural of the participle follows the same rule as that for the adjective, adding the suffix, *-ŕk* or *-ŕk*. This may be used with or without the regular plural ending *-ob*. The latter may also be used alone:

ʔban-ŕk, *ʔban-ŕk-ob*, *ʔban-ob*, things written.

Passive Participle. The passive idea in verbal nouns is brought out by means of the suffixes *-bal* or *-bil* added to the passive stem.⁴ When the stem ends in a consonant an *a* is added for euphony between the consonant of the stem and that of the suffix:⁵

Class I *a*. *nak-s-a-bal*, a thing to be climbed.

Class I *b*. *kim-s-a-bal*, a thing to be killed.

Class III *a*. *ʔon-a-bal*, a thing to be shot.

Class III *b*. *mla-t-a-bal*, a thing to be swept.

Infinitive. There is no infinitive in Maya.⁶ The infinitive construction, used in English, after verbs denoting purpose, desire,

¹ Beltran (§ 126) and Lopez (§ 101) give the participle of these verbs an ending in *-lan*. I am rather inclined to agree that this is a better form than the one in *-tan*.

² Lopez (§ 101) gives this form as *kim-an*.

³ Beltran (§ 170) states that the participle of verbs corresponding to those of Class III *b* may have the *t* as well as the *-an*:

ʔlb-t-an or *ʔlb-an*, = written thing.

⁴ These forms correspond to the future passive participle of the Spanish grammar;

nak-s-a-bal.

kam-be-s-bil or *kam-be-s-bal*.

⁵ In verbs of Class I the stem would always end in a consonant = the passive stem takes the causal *a*. In verbs of Class III *b*, it also ends in a consonant as this class takes the sign of the agent, *t*, as a part of the stem in the passive.

⁶ Much is made in the early Spanish grammar of the infinitive. In their Conjugation the present of the infinitive is the stem in *l* (*nakal*). The past infinitive in Beltran (*naki* II) is undoubtedly incorrect as it is inconsistent with the past forms he gives in the other conjugations. Coronel and San Buenaventura have a past in *nakji* which shows the *h* (*j*) sound which is the usual

ability, etc. is expressed in Maya by a future and is really in the nature of a clause introduced, in many cases, by the particle *ka* (p. 92).

INCHOATIVE OR INCEPTIVE VERBS. These are made by adding the suffix *-hal* or *-tal* to the verbal stem with the nominal pronoun.¹ It should be noted that these inchoative verbs are probably distinct from verbs of Class II in *-tal* which make their past in *l-ah*, although the suffix *-tal* is common to both forms;

tin wink-tal or *winik-hal*, I am becoming a man.

tin kana-tal, I am increasing in height.

tun yek-tal, ■ is growing dark.

The future is formed in two ways, by using the time particle of the future with the nominal pronoun and the suffix *-e*, retaining the *-tal*, or changing the *■* *ah* of the past in the particle *tš-ah* to *al*, obtaining the form *tš-al*:

method of showing past time. In the 2d Conjugation, Coronel and San Buenaventura have forms ending in *-ah*. These are clearly incorrect for the present, ■ pointed out by Beltran ■ 105), and San Buenaventura seems to recognize this ■ he gives a second form for the present which corresponds with that of Beltran. In the 4th Conjugation, Coronel and San Buenaventura are probably incorrect as they give the past participle, *kanan*, for the present of the infinitive. Beltran in this conjugation gives for the past infinitive a passive form, *kanantabil*. Martínez says there is an infinitive in *-al*, *-al*, *-il*, *-ol* and *-ul* when "taken in a general sense":

■ *tanlah-il Dios*, *el servir* ■ *Dios*,

■ *han-al pisan*, *el comer de las almas*.

■ *o'on-ol ke*, *el casar venados*.

¹ Beltran (§ 90) ■ the term neuter in describing these verbs in *-hal*. He does not mention the corresponding form in *-tal* but gives a form in *-hil*. He states that the past ■ made in *bi*, the future in *ak*.

Coronel and San Buenaventura (fol. 9b, ob.) have only the forms in *-tal*. This ■ ■ of the cases where the two older authorities agree with the modern usage.

Seler (p. 80) states that the forms in *-hal*, used by Beltran, are older than the forms in *-tal*. ■ is difficult to reconcile this statement with the fact that Coronel and San Buenaventura give the forms in *-tal*. Furthermore Seler endeavors to connect the form in *-tal* with the *t* or *te* used as a demonstrative with the verbal pronoun. He correctly points out the limitations of meaning when *-tal* is used as that of an inchoative. He uses the form in *kah* with these verbs;

winik-hal-in-kah or *winik-tal-in-kah*.

I did not find this form in common use. The nominal pronoun with the time particle is used ■ shown below.

hén wink-tal-s or *wink-tš-al-s*, I shall become a man.
hek kohan-tš-al-s, we shall become ill.

The past tense seems to be seldom used with these verbs. When found the suffix *-tal* changes to *tš* and the sign of the past, *ah*, with the verbal pronoun is used:

wink-tš-ah-etš, you became a man.
kana-tš-ah-en, I increased in height.

There seems little doubt that, originally, both *-tal* or *-hal* and *-tš* were used to express the inchoative idea with no distinction now observed between the *■* of *-tal* in the present and *-tš* in the past. This supposition is strengthened by the fact that both *-tal* and *-tšal* are found in the future.¹

Attention may be called again to the nouns denoting accustomed state or condition in *-tal* (p. 38).

ITERATIVE OR FREQUENTATIVE VERBS. These are made by duplicating the first syllable:²

tin bi-qab, I tap with the fingers.
tin bi-bi-qab, I tap frequently with the fingers.
tin la-k-etš, I strike you with the palm.
tin la-la-k-etš, I strike you several times with the palm.

REFLEXIVE VERBS. There is a class of verbs used with the particle *-pahal*, which are reflexive:³

¹ Seler (p. 81) gives both the forms in *-hal* or *-tal* and *-tšahal* for the present; *wink-hal* or *wink-tal* to be a man, to prove himself a man.

wink-tšah-al, just now to be a man, to become manly, attain a position. I consider that the *-ah* of his infix *-tšah* is the sign of the past and should not be used in the present tense. The proper form would be;

tin wink-tš-al.

Seler (p. 84, 85) has much to say regarding the use of *■* which "added to nouns forms neutral themes with the meaning 'made for this and that,' 'being this and that,' e.g.;

eeq-ha-al, to be black, to become black."

This is really the inchoative verb and the more usual form is not *-hal* but *-tal*.

² Beltrán (§ 127) states that this type of verbs almost always is found in the 4th Conjugation. He adds that the adverb *ʔʔʔetak*, signifying *d menudo* & *con frecuencia* is used with verbs of *■* 1st Conjugation;

lubul, to fall.

ʔʔʔetak lubul, to fall frequently.

Palma y Palma (p. 163-167) describes these forms very clearly.

³ See also verbs used with the reflexive pronoun, p. 80.

- tšun, begin.
 tun tšun-pa-hal, it begins itself.
 tšun-pa-hl, it began itself.
 tun tšun-pa-hal qin, the day is beginning.
 tun lotš-pa-hal, it bends itself.

RECIPROCAL VERBS. See under Reciprocal Pronoun, p. 51.

CLAUSES. *Final clauses expressing purpose or motive.* These are made by using a future construction. The nominal pronoun takes no time particle but the -e of the future is retained:¹

- tin bin ■ bet-e, I ■ to make something, literally, ■ present time, my going, my making something ■ future time.

The form in -kah can also be used to express the same idea;

- bin-in-kah in bet-e, contracted to bin-in-k-in bet-e. I am going to make it.
 bin-in-kah utal in wil-e, I go in order to see it.
 bin-in-kah in wil-e, contracted to bin-in-k-in wil-e, I go to see it.

When the object is expressed, the -e of the future is usually dropped;

- bin-in-kah in ■ na, I go to build a house.

Object clauses expressing ability, knowledge, desire, fear, compulsion, command, etc. These also take the future construction. In some cases the time particle is omitted with the nominal pronoun;

- in qat in wil-e, I desire to see it.
 u pat in ɔ'ib-t-e, I am able to write it.
 in wobel in be-t-e, I know how to do it.

As in the preceding examples, when the object is expressed by a noun, the -e is usually dropped:

- in qat in hant wa, I desire to eat tortillas.
 u pat in ɔ'ib-t hunn, I ■ able to write a letter.

The particle ka often introduces these clauses especially with the form of the indefinite future in āk and the verbal pronoun:

- in qat ka no-s-āk-etš, I desire you to be good.
 leed u qat qal-n-āk-en, he (demonstrative) wishes me to sing.
 in qat tetš ■ wal-lk-t-en, I wish you to tell me.

¹ Beltran (§§ 99, 100) notes that the future forms are used in some cases after the verb, to desire, where one would expect the infinitive to be used.

or in qat totš ka wal-t-en.

tin al-ik ka alkaš-n-ik-en, I say that I shall run.

naken ka kohan-(n)-ik-en, I fear I shall be ill.

tin al-t-etš or al-ah-t-etš ka šik-etš, I told you to go.

Relative clauses. There is no special difference between the verb in a relative clause and that in any other place:

lš winik qal-n-ah-l kim-l, the man who sang is dead, literally, the man song, he died.

There is a relative relation introduced by the particle *lik* or *likil* denoting in which, by which, for which, etc.:¹

likil in —al, (the object) in which I sleep, my hammock.

likil in meya, (the object) with which I work, my pencil.

likil q kuš-tal, (the object) by which we live, maize.

likil in putš-ik, (the object) with which I strike, my stick.

There is a relative idea conveyed in the compound formed of the particle *t* or *ti* and the verbal pronoun:

maš putš-ah-en, who hit me?

t-en putš-etš, I am the one who hit you.

Temporal Clauses. These are usually introduced by the particle *ka*:

tip wal-ah-t-etš ka kuš-en, I told it to you when I arrived.

k-in qal k-en šik-en-e, I may sing when I arrive.

Sometimes the particle is repeated before the main clause as well as before that of the temporal:

ka tal-etš-e ■ kohan-h-en, when you came, I was ill.

le ka o'ok in qal-y-e ka bin-en, after I had sung, I went.

Conditional Clauses. These are usually introduced by the particle *wa*, if, or *keš*, although. The verb in these clauses does not differ from that in the main part of the sentence:

¹ Beltrán (§§ 94, 95) has the form in *lik* or *likil* and states that it denotes *en que, con que, de que, por donde, porque*, etc., also "que suel hacerse lo que el verbo significa."

us yaab qan likil š wanal, good is the hammock in which you are accustomed to sleep.

us laum kuš lik in yum, good is the land in which my father lives.

Beltrán (§ 240) has another *mutanza* with intransitive verbs in the past when used in a clause meaning "en que" etc. In his example he adds a *k* in the 3d person;

lai tš'en lub-k-l, Juan, this is the well into which John fell.

Seler (p. 120, 121) identifies this suffix, *-lik* as a combination of *-ik*, our of the present transitive verb, and the suffixes *-al*, *-al*, *-li*, *-ol*, *-ul*.

■ ka al-ik-t-en k-in bin, if you tell it to me, I shall (may) go.

keš tal-i bin-en, although he came, I went.

keš tun qal sut-on t'-na-i, although he is singing, we returned to our house.

INTERROGATIVE. In general there seems to be no particular form of particle marking the interrogative. The rising voice alone seems to indicate ■ question. This may be ■ convention of later times. The particle *wa* is sometimes used ■ ■ interrogative with the meaning "by chance" or "perhaps" and comes as the final suffix:¹

ooqot-n-ah-etš-wa, did you, by chance, dance?

t-a-puŕš-ah-wa, did you, by chance, strike him?

When the interrogative is used with the transitive verb in the past tense the sign of the past is sometimes omitted both in the question and in the answer. A final *-e* is found in the 3d person in these forms:

maš puŕš-en, who struck me?

t-en puŕš-etš, I was the ■ who struck you.

maš puŕš-e, who struck him?

t-en puŕš-e, I struck him, I am the one who struck him.

maš mis-t-e na, who swept the house?

t-en mis-t-e na, I swept the house.

When the answer to a question is in the negative the suffix *-i* or *-il* is usually found with the negative *ma*. The use of this same suffix is noted (p. 104) with the adverbs:

bin-etš, did you go?

kohan-ob, are they ill?

ma bin-en-i, no, I did not go.

ma kohan-ob-i, no, they are not ill.

The interrogative pronouns, *maš*, *tuš*, *baš*, etc. are considered under the pronoun (p. 51).

In questions asking permission which are expressed in the future ■ affirmative answer is given in the imperative:

mis-nāk-en, ■ I sweep?

kul-en, yes, sit down.

mis-n-en, yes, sweep.

mis-(t-e) na, may I sweep the house?

kul-āk-en, may ■ sit down?

mis-t-e, yes, sweep it.

When permission is not given and the answer is negative the root alone is used in the transitive with the proper ending and the root alone in the intransitive:

mis-nāk-en, may I sweep?

mis-(t-e) na, may I sweep the house?

ma, mis, no, do not sweep.

ma, mis-t-ik, no, do not sweep it.

¹ Compare Palma y Palma, p. 178, 179.

THE ADJECTIVE

There is no real adjective in Maya. Words which have usually been considered as adjectives are really intransitive verbs. The term adjective has however been retained as describing these forms:¹

keel, he is cold, it is cold, or something cold.

keel winalk, the man is cold or the cold man.

kohan winalk tun tal, the man is sick, he is coming, or the sick man ■ coming.

The attributive and predicate relationship are not distinguished;²

le na bot, this house ■ black or the black house.

These adjective-like forms have been put into a class by themselves in the treatment of the verb as their past tenses are made in a different way from that used in the regular intransitive forms. This is one of the many places where an arbitrary ruling must be made in regard to the place where forms should be considered which are on the dividing line between two categories.

It has been thought best to retain the heading "adjective" for the sake of clearness and to consider number and comparison here rather than under the verb. The idea of time, however, is taken up under Class IV of the verbs (p. 59).

ORDER. The adjective usually precedes the noun but there are many exceptions to the rule;

u lak winalk, the other man.

u winalk san, the same man.

NUMBER. The plural ending is usually expressed only in the noun used with the adjective. Some cases, however, occur where both the adjective and the noun have the sign of the plural. Plural in the adjective is not usually shown by the same form, -ob, as with nouns, but by the suffixes -*āk*, -*tāk*, or -*tāk*, the same as those used for participles:³

¹ For a good discussion of the adjective, see Palma y Palma (p. 100-102.) Lopez (§§ 30-33) has two classes of adjectives: — qualifying and determinative.

Martínez insists that there is an adjective and, like the English adjective, it precedes the noun.

² Seler (p. 77) makes an attributive expression by ■■■■ of the suffixes -*al*, -*el*, -*il*, -*ol*, -*ul*:

uo-ul winalk-ob, the good men. *oak-il na*, the white house.

³ Coronel notes the plural in -*tāk* as used for participles.

Seler (p. 114) ■ inclined to interpret the plural ending -*lak* as related to the

ua na, a good house, or the house is good,
 ua-tik na-ob, the good houses, or the houses = good.

Reduplication. This is sometimes employed to express the plural in adjectives:

taš be, a smooth road. ta-taš be-ob, smooth roads.

There are a few adjectives which have different forms for the singular and plural:

nohotš tuntš, a large stone. nukutš tuntš-ob, large stones.

COMPARISON. Comparative. The comparative is made by adding the suffix -il to the adjective form:

ua, good, ua-il = u-yua-il, better.
 natš, far, natš-il, farther.

This may be a case where there is at one time a vocalic harmony between the vowel of the stem and that of the ending in -il.¹

Superlative. This is formed by prefixing the word hātš meaning "much, very, or many" to the comparative:²

passive or intransitive stem in -al, -el, -il, -ol, -ul, the suffix vowel of which is elided with the collective = plural suffix -ak, -ik. As a matter of fact the -ak suffix for the plural is very uncommon. -ak or -tak are much common. Selser (p. 122, 123) considers the suffix -ak as identical with -ah as a sign of the past. His authority for this is evidently Perez who gives the forms and translations noted by Selser;

aiabl, what is or shall be said.	bahun-ak, how much were they?
aiabl-ak, it was said.	biqin, biqinl, when?
bahun, how much?	biqinl-ak, when was it?

The Motul dictionary seems to make no distinction between bahun and bahun-ak. It does not give the form biqinl-ak and distinctly states that biqin is used for the present and past. The San Francisco dictionary gives bahun and bahunl using them in both the present and past. It does not give bahun-ak. I am rather inclined to consider the -ak in these forms of Perez as denoting a plural although the Motul gives an example of the of bahun with a plural noun.

¹ Strength is given to this supposition by the fact that Beltran (§ 27) gives the form yua-il (yutruil) for better, nahol, greater, qasul, worst, but he also notes that the Indian in talking usually uses the suffix -il.

Lopez (§ 36) does not accept this way of making the comparative at the present time. He writes, "Antiguamente, según asegura el P. Beltrán, se formaba el comparativo repitiendo la última vocal y añadiéndole una de . . . pero actualmente no se usa. También, dice que se forma añadiendo al positivo la partícula il; pero a mi modo de ver, mejor se le llamaría superlativo relativo." Lopez forms the comparative by using the particles, saab, mas, or masab with the positive.

² Lopez (§ 37) also uses sam or semketš, lem or lemketš, hot, bahun and kalam to form the superlative degree.

hätš **u-ä** **na-ob**, the best houses.

natš-l, the farthest.

The form **hätš** is often used directly with the adjective to form the comparative:

In **na hätš u ket a na**, my house is better than your house.

Diminutives or diminution of the idea. This is expressed by reduplication:

neh or **nehotš**, great.

sak, white.

ne-neh or **ne-nehotš**, grandchild.

sa-sak, medio blanco.

A more common way of expressing a diminution or an increase of the idea expressed by the adjective is by the words, **hätš**, very, and the word **qas** meaning bad:¹

tštan, small.

tštan, rather small, *medio chico*.

hätš tštan, very small.

NUMERALS. The numeral system is vigesimal.² There is a consistent treatment so that there is practically no number that cannot be expressed in Maya.

Terms given by the early Spaniards. These are as follows:

20 units = 1 **qal**, $1 \times 20 = 20$.

20 **qal** = 1 **baq**, $20 \times 20 = 400$.

20 **baq** = 1 **pik**, $20 \times 20 \times 20 = 8,000$.

20 **pik** = 1 **kalab**, $20 \times 20 \times 20 \times 20 = 160,000$.

20 **kalab** = 1 **qintšil**, $20 \times 160,000 = 3,200,000$.

20 **qintšil** = 1 **alaw**, $20 \times 3,200,000 = 64,000,000$ (?).

Terms used in the hieroglyphic writing. It is clear from a study of the hieroglyphic writing that the early Mayas were accustomed to deal with very large number series, numbers running into the millions, especially the long number series in the Dresden Codex.³

The system now commonly used in the hieroglyphic writing is as follows:

20 **Kin** = 1 **Umal**, 20 days.

18 **Umal** = 1 **Tun**, 360 days.

20 **Tun** = 1 **Katun**, 7200 days.

20 **Katun** = 1 Cycle, 144,000 days.

1 or 20 Cycle = 1 Great Cycle, 1,872,000 or 2,880,000 days.

¹ Compare Palma y Palma, p. 161, 162, and Lopes, § 28.

² For a complete discussion of the numerals, see Thomas, 1897-1898. See also Part III, p. 181.

³ For a discussion of these number series, see Bowditch, 1910, Chapter VI.

It is not certain regarding all the names given by the early Mayas to the different divisions. The numbers were expressed very simply in the hieroglyphic writing by a system of super-imposed bars and dots.

There is a certain unity between the numeral system now used and that ■ which the ancient calendrical reckoning was based. In the latter, however, 18 units of the 2d order made one of the 3d. There is also a question whether in the stone inscriptions 20 of the 5th order made one of the 6th ■ 13 of the 5th made one of the 6th. The change in the 2d order from 20 to 18 was probably due to a desire to bring about some degree of accord between the actual length of a year and a unit of the 3d order, a Tun being 360 days.

Terms used at present time. The Mayas of the present time naturally have little occasion for large numbers although some are capable of counting up into the thousands. The Lacandonese, on the other hand, seem entirely unable to use numbers higher than three or four. They point to the fingers and toes when they desire to signify higher numbers.

Taking into consideration the ancient Maya method of expressing numbers by bars and dots, a bar representing five and ■ dot one, we might expect ■ quinary system with multiples of five up to twenty. This is not so, however, as the change in nomenclature is made at ten. There are different words used for the numbers from 1 through 9. The word for 10, *la hun*, probably means "all of one count." *La* is the particle denoting totality.¹

The word for 11, *buluk*, is quite different from the word for one. It is to be noted that in the face numerals the hieroglyph for 11, as far as ■ be made out at present, does not show any of the characteristics of the number for one.

The words for the numbers 12 to ■ correspond in meaning with the words for 2 to 9 with the addition of the particle *lah*, signifying "all":

lah ka, all of 2.

■ *ca*, ■ of 3, etc.

¹ Compare Thomas, 1897-98, p. 891. He points out that Henderson in his manuscript Maya-English dictionary has ■ the meaning of *lah*, "whole hands."

It is suggested, as another possibility, that *la* is to be derived from *laq* meaning "the other" or "the accompanying," giving the idea of first counting the fingers up to 10 and then starting with the toes up to 20. This suggestion would have more value if *la* was found with the number 11 and not with 10.

NUMERATION

Tosser	Beltran
1. hun-	hun-
2. ka-	ka- (ca)
3. oñ-	oñ- (ox)
4. kán-	kan- (can)
5. ho-	ho-
6. wák-	wak- (uac)
7. wuk-	wuk- (uuc)
8. waśak-	waśak- (uaxac)
9. bolon-	bolon-
10. la hun-	la hun-
11. buluk-	buluk- (buluc)
12. la ka-	lah ka- (lah cã)
13. la oñ-	oñ la hun- (ox la hun)
14. la kán-	kan la hun- (can la hun)
15. la ho-	hol hun-
16. la wák-	wak la hun- (uac la hun)
17. la wuk-	wuk la hun- (uuc la hun)
18. la waśak-	waśak la hun- (uaxac la hun)
19. la bolon-	bolon la hun-
20. hun qal-	hun qal- (hun kal)
21. hun qal yete hun-	hun tu qal- (hun tu kal)
22. hun qal yete ka-	ka tu qal- (ca tu kal)
30. hun qal yete la hun-	la hu ka qal- (la hu ca kal)
31. hun qal yete buluk-	buluk tu qal- (buluc tu kal)
32. hun qal yete la ka-	lah ka tu qal- (lah ca tokal)
40. ka qal-	ka qal- (ca kal)
41. ka qal yete hun-	hun tu yoa qal- (hun tu yox kal)
50. ka qal yete la hun-	la hu yoa qal- (la hu yox kal)
60. oñ qal-	oñ qal- (ox kal)
70. oñ qal yete la hun-	la hu kan qal- (la hu can kal)
80. kán qal-	kan qal- (can kal)
90. kán qal yete la hun-	la hu yo qal- (la hu yo kal)
100. ho qal-	ho qal- (ho kal)
101. ho qal yete hun-	hun tu wak qal-
110. ho qal yete la hun-	la hu wak qal-
111. la qal yete la hun yete hun-	buluk tu wak qal-
120. wák qal-	wak qal-

NUMERATION (*continued*)

Toxter	Beltran
180. wák qal yete la hun-	la hu wuk qal-
140. wuk qal-	wuk qal-
160. wáák qal-	wáák qal-
180. bolon qal-	bolon qal-
200. la hun qal-	la hun qal-
220. buluk qal-	buluk qal-
240. la ka qal-	lah ka qal-
260. la oá qal-	oá lahu qal-
280. la kán qal-	kan lahu qal-
300. la ho qal-	hol hu qal-
320. la wák qal-	wak lahu qal-
340. la wuk qal-	wuk lahu qal-
360. la wáák qal-	wáák lahu qal-
380. la bolon qal-	bolon lahu qal-
400. hun baq-	hun baq-

Beltran's numeration. There is little doubt that the Maya numeration for the higher numbers has fallen into disuse at the present time.¹ It is significant that practically all late grammars give the numeration of Beltran rather than the numbers used at the present time.²

The reader is given a chance on p. 99-100, to compare the numbers as given by Beltran with those collected by the writer. I have given the numbers only to 400.³ I present these with some hesitation.

Beltran has the same form for 12 as that given here but for the numbers 13 to 19 he gives:

of la hun, 13 (3 and 10).

kan la hun, 14 (4 and 10), etc.

The form for ■ is thus carried through all the numbers from 13 to 19. Attention should be called to the analogy here between these

¹ Compare Cruz (1912, p. 110) who writes, "*El sistema de numeración maya puede decirse que ha caído en desuso, será posible volverlo á su primitivo estado hoy que está mezclado con el español? Es de dudarse. Día ha de llegar en que hasta el propio idioma quede sepultado eternamente. Nosotros no auguramos á la lengua maya, que fué gloriosa, ningún porvenir, y si presentimos que tarde ó temprano caiga en desuso eterno. Pueda que fracasemos ■ nuestros pronósticos pero lo dudamos.*"

² See Lopez § 180. Note, however, the numbers given in Appendix IV, p. 301.

³ For the numbers above 400, the reader is referred to the list in Beltran, "*Artículo Undécimo*," Thomas, 1897-1898, p. 881, 890-893, or Lopez, § 180.

forms using 10 as a foundation and the face numerals in the hieroglyphic inscriptions for the numbers 13 to 19. These latter show, in most cases, ■ fleshless lower jaw signifying 10 in addition to the glyph for the numbers from 3 to 9.

In the forms given here yetel, with, is used with all numbers not multiples of 20:

hun qal yete hun, 21 (one 20 with one).

These correspond to forms given by Perez (1866-1877) and Brinton (1882, p. 39) in *katak*. Both yetel, and *katak* have the meaning "and," "with." Brinton ■■■ the form in *katak* as an alternative in numbers above 40:

ka ka| *katak* ka, 42 (2 score and 2).

Perez gives the example:

hun qal *katak* ho, ■ (one score and 5).

Beltran's numbers for 30 and 35:

la hu ka qal

hol hu ka qal.

and all numbers above 40 use the unit of qal above rather than below the number expressed:

hol hu ka qal, 35, literally, 15, ■ qal or, freely, 15 toward the 2d qal (40).

The numbers from 31 to 34 and 36 to 39, on the other hand, use the unit of qal below the number expressed:

■■■ la hun tu qal, 36 (16 on the [one] qal).

All numbers above 40 correspond in form with those for ■ and 36, using the unit of qal above the number expressed:

hun tu yot qal, 41 (one on the 3d qal).

It seems clear that there is some mistake here in Beltran's numeration, although all writers have followed him in giving the same forms. The same particle, tu, is used both in those forms for numbers below 40 which add the number to the preceding unit of qal, and also in the forms for 30, 35 and those above 40, where the number is really added, if we accept the meaning of tu, to the succeeding unit of qal:¹

ka tu qal, 22 (2 to qal).

ka tu yot qal, 42 (2 to 3 qal, not 2 to 2 qal).

¹ In this connection, Thomas (1897-1898, p. 891) writes, "Perez, as quoted by Dr. Brinton, says, in an unpublished essay in the latter's possession, that Beltran's method of expressing the numbers is erroneous; that 41 should be

Under the same rule, after 380 is reached, Beltran starts with 381 counting towards the next higher unit of *baq*, 400:

hun tu hun baq, 381 (1 to [1] *baq*).

ho tu hun baq, 385 (5 to [1] *baq*), etc.

A point, not previously mentioned in connection with Beltran's numeration, is that *tu* is not used with the forms adding 10 and 15 to each *qal* unit, namely, 30 and 35, 50 and 55, 70 and 75, etc.:

■ *hu ka qal*, 30.

hol hu ka qal, 35.

la hu yoh qal, 50.

hol hu yoh qal, 55.

This omission of the *tu* is to be noted in the same relative places¹ until 190 is reached when it is found again:

■ *hu tu la hun qal*, 190.

hol hu ■ la hun qal, 195.

The *tu* is then found in the same relative places until 370 is reached when it is dropped again:

la hu belon ■ hu qal, 370.

It is found with the next number when 15 ■ added to the unit:

hol hu tu belon la hu qal, 375.

and it is dropped again for the next 10 added to the *qal*:

la hu hun baq, 390.

and added for the next 15:

hol hu tu hun baq, 395

I cannot explain this irregularity in these two places in the numeration. The fact that, with the exception of the even *qal* and

hun-tu-kaqal; 42, *ka-tu-kaqal*; 83, *oh-tu-kanqal*, etc. Nevertheless, ■ Dr. Brinton has pointed out, the numerals above ■ are given in Perez's Dictionary of the Maya Language according to Beltran's system, which appears from other evidence to be correct. Léon de Rosny suggests that *hun-tu-yohqal* should be explained thus: 60 - 20 + 1. However, the correct rendering appears to be 1 ■ the third score, or third 20. It is possible that an old and ■ new reckoning prevailed among the Mayas, ■ apparently among the Cakchiquels. According to Stoll the latter people had ■ old and a more recent method of enumerating . . . Perez says that ■ is an abbreviation of the numeral particle *tal*, but Rosny says, '*Je crois que ■ n'est point, comme il [Bancroft] le suppose, la simple conjonction et, mais ■ phrase des mots U-u, dans son, à lui, sien; c'est un pronom appelé par les grammairiens Espagnols mixte et qui forme la copulation, comme en Anglais l's du génitif.*' Dr. Berendt adopts the same opinion, which is probably correct."

¹ That is, 70 and 75, 90 and 95, 110 and 115, 130 and 135, 150 and 155, 170 and 175.

baq, **tu** is always found except in some of the forms adding 10 and 15 to the units seems to show some definite purpose when it is omitted.¹

The unit above **qal** is **baq** which is equivalent to 20×20 , 400. This word has the meaning "to roll up, to tie around." It has already been noted that the **baq** unit comes in first with 381.

Beltran's numbers above 400, except even multiples of this unit, **baq**, are evidently abbreviated. Otherwise they are unintelligible.

ho tu baq, 500 = **ho qal tu baq**.

la hu tu baq, 600 = **la hun qal tu baq**.

Above 800, in the same way as before, the next higher unit is used:

ho tu yoŋ baq, 900 = **ho qal tu yoŋ baq** (100 on 3d **baq**).

The unit of the 3d place ($20 \times 20 \times 20$, 8000) is **pik**, meaning "cotton cloth or a kind of petticoat." As pointed out by Thomas (1897-1898, p. 893), Henderson gives the significance of **pik** = "a bag made out of a petticoat" which corresponds with the Mexican term for 8000.

Beltran points out (§ 312) that the Mayas in his day used the term **pik** as meaning 1000 rather than 8000.

The unit of the 4th place ($20 \times 20 \times 20 \times 20$, 160,000) is **kalab** and that for the 5th place ($20 \times 20 \times 20 \times 20 \times 20$, 3,200,000) is **qintŋil**, and that for the 6th place is **alaw**.²

Numeral Classifiers. There is a large number of classificatory suffixes in use with the numerals. The latter can never stand alone. These suffixes qualify the term and show into what class the objects counted fall. At the present time all nouns are broadly classified into two classes, animate and inanimate, by the two suffixes **-tul** and **-p'el**:

oŋ-tul wink, three men,

oŋ-p'el na, three houses.

Apart from a few other classifiers there is not much attention paid by the Mayas of the present time to the finer distinctions formerly made by these suffixes. Some, however, are always used.

¹ There is one exception to this rule. Beltran's form for 171, **baluk belon qal**, omits the **tu**.

² For a discussion of the meaning of these terms, see Thomas, *op. cit.* p. 894.

A list of suffixes used as classifiers for the numeral ■ given, for the most part, by Beltran (§ 313) and translated by Nuttall (1903) ¹ is given in Appendix III, p. 290-292.

THE ADVERB

POSITION. Adverbs, especially those formed from the intransitive verb-adjective, have two positions in regard to the verb and its subject. They may be placed either at the beginning before the nominal pronoun or between the nominal pronoun and the verb:

se■ tin konil, I sell it easily.

tšambe tin o'ib, I write slowly.

gas tin o'ib, I write badly.

tin tšitš šimbal, I walk fast.

■ cannot state any rule for the position of the adverb in these forms. Some seem always to be placed before the pronoun and others after the pronoun.

In verbs where the verbal pronoun rather than the nominal is used the adverb comes at the beginning;

tšambe o'ib-n-ah-en, I wrote slowly.

Forms used with the verbal pronoun may have the particle -il or -ik inserted between the root and the pronoun:

■■■ šimbal-n-ah-il-en, I walked fast, or tšitš šimbal-n-ah-ik-en.

tšitš šimbal-n-ah-ah-n-il-en, I walked fast a long time ago.

suk kohan-il-en, I am always ill.

suk keel-il-en, I am always cold.

The adverbial particles ■ very numerous in Maya. No attempt has been made to exhaust the list.² The most important are as follows:

NEGATION. This is shown by the particle ma which precedes the nominal pronoun and comes immediately before the verb when the verbal pronoun is used:

¹ Mrs. Nuttall makes a very pertinent "suggestion to Maya scholars" as to the identity between the significance of some of these classificatory particles and portions of the hieroglyphic writing appearing with the series of numbers. These number series, worked out up to the present time, all relate to periods of time. There is no reference whatever to objects of various classes being counted. It is especially desired that something may be done in this line of research.

² The reader is referred to the lists given in Beltran and in San Buenaventura. See also Lopez, Chapter VIII.

mi-nan, contracting from *ma-yan*, there is none.
ma-in bin, I am not going.
ma-bin-etš, you did not go.

The particle *-il*, noted above, may be used with the negative coming, however, after the verbal pronoun:

ma sak-en-il, I was not afraid.

The final *i* is often lost and we get:¹

ma sak-en-i.

ma bin-en-i, I did not go.

It will be noted that the forms of the nominal pronoun are not compounded with a time particle in these examples. The sign of the past, *-ah*, may also be omitted with the negative. The nominal pronoun usually contracts with the negative and the final *-i* is lost as noted above:²

ma-in into min.

ma-a into ma.

■ into ■

ma-u putš-ah-en-il, becoming *m-u putš-en-i*, he did not hit me.

ma-in putš-ah-il, becoming *m-in putš-i*, I did not hit him.

REPETITION. This may be expressed in the action of the verb by the particle *-ka*:

tin ka-bin or *ka bin-in-ka*, I am going again.

ka tal-etš, you came again.

TOTALITY. This idea is shown by the particle *la* or *lah*, probably derived from the word *tulakal*, all:

tin la-uk-ik or *tin la wuk-ik*, I am drinking all of it.

tan la-hant-ik wa, you are eating all of the tortillas.

tun la-qal-ob, they are all singing.

¹ Lopez (§ 172) has this final *i* with the negative forms;

■ *in qat*, I do not desire.

■ *in qat hanat*, I do not desire to eat.

² Lopez (§§ 97, 99) makes a negative preterit expression by means of the future form without *bin* and a negative future expression by means of the present form with *tin*, *ta*, *tu* in place of *bin*, *ka*, *ku*:

ma tal-uk-en, I have not gone.

ma tin han-al, I shall not eat.

I cannot understand these forms.

The *la* seems to modify either the subject or the object of the verb. I cannot find that there is any differentiation in the forms according to the thing modified.¹

A repetition of the particle *la* ■ sometimes noted after the root. This intensifies the meaning:

tin la-hant-la-n-t-ik, I am eating absolutely everything.

This particle is also used with the idea of totality with adjectives:

kohan-ob, they are ill.

kohan-tāik-ob, many are ill.

la-kohan-tāik-ob, all are ill.

tun la-kohan-tal-ob, they all become ill.

tun la-kohan-ob, they ■ all ill.

MANNER ■ STATE. The particle denoting these ideas is *bē*. This adverb takes the *-il* ■ *-ik* forms noted above (p. 104).

bē tin putā-ah-il-etā ■ *tin putā-il-etā*, thus, I hit you.

bē tal-il-en or *tal-ik-en*, thus I came.

DEMONSTRATIVE. Suffixes similar to the demonstrative pronoun, *a* and *o*, with the meaning "this or that way" are often used with the adverb *bē* (usually written *bey*):²

bē tal-il-en-a, thus I came this way.

bē tal-il-en-o, thus I came that way.

The form in *a* is used when the method of coming is shown by some action, the form in *o* when the method of coming is described by words:

bē putā-il-en-a, thus I was hit (showing how).

bē putā-il-en-o, thus I was hit (telling how).

When these forms take the nominal pronoun the suffix *-il* is not used:

bē-in wal-ik-a, I say it like this.

bē-in wal-ik-o, I say it like that.

bē-in beāt-ik-a, I make it like this.

bē-in beāt-ik-o, I make it like that.

¹ Seler (p. 81) includes the particle *-la* with the inchoative forms in *-hal*, *-tal*, and *-tāa-hal* and infers that *la* is used only with intransitive verbs.

² Peres (1866-77) makes much the same distinction between the suffixes *-a* and *-o* in the following examples:

he le xinn-a, aquí está el caballo.

he ■ xinn-o, allí está el caballo.

PREPOSITIONS AND POSTPOSITIONS

These are interesting as they are used in place of the oblique cases in Maya. When used with nouns all are prefixed:

walan poq, below the hat.

yetal wuk, with the man.

A distinction is seen, however, when these forms are used with the pronoun. They are then divided into two classes, those prefixed to the forms of the verbal pronoun and those suffixed to the nominal pronoun. It is not clear how this distinction is governed.

To the first class belong:

yetal, with, **yetal-en**, with me.

nao', near, **nao'-at**, near you.

yoqol, above, **yoqol-i**, above him.

To the second and larger class belong:

men or **menel**, by, **t-in-men**, by me.

tial, for, **in-tial**, for me.

oel, beside, **a-oel**, beside you, literally, my side.

walan, below, **in-walan**, or **t-in walan**, below me.

ti, in, from, and to, ■■■ **bin t-in na**, I am going to my house.¹

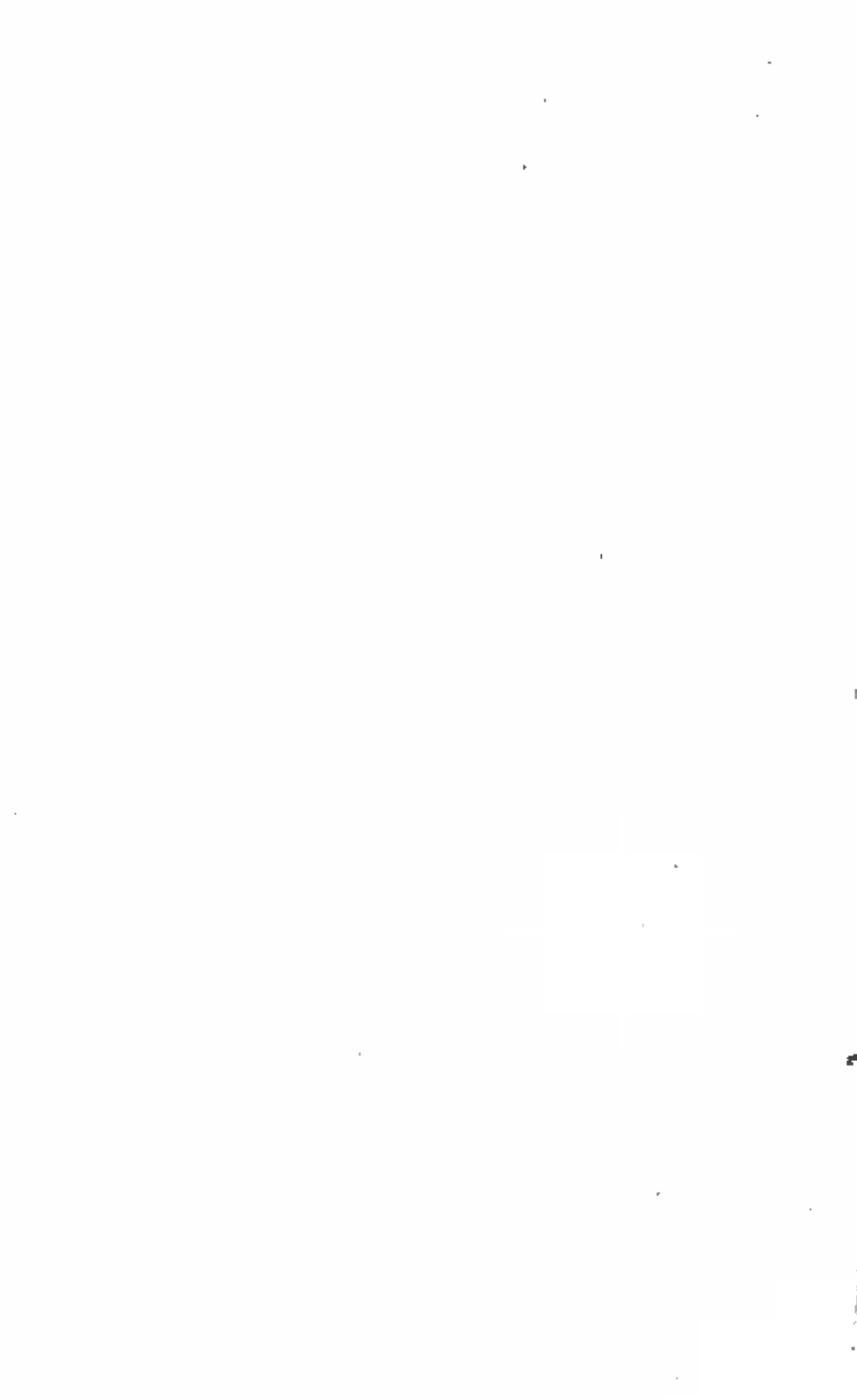
tin tal t-in na, I am coming from my house.

It seems clear that the idea of a noun with its possessive pronoun is uppermost here but this does not explain why we have,

in walan, below me and **yoqol-en**, above me.

¹ The *t* or *ti* corresponds to the forms given in the early grammars as the dative ■■■

PART II
MAYA TEXTS



PART II

MAYA TEXTS

INTRODUCTION

MATERIAL AVAILABLE. The reader will gain some idea of the vast amount of literature in the Maya language from the discussion of the Maya texts available for study (Part III, p. 182). These documents date from the days following the Conquest and continue down to the present time. They vary much in content and in value as faithful transcriptions of the language as spoken at the time when they were written.

GRAMMATICAL STRUCTURE. It is pertinent to ask how much help in translating the early texts is to be derived from a grammar such as the present work. The thesis has been advanced in this paper that it is probable the grammatical structure of the language has not changed appreciably from early to late times. If this is the case, and the ancient as well as the modern texts were written grammatically, there would be little difficulty, as far as the grammar is concerned, in understanding the early examples of written Maya. Observations have led me to believe, however, that the early texts were not written with much regard for grammar, even the Maya grammar built upon a Latin model. It is unusual to find in the early texts examples of the greater part of the expressions given by Beltran and the other early grammarians. Their illustrations are, of course, in most cases grammatical but they are not taken from texts but are isolated sentences made up to illustrate the special points to which references are made.

It seems probable that the early Maya texts are generally lacking in the finer shades of meaning which it is possible to express in Maya and, furthermore, it is not to be expected that forms not recognized by the early grammarians would always find expression in the texts.

The Books of Chilam Balam, that most fertile source of texts in Maya, furnish examples of this lack of precise grammatical struc-

ture. As I have written elsewhere (1917, p. 183), "It must be remembered that the manuscripts themselves are, ■ doubt, copies of earlier works, collected from different individuals and often copied by several different hands. Some of the manuscripts seem to have been the work of those who did not know Maya. Several different spellings of the same word occur and common Maya words ■ frequently misspelled. On the other hand, some of the pages seem to show a surprising ignorance of Spanish — *Iglesia*, for example, is spelled in one place "*Iglayci*." As for the Latin words occurring sporadically in the text, one is not surprised to find forms difficult to recognize."

It seems safe to say that these famous texts are often illiterate in the sense that they are probably copies of copies and have been garbled in passing from hand to hand to say nothing of the fact that in the beginning they probably did not express precisely in every case all the forms of the spoken Maya. We return then to the question asked at the beginning of the section, how much help is ■ grammar in the translation of these texts. It seems to me that a grammar renders surprisingly little aid in deciphering the documents.

LEXICOGRAPHY. It is in respect to the vocabulary that the Maya has changed most. Words have become obsolete. New words have been coined and Spanish words have been introduced in greater or lesser numbers.¹ In spite of the tremendous advantage of possessing three early Maya dictionaries it is often not possible to determine accurately the meaning of many of the words in the early texts. Several of the vocabularies give examples of Maya construction. These forms are helpful in many cases in determining homonyms.

Even where there are parallel texts in Spanish and Maya as in the *Doctrinas*, there is often little help in elucidating the Maya as these translations are usually poorly done, not necessarily because of an ignorance of the proper words but from ■ general lack of forms in Maya to express properly the ideas contained in the "*hipérboles y alegorías*" of ecclesiastical Spanish or Latin.²

¹ Compare Palma y Palma, p. 145, 146.

² Perez (1844) writes very pertinently on this point as follows, "*Si consideramos igualmente que los antiguos escritores de doctrinas ■ pláticas eran unos serviles*

On the other hand, the Xiu Chronicles, the Libro de Calcehchen and other secular texts furnish some excellent examples of parallel accounts in the Maya and Spanish of wills and other legal documents. Martínez Hernández writes substantially as follows in a personal letter concerning the collection of documents in the Libro de Calcehchen, "The Maya is very old and is a splendid specimen of Maya literature. Some expressions are unusual and are to be translated only after very diligent research. As we are familiar to a certain extent with the forms of the *Ordenanzas*, they would help us to translate properly and pave the way for other future translations. I am fully convinced that the Books of Chilam Balam can be translated after translating all these documents. Before this literature came into my hands there were many words in the vocabularies the use of which I did not know."

The later Maya texts are naturally far easier to translate on account of the fewer changes in the vocabulary.

The "particles of adornment" ■ many in Maya.¹ They add to the pleasure of the spoken Maya but they cause no little confusion in deciphering the written language.

There is a large number of words in Maya with a comparatively large number of onomatopoeic words.²

ORTHOGRAPHY. The spelling of the Maya words is often far from consistent. This is especially true of words with the glottal-

traductores de las hipótesis y alegorías de la lengua castellana y latina, vendrémos en conocimiento que estos modos de decir no podían generalizarse entre los indios, como ajenos y distintos a los que el genio de su lengua demandaba; así es que la expresión figurada de llamar a este mundo un 'valle de lágrimas,' no es usada entre los indios, y cuando la encuentran traducida literalmente en la Salve, la encuentran pesada y no hacen de ella aplicación alguna, y si alguno muy ladino quiere aplicar la idea, lo hace como muchas veces lo he oído, con las palabras de ucahal numya (pueblo ó lugar de miserias ó trabajos), que para ellos tienen igual fuerza, es el mismo sentido, y diferéncies las voces. Hay algunas figuras castellanas que ■ pueden traducirse literalmente al idioma sin ridiculizar."

¹ Compare Palma y Palma, p. 144 who writes, "No obstante, ■ partículas compositivas que no modifican el sentido, son muchísimas, las cuales, efectivamente, sólo contribuyen ■ la variedad de las formas de la expresión constituyendo así, como el indicado padre Beltrán dice, 'partículas adornativas' que facilitan giros de estilo de que resulta un lenguaje elegante ■ artístico cuando se habla bien el idioma."

² Compare Palma y Palma, p. 123-124, 258-260, 307.

■ discussion of the various dictionaries in Part III (p. 169).

ized consonants and those with doubled vowels. In several cases *ç* is used for *z* or *s* and in these instances the omission of the cedilla with the *c* is ■ cause of great annoyance, changing, for example, *çical* (*sisal*) to *cical* (*lsikal*). The omission of the bar with the *h* and *p* also adds to the confusion. In the early texts there is no proper division into words and sentences. Just as ■ word may be spelled in several different ways on the same page so a word may be divided in many different ways in succeeding lines.¹ This lack of consistency in writing and spacing of Maya is a cause of great confusion.² The Berendt copies of many of the Chilam Balam texts are very useful in this respect.³ The punctuation as used in the early documents is of no value whatsoever and the very common failure to capitalize proper names is still another cause of difficulties.

CHIROGRAPHY. The handwriting in these early texts is often very difficult to make out. There is usually ■ complete failure to distinguish between *v* and *b*. Several different varieties of handwriting are often seen in the same manuscript.

POSSIBILITY OF TRANSLATION. I have already discussed in another place the possibility of a faithful translation of the ancient Maya texts, especially those of the Chilam Balam Books (Tozzer, 1917). I am still of the opinion that many parts of the early documents will defy translation.⁴ These portions are, for the most part,

¹ On a single page in the Chumayel manuscript within six lines the following varieties of spelling and spacing are found:

uhol u poop	u hol pop
uhol u pop	u holpop
u hol u poop	

Compare the different versions of the ■■■■ prophecy ■ given in the Tisimin, the Chumayel and the Lisana texts (p. 122).

² In the Chumayel version of one of the prophecies (Chilam Balam de Chumayel, p. 106) there ■ found, for example, the following division of words: *ytzam* = *nakaull* for *ytzamna kaull*. As *Ytzamna* is a main god of the Mayas, one would think that the copyist would have known how to write this name properly.

³ Compare Tozzer, 1917, p. 183.

⁴ I have submitted this portion of the manuscript, as well as a great part of the remainder, to Señor Juan Martínez Hernández and he agrees with me in all the statements contained in Part II. He writes, "The parts dealing with their ancient mythology and the esoteric language of the Maya priests may

those dealing with Maya ritual and, in a figurative way, with the coming of the new religion and the change to the worship of the true God.¹

Many parts are translatable but only after the most careful study. There is a great opportunity for mistakes and there are many places where more than one rendering of the text is possible. It is in such places that time and patience are needed.

There follow some examples of Maya texts with translations, starting with the modern Maya and going back to the Maya of the Prophecies and of the Books of Chilam Balam.

1. THE INDIANS OF CHAN SANTA CRUZ²

Tu	haab-il	1847	liqil	u-ka-pul	le-wink-ob	leeti
In	the year	1847	arose	for second time	these men (Indians)	this
u-haab-il	tal-ob	u-took-ob	Sikil	tan	nohotä	kah:
its year	they came	to burn	Valladolid	in the midst of	a large	pueblo:
yaab	pai-al	tu-kim-s-ob:	bä-äan	tulakal	kah-ob	tu-took-
many	boys	they killed:	thus also	all	the habitations	they
ah-ob	ku ³	s'ok-ol	ka-bin-ob	Santa Cruz	u-gaba	
burned	when its completion	again	they went (to)	Santa Cruz	its name	
■	halae	ti-an-ob ⁴	ti	buk-ah	haab	yaab:
until	now	there they are	there	so many	years	many:
						and
						men
	o'okl	u-kim-s-ik-ob:	luum	utluk	man-ob	nohotä:
they have just finished	killing:	the land	where	they pass	is great:	
	yaab-ob	äan:	halae	u-yum	oik bänil	Mexico
(there are)	many (of)	the same ones:	now	their lord,	his Honorable	Mexico
	tan äup-ik	u-taqin	yetsi	u-meq-tan-ob	yokial	u-s'ok-s-ik
he is spending	his money	and	his dependents	so that	they cause to end	

prevent or defy translation. . . . It is by the abundance of these examples (Maya constructions given in the vocabularies) that we can find our way in ascertaining so many homonyms of the brief and concise monosyllabic Maya. Compound verbs are difficult to make out. These are often conjugated as simple verbs with additional words completing the same."

¹ Compare in this respect the variation in the Maya of the same text (p. 122) as well as the different possibilities in translating the Maya.

² This text was collected by the author in 1900 at Uayma, near Valladolid, Yucatán, from an Indian named Marcelino Taa.

³ Or tu-kim-s-ah-ob, they caused to die.

⁴ Ku, a contraction of ka-u.

⁵ This is really a contraction of ti-yan-ob.

lā-batēl-o: utiā lā-wink-ob-o ku-hum-p'it-il tun o'ok-ol:
 that war: in order that those men one by one may be exterminated:
 tan šan u-hoot-k-ob tulakal haab u-meya-m-ob
 they also ■■ paying (the penalty for) all which they worked
 ti Yucatan: yan u-o'ok-ol tumen o'u-quitš-ul ■■ haab-il
 in Yucatan: there is its ending because it has arrived the year
 u-o'ok-ol: lā-huk-ah luum yan-il-ob bin-u-kah p'atal
 its completion: ■■ that land where they are they are coming to leave
 yalan u-qab yum halatš wink tu šabal: behelae yaab
 under his arm the lord great man as quickly: now many
 mak o'ok u-kah-al ts Santa Cruz: u-tillkui tu o'oko(l)
 persons finished (making) their town in Santa Cruz: its sign of its ending
 tumen mi-nan u-o'on lā-wink-ob hebš lā bin-a-ah
 because there are no guns the men like (the ones) they raised
 yoqol-ob leetl utšben baal: kis sut-in-wal-e utšben o'on-ob
 above them this (in) former custom: I return to say the former guns
 ■■ tan u-gat-al-ob ma bš utšl: quitš tu haab-il
 they are not serviceable (it was) not thus formerly: there came the year
 tu yalkab-an-a-ob o'ul tumen masšwal ku o'ok-ol
 they caused to run the strangers for the Indians after the completion
 ka-sut-n-ah-l yoqol-ob ma tu met-h-ob mišbal ■■ behelae:
 when they returned above them they did not do anything until ■■w:
 us šan yoqal u-yan-tal ka-p'el hol-be utiā yoqol koon-ol
 it is well also because they have two doors in order to enter to sell
 die wai laqin: tak behelae o-o-il u-kah-il-ob utšlk
 by here the east: until now are the poor the ones of the pueblo formerly
 u-took-(l)k-ob yaab baal: utšl qas-ob tumen tu
 they burn many things: formerly they are bad because they
 qas-kun-t-h-ob behelae tune tun yil-k-ob ■■ u-o'ok
 bad things they did now finally they see it what its end
 lobil-il blā wa us-h-oob mšma bin ma-t-ik šan
 to the wickedness how if they are good nothing comes to cause the same
 lob-t-ob: behelae mišun noq-ob mišun han-l-ob: yan tšen
 evil things: now nothing clothes nothing to eat: there is only
 tu tiun-tšē ku'wen-l-ob tšl yahal-kah-t-ob:
 the branches of the tree where they sleep there they wake up in the morning:
 bš-ku-kšš-t-ob ha yuq-ob bš tšl ku-kim-l-oob u-hutš
 thus then they seek water to drink thus there they die in the greater
 yan-h-il leetl lā-o-o-il pal-al ku-kim-l-ob tak tun leetl-ob boe-t-ik
 misery these poor children they may die until they these pay

u-sipll	u-tata-ob	u-han-l-ob	tšen	u-moo'-tše	yetel
their sins	their fathers	they eat	only	the roots of the trees	with
yitš-tše	mi-nan	šim:	utšal	u-man-s-ik	u-kuš-tal-ob
the fruit of the trees	there is no	maize:	in order to	carry on	their lives
yetel	tutšl	qaanab	tšl-	ku-küt-t-ik	u-kuš-tal-ob,
and	gifts	of the sea	there	they seek it	their lives.

FREE TRANSLATION

For the second time, in the year 1847, these Indians rose in arms. That is the year in which they came to burn Valladolid, the large city. They killed many people. They also burned all the houses. After they had finished, they returned to the place called Santa Cruz where they are now and where they have been for many years. They have just been killing men of their own race. The land where they live is large. There are many of them there. Now their master is the President of Mexico. He is spending his money and his people also in order to put an end to the war, in order that these men, one by one, may be exterminated. They ■ paying the penalty for all they did in Yucatan. It has to end because the time for the ending has come. All that land where they are is about to come under the rule of the President. Many persons have already gone to live in Santa Cruz. This is a proof of the ending of the war because those Indians do not now have guns like the ■ they formerly carried. I repeat, the old guns ■ now good for nothing, nothing like the former ones with which they put to flight the Spaniards (strangers). After the Indians had finished the attack, they have done nothing up to the present time. This is also well because they have two avenues to sell their wares here in the east. Even to-day the villagers are poor because they formerly burned many things. Formerly they were bad because they did bad things. Now, finally, they see the result of their wickedness; now, if they are good, nothing comes to cause the same evil things.¹ Now they have neither clothes nor food. They have only the branches of the trees under which to sleep where morning

¹ Martínez, who has been good enough to offer many suggestions, has translated this still more freely as follows:—"Formerly they were bad because they had bad examples set before them, now, then, they can discriminate better what is right and what is wrong and will no longer do any harm to them."

awakens them. They seek water to drink. They thus die in the greatest misery, this poor people. They may die until they pay for the sins of their fathers. They eat only the roots of the trees and the fruit of the trees. There is no maize to nourish them. In order to find nourishment they go to the shores of the sea.

2. LACANDONE CHANT

Fifty-one chants were collected by the writer in 1902 and 1903 among the Lacandonnes of Chiapas, Mexico. These people, as already pointed out, speak practically the same dialect of the Maya stock as that of the natives of Yucatan. The language of these chants is generally simple. Syllables are often added at the end of words to preserve a rhythm. The single chant given here has already been published (Tozzer, 1907, p. 171-172). I have given a more literal translation than that previously printed. The reader is referred to the former paper (p. 169-189) for the other chants.

WHEN COPAL AND POSEOL ■■■ DISTRIBUTED IN THE CEREMONY OF RENEWING THE INCENSE-BURNERS

Tan	in	kub-ik	in	pom	k-etš	tšala	kub-ik
I am	restoring	it	my	offering of copal	to you	for you	to restore it
t-ik ¹	yum	tšala	naa-ik ²	t-ik	yum.	Hën	boo-t-ik-etš
to	the father,	for you	to raise it	up to	the father.	I will	pay it to you
in	tšula	t-etš	uhel	a	kuuya	tšala	kub-t-ik
my	offering of poseol	to you	again (for)	your	welfare	for you	to restore it
yum.	Hën	boo-t-ik-etš	in	tšula	t-etš	tšala	ü-llit.
to the father.	I will	pay it to you	my	offering of poseol	to you	for you	yourself.
Tan	in	mee-t-ik	in	■■■	t-etš-ki	uhel	■ kuuya.
I am	making it	my	gifts	to you	again (for)	your	welfare.
I am	about to	dry					
in	šil	t-etš	ma	tu	buh-ul	ma	u lak-al
my	gifts	to you,	may	they	not be affected	by	crumble
	u-hol	in	šil	t-etš.	Ma	tu	wak-al ■
(as to)	their heads	my	gifts	to you.	May	they	not crack
							my gifts to you.
Ma	tu	paš-al	in	šil	t-etš.	■	in mee-t-ik
May	they	not break	my	gifts	to you.	See	my making
							them my gifts to you,

¹ Kub-ik t-ik is equivalent to kub-t-ik.

² naa-ik is the same as naa-s-ik.

³ Literally, I am going to.

yume. Ma tu lub-ul tšak-wil-ki. Bin-in-k-in pul-ik atš
 oh father. May not be affected by a fall fever. I am about to place you
 yoko tunu lšk. Il in meš-t-ik in all t-etš ušel
 (the idol) in the new braçero. See my making them my gifts to you again
 a kunya. Il in meš-t-ik in all t-etš tia yot
 (for) your welfare. See my making them my gifts to you for the health
 in pal-ai. Ma u nšk-tan-t-ik yah-ŭ, ma u
 my children. May not trample them under foot harm, my not trample
 nšk-tan-t-ik keel, ma n nšk-tan-t-ik tšak-wil. Ooken
 them under foot cold, may not trample them under foot fever. Enter,
 ta šumbal a wil-ik in pal, a-kun-e in pal.
 walk you see my son, cure my

2. A MAYA WITCH STORY

The original text was collected by Berendt in Peten in 1886. The manuscript is now in the Berendt Linguistic Collection (Br. 498. 21. M. L. 545). The text and an English translation of Berendt's German translation were published by Brinton (1883 and 1890). A few changes have been made and a literal translation has been added. The simple tale shows certain features which seem to be of European origin.

Hun-tul H-šb o'ook-u-bal yetel hun-tul š-tš'up ma tu-yohel-t-ah
 One man married with one woman not did he know her
 š-wal. Hun-p'e gin tu yal-ah-ti, "Hutš'e ka-p'el mut taab."
 a witch. One day he said to her, "Grind two measures of salt."
 Tu hutš'-ah paibe ka tu qat-ah, "Baš tial tetš?"
 She ground them first when she asked him, "Why [do] you [wish it?]"
 Hun-p'el aqab plšaan H-šb-e tu yil-ah u-hoq-ol u-yatan.
 One night awoke the man when he saw she goes out his wife.
 Ka tu-tš-ah u maakabe, ka tu mukul t'ul-bel-ah tu patš ti
 When he took his axe, when he secretly followed her behind to
 qaš. Ka qutš-ob ti tšitšen tšaqan, yan u aš-ŭ
 the wood. When they arrived at a little pasture, there is its brightness
 uš. tu muk-u-š-ah H-šb tu booy nohotš yaš-tš.
 a moon. When he hid himself, the man, in the shade of a great aciba tree.
 Ka pul-ah u noq š-tš'up tu patš waan
 When she threw her clothes, the woman, behind her standing

š-ma-buk tu ten uh; ka tu š'p-ah 'u-yo'tel,
she without covering in its face the moon; when she stripped off her skin,

kul-hi čen-bak: nak-i kaan: ka
when she remained mere bones: when she arose to the sky: when

em-i tu-ka-ten, ka tu-yal-ah-i: "Šač'aba šta-kaan?"
she descended again, when he said to her, "stretch yourself to the sky?"

šemak utšak nak-al tu-ka-ten tumen tu t'oot'al tash.
But not possible her ascending again because he sprinkled salt.


FREE TRANSLATION

A man (once) married a woman. The man did not know that his wife was a witch. One day, he said to her, "Grind two measures of salt." She ground them and then she asked him, "Why do you wish this?" One night he awoke and saw his wife go out. Taking his axe, he secretly followed her to the wood. They arrived at a little pasture in the bright moonlight. The man hid himself in the shadow of a great seiba tree. The woman threw her clothes behind her, standing naked in the moonlight. When she stripped off her skin she appeared ~~=====~~ bones. Then she arose into the sky, returning again (to the earth). Then the man said to her, "Would you reach the sky?" But she could not ascend a second time as he sprinkled salt.

4. PROPHECY OF CHILAM BALAM

This is one of the Maya prophecies which are discussed in Part III (p. 192).¹ The text is given of the Chumayel version (Chilam

¹ This prophecy is undoubtedly the one referred to by Cogolludo (1688, p. 199) and also in the *Relación de la Ciudad de Mérida*, dated 1579 and signed by Gaspar Antonio Xiu among others. This *Relación* is reprinted in *Colección de Documentos Inéditos*, v. 11, p. 37-75. As Martínez Hernández has pointed out, this statement in the Mérida report is so very important that I reprint it here.

"Una algunas provincias que nunca dieron guerra, sino que recibieron a los españoles de paz, en especial la provincia de Tutulxiu cuya cabecera era y es el pueblo de Maní, catorce leguas de esta ciudad al sueste, donde ubo pocos años antes que los españoles viniesen a conquistar esta tierra un indio principal, que era sacerdote, llamado Chilam-balam, que le tenían por gran profeta y adivino, y este les dize que dentro de breve tiempo vernía de hazia donde sale el sol una jente blanca barbada, que traerian levantada una señal como esta , ala qual no podían

Balam de Chumayel, p. 105-107), the Tizimin version (Chilam Balam de Tizimin, Gates reproduction, p. 17, 18), and the Lizana version (Lizana, 1833; ed. 1893, p. 38-39). I have added a reading of the Maya text as interpreted by Martínez Hernández.

The variations in the four versions should be noted, not only in the spellings but in the words themselves. The Chumayel version has frequent interpolations by the author of the copy. The translation of Lizana which, in general, is that followed by Carrillo y Ancona and many others is given in English together with the Spanish text.¹ I have attempted a new translation, following in the main the Martínez text. In a few cases a rendering of portions of the text into English by Martínez is given.

It will be noted that there are several passages which still remain far from clear in spite of the different authors who have worked upon them. Lizana's translation, which is very good as a free rendering, does not follow the text at all closely in several places. He has left out many words and particles.

This passage is given in order to illustrate some of the difficulties spoken of in the introduction to this section. It should be remembered that these Maya texts are transcribed into the system of writing Maya adopted in this work. The division into syllables is the work of the author.

llegar sus Dioses, y huyan della, y que esta jente avia de señorear la tierra, y que a los que los recibiesen de paz no les harian mal ninguno, y a los que les hiziesen guerra los matarian, y que los naturales de la tierra dejarian sus ydolos y adorarian un solo Dios, que ellos adoraban y avian de predicar, y les serian tributarios, e hizo tejer una manta de algodón y les dixo que de aquella suerte avia de ser el tributo que los avian de dar, y mando al señor de Many, que se llamaba Mochanzú, que ofreciese a los ydolos aquella manta para que estubiese guardada y quedase por memoria, e aquella señal de cruz y otras hizo hazer de piedra labrada y ponerlas en los patios de los templos donde pudiese ser vista de todos, y dixo que aquel era el árbol verde del mundo, e van averla mucha jente por cosa nueva, y parecia que la veneraban desde entonces, y despues quando vinieron los españoles y supieron que trayan la señal de la santa cruz, que era como la que el profeta chilam balam les avia figurado, tuvieron por cierto lo que les avia dicho, y determinaron de recibir a los españoles de paz y no les hazer guerra, sino ser sus amigos, como siempre lo han sido despues que poblaron estas provincias, y les ayudaron con mantenimientos e jente de guerra de servicio para conquistar e pacificar otras provincias."

¹ For bibliographical notes on editions of this Prophecy, see p. 192-194.

Tisimin: u profecía Chilam Balam tñ kayom¹ kabal tñen Mani:
 Chumayel: u profeciado de Chilam Balam de sñ koyom ka-wi tñen Mani:
 Lizana: profecías de Chilam Balam de sñ kayom ka-wi tñen Mani:
 Martínez: u profecía Chilam Balam tñ kayom ka-wi tñen Mani:
 Tossier: His prophecy Chilam Balam of singer Cawich Chan² of Mani
 Martínez: Kayom

Tis.: oñlahun Ahau u-hec'i-wil Qatun walak-wil
 Chu.: oñlahun Ahau u-kiho'-wil Qatun-e walak-wil
 Lis.: oñlahun Ahau u-hec'i-wil Qatun walak-wil
 Mar.: oñlahun Ahau u-hec'i-wil Qatun walak-wil
 Tossier: In 13 Ahau its established Qatun at this time
 Lizana: At the end of the 13th epoch being in power
 Martínez: it may be

Tis.: Itza walak-wil tan-kahe yum u-tñikul hunab
 Chu.: Itza walak-wil tan-kahe-e yum-e u-tñikul hunab
 Lis.: Itza walak-wil tan-kahe-e yum u-tñikul hunab
 Mar.: Itza walak-wil tan-kahe-e yum-e u-tñikul hunab
 Tossier: the Itzas at this time in Tancah oh Father his sign the only
 Lizana: the Itzas (and)Tancah³ the sign of a
 Martínez: ye Itzas it may be ye citizens⁴ Sire,

Tis.: qu kanal u-lom u-aom-tñe
 Chu.: qu kanal hu-lom u-aom-tñe
 Lis.: qu kanal hu-lom u-alom-tñe
 Mar.: kanal hu-lom u-ahom-tñe⁵
 Tossier: God on high cross his of wood
 Lizana: God (who is) on high (will come) the cross
 Martínez: will come from heaven (to us) the cross

Tis.: etzah-om kah-e u-tñebal u-sas-bal yoqol
 Chu.: etzah-an ti bal-kah-e u-tñebal u-sas-bal yoqol
 Lis.: etkah-an ti katñ-e u-tñewal u-kas-bal yoqol
 Mar.: etzah-an ti bal-kah-e u-tñebal u-sas-bal yoqol
 Tossier: a demonstration to the world with which day breaks above
 Lizana: will show itself to the world with which was lighted
 Martínez: will be shown to the world so that be enlightened the

¹ The verb, to sing, is qal. The text is clearly *kay* which is translated by Martínez as a proper noun.

² There is a town of this name near Mani.

³ Lizana interpolates. See his translation, p. 129.

⁴ Martínez translates this *ciudadano* as *el que vive en el centro* ■ *medio del pueblo* (Ticul, p. 164). He notes that Tancah had been destroyed with Mayapan many years previously.

⁵ Martínez writes, "u-ahom-tñe is the tree of life, *arbol de nuestra subsistencia* and wa-om-tñe is *picota, horca*, the cross of Jesus, ■ punishment."

Tiz.: kab-e	yum			s'unl
Chu.: kab-e	yum-e	utš		s'unl to
Liz.: kab-e	yum			s'unl
Mar.: kab-e		utš		s'unl
Tozzer:	the earth,	oh Father	a long time ago	there began
Lizana:	the earth,			there will be
Martínez:	world,	Sira,	for a long time	there has been
Tiz.: mok-tam-ba				s'unl
Chu.: mok-tan-ba		utš		s'unl
Liz.: mok-tan-ba				s'unl
Mar.: mok-t'an-ba		utš		s'unl
Tozzer:	fighting with one another		a long time ago	there began
Lizana:	a division			
Martínez:	political divisions		for a long time	there has been
Tiz.: sawinal	ka tal-on	ti pul	tšikul	
Chu.: sawinal	ka tal-on	ti pul	tšikul	
Liz.: kawinal ¹	ka tal-on	ti pul	tšikul	
Mar.: sawinal	ka tal-on	ti pul	tšikul	
Tozzer:	confusion	when we	carrying the sign:	
Lizana:	among the wills ²	when is brought		the sign (in the future)
Martínez:	discord ³			
Tiz.: qušmal	ah qin wink-e	yum	hun-awat ⁴ hun	
Chu.: utšmal-e	ah qin-l wink-e	yum-e	hun-awat hun	
Liz.: utšmal	ah qin wink-e	yum	hun-awat hun	
Mar.: utšmal-e	ah qin wink-e	yum-e	hun-awat hun	
Tozzer:	at another time	the priest of the men	the Father	one quarter (of) one
Lizana:	before arriving	the priests, men		a quarter (and) w
Martínez:	in that time	ye priests of the idols		
Tiz.: lub-l wil	u-tal			
Chu.: lub-l wil	u-tal	a-wil-k-eš mut-e	u-tip'ē yetel	
Liz.: lub-l wil	u-tal	a-wil-k-eš mut-e	u-tip'il yetel	
Mar.: lub-l wil	u-tal	a-wil-k-eš mut-e	u-tip'il yetel	
Tozzer:	league so that it comes	you will see	fame	appearing with
Lizana:	league	you will see		appearing
Martínez:			quetzal bird ⁴	

¹ This reading of Lizana is doubtless due to the omission of the oadilla under the e making it k instead of s.

² The Spanish *voluntades*.

³ This is literally, *ongrito*, a numeral suffix used to count miles and quarters of a league.

⁴ The idea, as interpreted by Martínez, is that the quetzal will appear with the Maya cross as it is represented on the bas-reliefs at Palenque.

Tiz.:		ahom ¹	wi kab	hun	šaman	hun	tšiqin
Chu.:	u-aom-tše	a ho-hom	kab	hun	šaman	hun	tšiqin
Liz.:	u-aom-tše	ahom	wi kab	hun	šaman	hun	tšiqin
Mar.:	u-ahom-tše	ahom	wi kab	hun	šaman	hun	tšiqin
Tosser:	his crosses of wood	illuminate	the earth	■	south	one	west
Lisana:	the cross	illuminate		from	pole	to	pole
Martínez:	the Maya cross will illuminate the world in the four cardinal points.						

Tiz.:	ahom	Itzamna qawil:		tal-el u-kah
Chu.:	■	Itzamna qawil		tal-el u-kah
Liz.:	ahom	Itzamna qawil:		tal-el u-ah
Mar.:	ahom	Itzamna qawil:		tal-el u-kah
Tosser:	illuminate	Itzamna, Kabwil*;		he is coming
Lisana:		(the worship of) vain gods will cease;		he is coming

Tiz.:	a yum Itza	tal-el u-kah	u	sas-kun
Chu.:	ka yum Itza	tal-el u-kah	■	su-kun
Liz.:	ka yum Itzaa	tal-el u-kah	a	su-kun
Mar.:	ka yum Itza	tal-el u-kah	a	su-kun
Tosser:	your father, Itzaa	he is coming		your brother,
Lisana:	your father, oh, Itzaa	he ■ coming		your brother
Martínez:		they are coming		your brothers

Tiz.:	tan tun-e:	qam	a-wula	ah-met-ob
Chu.:	ah tan tun-e:	qam	a-wula-ob	ah-met-ob
Liz.:	tan tunk:	qama	a-wula	ah-u-met-ob
Mar.:	ah ■ kun-e:	qam	a-wula	ah-met-ob
Tosser:	place him ahead of others;	receive	your guests	the bearded ones
Lisana:	oh, Tantunites;	receive	your guests	the bearded ones

Tiz.:	liqn	kab-ob	ah-pul-ob	tu tšikul
Chu.:	ah liqn	kab-ob	ah-pul	tu tšikul
Liz.:	liqn	kab-ob	ah-pul	tu tšikul
Mar.:	liqn	kab-ob	ah-pul	tu tšikul
Tosser:	the east,	the villagers	the carriers	his sign
Lisana:	(of) the east		(who come) to carry	the sign (of)

¹ ahom from ahal.

* Martínez has pointed out in Lisana (1638 ed. 1883, f. 4 ob) the following quotation in reference to this place in the text, "*Falso Dios Yimat u, donde pusieron la figura de la mano, que les servia de memoria; y dicen que allí le llevaban los muertos, y enfermos, y que allí resucitaban, y sanaban tocandolos la mano, y este era el que está en la parte del Puente, y así se llama y nombra Kal ul, que quiere decir, ■ obradora.*"

Tiz.: qu yum	uqa	u-t'an	qu ku-tal-el	
Chu.: qu-e yum-e	uqa	u-t'an	qu ku-tal-el	
Liz.: qu-e yum	uqa	u-t'an	qu ku-tal-el	
Mar.: qu-e yum	uoka	u-t'an	qu ku-tal-el	
Toszer: God the Lord	to arrange	his word	God who may come	
Lizana: God			(It is) God who comes,	
Tiz.: qiknale		tal-el u-kah	u-t'an-ll	u-qin
Chu.: kiknale		tal-el u-kah		u-qin
Liz.: kiknale		tal-el qa-u-kah		u-qin
Mar.: yiknale		tal-el u-kah	u-t'an-ll	u-qin
Toszer: in (your) company,	he is coming		(to bring) order	the time
Lizana: (he is) gentle and pious, he is coming				the new
Martínez:			to establish	the day
Tiz.: ■■ ku-tal-e	ma a sah-t-ik ¹		yoqol-kab-e ²	yum
Chu.: ka ku-tal-e	ma a sah-t-ik		yoqol-kab-e	yum-e
Liz.: ka ku-tal-e	ma ak a sah-t-ik		yoqol-kab-e	yum
Mar.: ka ku-tal-e	■ ah sah-t-ik		yoqol-kab-e	yum
Toszer: again living:	you do not fear him	above the earth	Father,	
Lizana: in our life: ³	you have nothing to fear from	the earth		
Martínez: of resurrection				
Tiz.: teti	hunab qu	tš'ab-t-l	koon uo-tum-ba	
Chu.: teti	hunak qu	tš'ab-t-l	kon uh-tun-bak	
Liz.: teti	hunak qu	tš'ab-t-l	kom u-uo-tun-bak	
Mar.: teti	Hunab qu	tš'ab-t-l	koon uo-tan-ba	
Toszer: you	the only God	created	us	good for themselves
Lizana: you (are) the only God (who) created			us	good
Tiz.: u-t'an qu-e	yum			
Chu.: u-t'an qu-e	yum-e y(atsel)	ah-kan-ul	■	
Liz.: u-t'an qu-e	yum			
Mar.: u-t'an qu-e	yum	ah-kan-ul	ka	
Toszer: his words, God,	Father and	the caretaker (of)	our	
Lizana: (are) the words of God ⁴				

¹ Martínez suggests that this may be read, *a desperar ó iluminar al mundo*, He thinks the rendering given here by Lizana and by the author is more probable however.

² Martínez thinks that *yoqol-kab* is simply "the earth" for those who live in it.

³ Carrillo y Ancoña (1883, p. 530) translates this, "*ya viene el tiempo de nuestra vida*."

⁴ Carrillo y Ancoña (1883, p. 530) gives this as the translation here. Lizana omits it, probably by mistake.

Tiz:							
Chu:	pílan	hemak	bin	qam	u-hatí	okan-ti	yole ti kaan
Lis:							
Mar:	pílan	hemak	bin	■	u-hatí	okan-ti	yole ti kaan
Tosser:	souls	he	who	goes to	receive	very	true faith to heaven

Tiz:							
Chu:	u-bin	tu-patí	hewak	u-tíun	ka	qin	wink-il ¹
Lis:							
Mar:	u-bin	tu-patí	hewak	u-tíun	■	bin (?)	wink-il
Tosser:	goes	ahead	but	begins	our	day	of men.
Lisana:							

Martínez: *porque = que fueron los indios, en su compañía el día ■ nuestra re-división, or sea cuando principiemos por la gracia división a ser hombres nuevamente.*

Tiz:	ka	wakunto	u-táikul	kanal	ka	a wakunto	ka
Chu:	ka	wakunto	u-táikul	kanal	ka	wakunto	
Lis:	ka	wakunto	u-táikul	kanal	ka	wakunto	ka
Mar:	ka	wakunto	u-táikul	kanal	ka	wakunto	ka
Tosser:	We	extol	his sign	on high,	we	extol,	we
Lisana:	(Let) us	praise	his sign	on high	(let) us	praise it	by

Tiz:	pak-te helee	ka	wakunto	u	u-aom-tíe	
Chu:				yetei	ua-om-tíe	
Lis:	pak-te hele	ka	wakunto	yu	a-om-tíek	
Mar:	pak-te hele	ka	wakunto		ua-hom-tíe	
Tosser:	see (it) now	we	extol	his	cross of wood	
Lisana:	seeing and adoring it,	we	must praise		the cross:	

Tiz:	num-te tah	u-qet-ah	oqol	helee	u-hei-tu-patí	
Chu:	num-te tah	uqet a	u-hoqol	hele	u-hei-tu-patí	
Lis:	num-te tah	uqet a	tíeqol	hele	u-hei-tu-patí	
Mar:	num-te tah (tak)	uqet a	wolsh	hele	u-hei-tu-patí	
Tosser:	misery	it changed	discord	now	restore	
Lisana:	falsehood	in exchange		to-day	will appear against	

Tiz:	u-yah	tíeol	ka	et sah-om	helel	
Chu:	u-yah	tíeol	kab	et sah-an	helel	
Lis:	u-yah	tíeol	kab	et kah-an	hele	
Mar:	u-yah	tíeol	kab	et sah-an	hele	
Tosser:	the first	tree	of the world:	a demonstration	now	
Lisana:	the first	tree	of the world	a demonstration	to-day (is made)	

¹ These words, given only in the Chumayel, are an interpolation by the copyist of the Chumayel manuscript.

Tiz:	ti	bal-kah-e	la u-tikui	hunab	qu kanal	tal ome
Chu:	ti	bal-kah-e	la u-tikui	hunab	qu kanal-e	
Liz:	ti	bal-kal-he	la u-tikui	hunab	qu kanal	
Mar:	ti	bal-kah-e	la u-tikui	hunab	qu kanal	tal omei
Tozzer:	to	the world:	this his sign	only	god on high	come, lower
Lizana:	to	the world:	(there is a) sign	of a	god on high	

Tiz:	laa	qui tei	ah-Itzae	ka	a-qui-te	hele	u-tikui-il
Chu:	laa	a-qui tei	ah-Itzae	ka	a-qui-te	hele	u-tikui
Liz:	laak	a-qui tei	ah-Itzao	ka	a-qui-te	hele	u-tikui
Mar:	la	a-qui tei	ah-Itzae	ka	a-qui-te	hele	u-tikui
Tozzer:	all	reverence you	oh, Itzas	and	reverence	now	his sign,
Lizana:		worship it	oh, Itzas	we			

Tiz:	quiqui	kanal-e	kak	qui-te to		tu	hah-il
Chu:		kanal-e	ka	a-qui-te to		tu	hah-il
Liz:		kanal	ka	a-qui-te to		tu	hah-il
Mar:		kanal-e		qui-te		tu	hah-il
Tozzer:	reverence	on high	and	reverence		with	true
Lizana:				shall reverence		with	true
Martinez:						with	all your
						or with	true

Tiz:	qol-ah	ka	a-qui-te	to		hah-al	qu-e
Chu:	kol-ah	ka	qui-te			hah-al	qu heheiae
Liz:	kol-ah	ka	a-qui-te		ka	hah-al	qak
Mar:	wol-ah	ka	a-qui-te		ka	hah-al	qu-e
Tozzer:	good-will:	and	adore	him	our	true	God now
Lizana:	good-will:		we shall adore			true	God
Martinez:	heart or good faith						

Tiz:		okestaba	u-t'an	hunab	qu-e	
Chu:	yum-e	okestaba	u-t'an	hunab	qu-e yum-a	
Liz:		okestaba	u-t'an	hunab	qu-e yum	
Mar:		okestaba	u-t'an	hunab	qu-e yum	
Tozzer:	oh, Father:	receive	his word	only	God	
Lizana:		receive	the word (of)	the true	God	
Martinez:		believe	the commandments	of the only	God	

Tiz:	tal-i		kanal	a-wah t'an	ui-e	ku-k'in
Chu:	tal-i	ti	kaan	a-wah t'an be		ku-k'in
Liz:	tal-i	ti	kaan	a-wah t'an	u-e	ku-k'in
Mar:	tal-i	ti	kaan	a-wah t'an-e		ku-k'in
Tozzer:	he came	from	on high	the commandments:		invigorate
Lizana:	(who) comes	from	heaven	to you speaks:		recover

¹ These two words are difficult to translate. I suggest *halmah-Pan*, commandments.

Tis.:	ta-wol-ah	Itza	ahom ¹
Chu.:	ka-a-wol-ah	Itzæ	ahom
Lis.:	qa-a-wol-ah	Itzas	ah hom
Mar.:	ka wol	ah Itzæ	ah hom
Toszer:	your good-will	Itzas	illuminate
Lisana:	your will	(and be one) of the Itzas	will be enlightened
Tis.:	wilkab-ti-ob	ok-s-ik ti yoi itil	u-yan-al
Chu.:	wilkab-ti-ob	ok-s-ik-ob ti yoi-e itil	u-yan-al
Lis.:	wilkab-ti-ob	ok-k-ik-ob ti yoi itil	u-yan-al
Mar.:	wilkab-ti-ob	ok-s-ik-ob ti yoi itil	u-yan-al
Toszer:	the earth for them	to enter the spirit within	its other
Lisana:		those who believe in	to come
Tis.:	Qatun	wale	yab tuba in t'an
Chu.:	Qatun-e yum-e		yoq tuba in t'an
Lis.:	Qutun		yoq tuba in t'an
Mar.:	Qatun	wale	yoq tuba in t'an
Toszer:	Katun,	afterwards:	believe (in) my words
Lisana:	the age:	Note	if you care (for what) I say (to you),
Tis.:	ken	Chilam Balam ka in	sol-ah u-t'an
Chu.:	ken	Chilam Balam ka in	sol-ah u-t'an
Lis.:	ken	Chilam Balam kan in	sol-ah u-t'an
Mar.:	ken	Chilam Balam ka in	sol-ah u-t'an
Toszer:	I am	Chilam Balam and I	interpreted his word
Lisana:	I charge	Chilam Balam	your interpreter; I say (that which)
Tis.:	hahal	qu	in bin
Chu.:	hahal	qu	tu sin-ti-e yoqol-kab-e yab!
Lis.:	hahal	qu	in bi
Mar.:	hahal	qu	tu sin-ti-e yoqol-kab-e yubi
Toszer:	the true	God among all	above the earth to know I go
Lisana:	the true	God	ordered
Tis.:	hunak	unk ti kab.	
Chu.:	hunak	unk ti kab-e.	
Lis.:	hunak	unk ti kab.	
Mar.:	hunak	unk ti kab-e.	
Toszer:	many	portions of the pueblo.	
Lisana:	porque dello	sea el mundo sabedor.	

¹ The text from here to the end, according to Martínez, forms the "esoterio Maya invocation at the end of the Katuna."

FREE TRANSLATION

The Prophecy of Chilam Balam, the singer of Cawich Chen of Mani. In the Katun beginning in Ahau 13, the Itzas were in Taneah at this time. Oh, Father, the sign of the only God on high is the cross, the wooden cross. This will be shown to the world ■ that the world will be enlightened. Oh, Father, a long time ago, there began wranglings and confusion when we came bringing the sign. At another time, the priest of the Indians arrived. From a quarter of a league away you will see fame coming with the cross lighting up all parts of the world, also Itzamna Kabwil. Your Father, oh Itzas, is coming. Your brother is coming. Place him ahead of all. Receive your guests, the bearded men, the villagers from the East, the bearers of the sign of God, the Father. The Lord is coming in your company to promulgate his commandments. He is coming to arrange the day of resurrection. You do not fear him who is above the earth. Oh, Father, you are the only God who created us. Good are the commandments of God, the Father, the caretaker of ■ souls. He who accepts the true faith, goes upwards to heaven. Our time has come (?). We extol his sign above, we extol it by looking at it, we extol his cross. In exchange for misery and discord restore the first tree of the world. Show this now to the world, the sign of the only God ■ high. You, oh Itzas, reverence all, reverence the one on high, reverence with true good-will and worship him, our true God. Now, oh Father, receive the commandments of the only God who came from on high. Invigorate your good-will, oh Itzas, the earth is enlightened. The spirit enters in another Katun. Believe my message. ■ am Chilam Balam. I interpreted the commandments of the true God among all the places of the earth. I go to all parts of the country.

LIZANA TRANSLATION

"La interpretacion es esta muy á la letra y sentido."

"En el fin de la decima tercia edad estando en su pujanza Ytza y (la ciudad nombrada) Taneah, (que está entre Yacman y Tichaquillo, que oy se llama Ychpaa, que es fortaleza o castillo) vendra la señal de Dios que está en las alturas, y la Cruz se manifestará ya al mundo con la qual el orbe fue alumbrado, avrá division entre las voluntades quando esta señal sea trayda en tiempo venidero,

los hombres Sacerdotes antes de llegar una legua, y aunque un cuarto de legua ■ ■ ■ vereis la Cruz que ■ os aparecerá y ■ amanecerá de Polo a Polo, cessará luego el culto de vanos dioses ya vuestro padre viene ■ Ytzaianos, o Tantunites ya viene un hermano, recibid a vuestros guespedes, guespedes barbados del Oriente que vienen a traer la señal de Dios, Dios es que nos viene manso y poderoso, ya viene la nueva de nuestra vida. No teneis que temer del mundo tu eres Dios unico que ■ criaste, eres Dios amigable y piadoso, es ensalcemos su señal en alto ensalcemosla para adorarla y verla, la Cruz emos de ensalçar en oposicion de la mentira se aparece oy en contra del arbol primero del mundo, oy es hecha al mundo demonstracion, señal es esta de un Dios de las alturas, esta adorad ■ gente Ytzalana, adoremola con voluntad recta adoremos al que es Dios nuestro y verdadero Dios, recibid la palabra de Dios verdadero que del cielo viene el que os habla cobrad juicio y ser los de Ytza los que creyeren seran alumbrados en la edad que está por venir mirad si os importa lo que os digo y advierto, y encargo yo vuestro interprete y maestro de credito Balam por nombre.¹ Y con esto dixé lo que Dios verdadero me mando, porque dello sea el mundo sebedor."

5. CHILAM BALAM DE CHUMAYEL

PASSAGE, p. 77, 78

This text is to be found in the original document (Gordon, 1913) on p. 77, 78. The translations printed here are to be found in Brinton (1882, p. 180, 181) and in Martínez Hernández (1910). This passage is given to show the differences in the two translations of the same text. The original is obviously incorrect in several places, in one of which Brinton changes it to read in one way and Martínez to read in another. A second point should be noted, the difference in the translation of proper names. Martínez makes a proper ■ of words which are translated by Brinton. This text, therefore, illustrates some of the difficulties met with in rendering the ancient Maya into English. For purposes of verification I have added the Spanish translation of Martínez.

¹ From here to the end, the translation of Carrillo y Ancona (1883, p. 532) reads as follows: "*Y con esto he acabado de decir lo que el Dios verdadero me mandó para que lo oiga el mundo.*"

	Kan:	Ahau	u-qaba	Qatun	uté-ki	u-sih-u-ob
Brinton:	(The) 4th	Ahau	(was) the name	(of) the Katun	took place	the births
Martínez:	Four	Ahau	is called	the Katun	in which	were born
		pawaba ¹	■	kuh	u-y-ahau-ob:	
Brin.:	were taken possession	of	the towns	by the rulers:		
Mar.:	the Pawnh	they	began	the rulers of the years:		
	oh-(la)-hunte	ti	Qatun	lik	u-tepal-ob	lai
Brin.:	(It was) the 13th	Katun	in which	they ruled	these	
Mar.:	13 periods of the	Katun	thus	elapsed ²	thus	
	u-gaba-ob	tamuq	u-tepal-ob	■		
Brin.:	(were) their names	while	they ruled.			
Mar.:	they were called	in the course of time.				
	Kan	ahau	u-qaba	Qatun	am-ki-ob	
Brin.:	(The) 4th	Ahau	(was) the name	(of) the Katun	in it they arrived	
Mar.:	(The) 4th	Ahau	(was) called	the Katun	in which they arrived	
	noh-he-mal	o'ee-mal	u qaba-ob	laa.		
Brin.:	the great arrival	the less arrival	as they are called.			
Mar.:	the great descent,	the small descent,	they were called thus.			
	O's la hunte	ti	Qatun	lik	u-tepal-ob	lik u-
Brin.:	(It was) the 13th	Katun	in which	they ruled	in which	
Mar.:	■ periods of the	Katun	thus	elapsed	thus	
	qaba-tik-ob	til	walak	u-kut-ob	lae ³	o'lahun
Brin.:	they took names at that time	while	they resided	here	in the 13th	
Mar.:	they were called at that time		they took root	13 periods		
	kut hi	u-kut-ob	lae.			
Brin.:	the residence was continued	they resided here.				
Mar.:	lasted	their permanency.				
	Kan	Ahau	u-Qatun-il	uté-ki	u-ka'an-tik-ob	
Brin.:	(The) 4th	Ahau	Katun	(then) took place	the search	
Mar.:	In the 4th	Ahau	Katun	it happened	that they found	

¹ Brinton writes this *paté-ah u kah*.

² Martínez changes this to *am-kuté*.

³ In several places Martínez ■ translated *tepalob* in two ways. In the translation line by line he translates the word ■ *gubernaron* whereas in his version given as a whole he translates it as *transcurrieron*. In his line by line translation ■ sentence reads, *Trece períodos del katun, así gobernaron; así se llamaron-mientras gobernaron*. The Martínez translation given here follows that given by him on p. 35-38 (1910).

⁴ This word is crossed out in the original MS.

	u-Chich'een Itzae. Ti	u-kinnabl	mak'il-ti-ob		
Brin.:	for Chichen Itza. At that time	they were improved	marvelously		
Mar.:	Chichen Itza. There	was modified	their religion		
	tumen	u-yum-obe:	kan ouk	luq-ki-ob	
Brin.:	by	the fathers:	in four divisions	they went forth	
Mar.:	by	their Lords:	four tribes	set out.	
	kan-ouk'ul-kab	u qaba-ob.	Liqu	ti liqin	
Brin.:	the four territories	which were called.	From	the east of	
Mar.:	Cantauculobes	called.	From	the east side	
	Qin-kolab-peten	bini	hun ouk.	Kul haman	
Brin.:	Kin Cola Peten	came forth	one division.	From the north of	
Mar.:	to Kin Cola Peten	went	one tribe.	To the sacred north	
	nakok-ob	hoq	hun ouk(k).		
Brin.:	Nacocob	came forth	one division.		
Mar.:	ascending	set out	one tribe.		
	He ti	hoqi	hun ouk-e	hol-tun	Suyuna
Brin.:		Came forth	one division	(from the) gate of	Zuyuna
Mar.:	This other	set out	one tribe	(from the) entrance of	Zuyush
	ti tiqin.	Hoqi	hun ou[k]i-e	kan heq	
Brin.:	to the west.	Came forth	one division	from Can hek	
Mar.:	the west.	Went	one tribe	to the place of the four	
	ulo,	bokote	nlo	u-qaba	u-luumil lae.
Brin.:	the mountains,	the nine	mountains	(as) is called	the land.
Mar.:	hills,	that of the nine hills	was called	their land.	
	Kan	Ahau	u-Qatun-ti	uti-ki	u-payal-ob
Brin.:	(The) 4th	Ahau	Katun	then took place	the calling together
Mar.:	(The) 4th	Ahau	Katun	it happened	that they were called
	tu kan-ouk-[k]il-ob	kan-ouk-kul-kab	u-qaba-ob.		[Ka
Brin.:	of the four divisions,	the four territories	they were called.		
Mar.:	the Cantaucoles	the Cantaucoles	called.		When
	emi-ob ti		yum-hal-ob.†		
Brin.:					
Mar.:	they arrived there (they were received)	as Lords.			
	Ka	emi-ob	tu Chich'een Itzae,	ah Itza	tun u-qaba-ob.
Brin.:	And	they arrived	at Chichen Itza,	men of Itza	they were called.
Mar.:	When they arrived	at Chichen Itza,	the Itzae	they were called.	

† The words within the braces are omitted in the Berendt copy of the MS. which was used by Brinton.

	Oñlahunte ti	Qatun	■	u-tepal-ob-i	■	
Brin.:	[It was the] 13th	Katun	■	in which	they ruled	then
Mar.:	Thirteen periods of the	Katun	thus	elapsed		and
	oki	u-qeban-t'an-ob-i	tumen	Hun zak keel	ka	
Brin.:	were introduced	the plottings	by	Hunnac Coel		and
Mar.:	took place	the treachery	of	Hunnac Coel		and
	pañ (pañ-ki)	u-kab-ob.	Ka bin-ob	tan		
Brin.:	were destroyed	the territories.	Then they went	in the midst of		
Mar.:	was abandoned	their towns.	And they went	to the wilderness		
	yel-tle	tan	Šuluc-mul	u-qaba.	Kan Ahau	
Brin.:	the forests	in the midst of	Xuluc mul	so called.	(The) 4th Ahau	
Mar.:	forest	to a place	Xuluc mul	called.	In the four Ahau	
	u-Qatun-i	uñ-ki	yawet	pilan-ob-i.		
Brin.:	Katun	(then) took place	singing	for their happiness.		
Mar.:	Katun	took place	the cries	of the blessed.		
	Oñlahunte ti	Qatun	lik	u-tepal-ob-i	yetel	
Brin.:	(It was the) 13th	Katun	in which	they governed	and (had)	
Mar.:	Thirteen periods of the	Katun	thus	elapsed	with	
	u-nunya-ob-i.	Wašak	Ahau u-Qatun-i	uñ-ki		
Brin.:	heavy labor.	The 8th	Ahau Katun	thus it took place (that)		
Mar.:	their exile.	In the eight	Ahau Katun	thus it took place		
	yulel-ob	yala-ob	ah Itza	u-qaba-ob		
Brin.:	there arrived	the remainder	of the Itza men	■ they were called;		
Mar.:	arrived	the remainder	of the Itza men	so called		
	ka	ul-ob	ti	ka walek	u-tepal-ob	
Brin.:	then	they arrived;	and	about that time	they governed	
Mar.:	as soon as	they arrived			they took root	
	Chakanputun.	Oñlahun	Ahau	u-Qatun-i	u-he'-k-ob	
Brin.:	Chakanputun.	In the 13th	Ahau	Katun	founded	
Mar.:	at Chakanputun.	In the thirteen	Ahau	Katun	they founded	
	kah	Mayapan	Maya	wink	u-qaba-ob.	
Brin.:	the city of	Mayapan	the Maya	men	those called.	
Mar.:	the pueblo of	Mayapan	Maya	men	they were called.	
	Wašak	Ahau	pañ-ki	u-cab-ob-i	ka	
Brin.:	(In the) 8th	Ahau	■ destroyed	the towns	then	
Mar.:	(In the) eight	Ahau	■ abandoned	the towns	and	
	wektšabi ¹	■ peten	tulakal.	Wak	Qatun-i	
Brin.:	they were driven out	of the province	wholly.	(In the) 6th	Katun	
Mar.:	they disappeared	from the region	whole.	(In the) ■	Katun	

¹ The original text has wak tša hi. Brinton has wak tša bi.

pañ-ki-ob	ka hawi	= Maya	qaba-ob,
Brin.: they were destroyed and	it was ended	with Maya	those called.
Mar.: they were dispersed and	they ceased	Maya	calling themselves.

Buluk	Ahau	u-qaba	u-Qatun-il	hau-ki
Brin.: (It was the) 11th	Ahau		Katun.	in which it ended
Mar.: In the eleven	Ahau		Katun	they ceased.

u-Maya	qaba-ob.	Maya	wink-ob	Christiano
Brin.: with Mayas	those called.	The Maya	men	Christians
Mar.: Maya	calling themselves.	Maya	Indians	Christians.

u-qaba-ob	tulakal	u-kutá-kabal	soma	San Pedro
Brin.: ■■■ called	all	■■■ under control		of Saint Peter
Mar.: they called (now) all		those of the province,	sons	of Saint Peter

yetel Rey	ah-tepal-e.
Brin.: and the king	the rulers.
Mar.: and the king	his Majesty.

MARTÍNEZ TRANSLATION

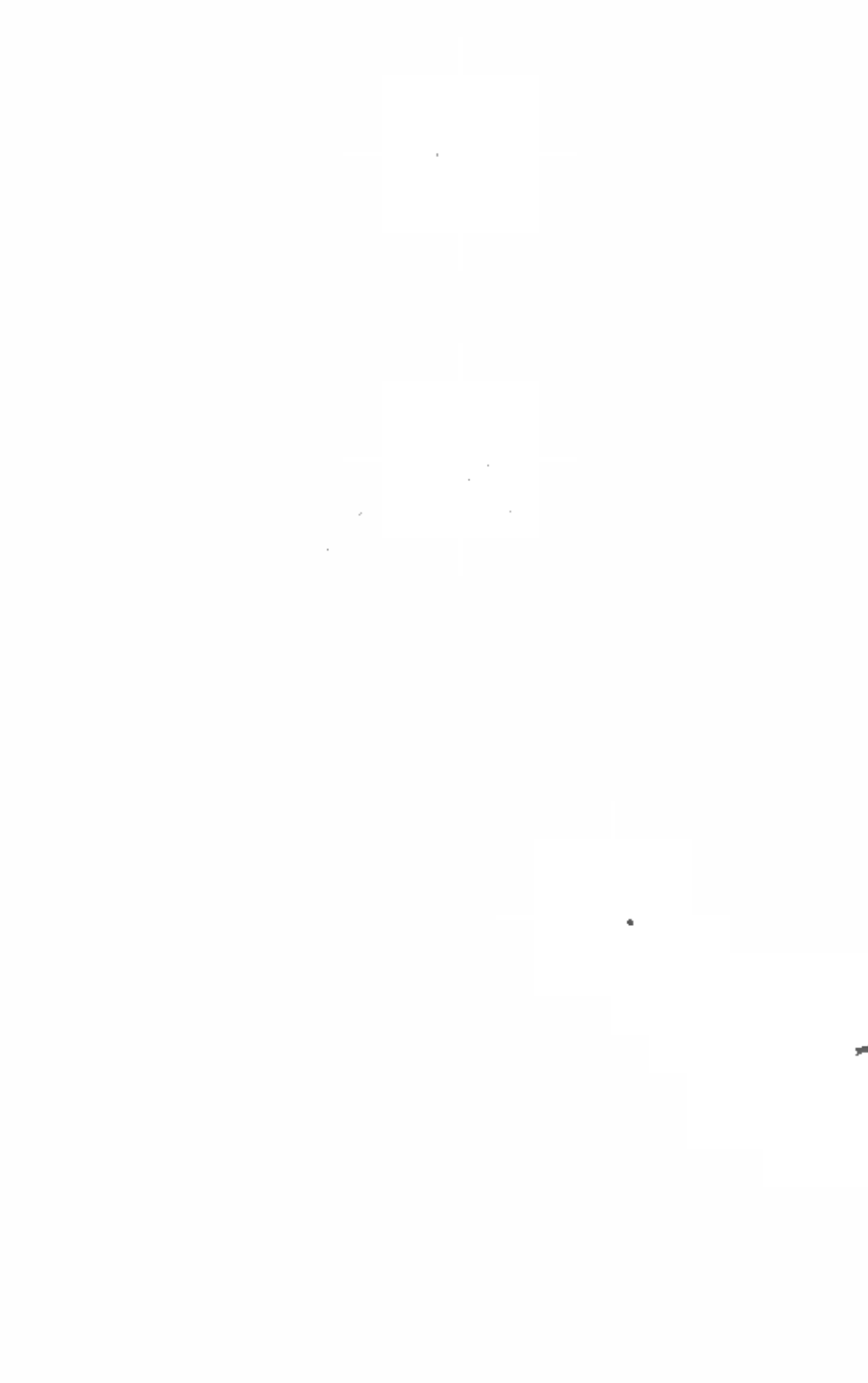
"El cuarto *ahau* se denomina el *katun* en que nacieron los *Pauah*. Comenzaron los regentes de los años. Trece períodos del *katun*; así transcurrieron;¹ así fueron designados en su transcurso. El cuarto *ahau* se llama el *katun* en que llegaron: la gran bajada, la pequeña bajada, así fueron designadas. Trece períodos del *katun*; así transcurrieron; así fueron designados, allí ■■ radicaron; trece períodos duró su permanencia. En el *katun* cuarto *ahau* sucedió que hallaron Chichén Itzá. Allí fué compuesto lo divino en ellos por sus señores. Cuatro tribus salieron llamadas 'cantuculcabe.' La tribu de lado oriente se dirigió á Kin-colah-potén. Al sagrado norte, ascendiendo, salió ■■ tribu. Esta otra tribu salió de la entrada de Zuyuah al poniente. Una tribu salió hacia el lugar de los cuatro cerros. La de los nueve cerros se llama la tierra de ellos. En el *katun* cuarto *ahau* sucedió que fueron llamados los *cantuculcabe*, apellidados *cantuculcabe*. Cuando llegaron fueron aceptados como señores de la tierra. Cuando llegaron ■■ Chichén Itzá, se llamaron Itzacs. Trece períodos del *katun*, así transcurrieron y tuvo lugar la traición de Hunac-Ceel. Y fueron abandonados sus pueblos, y fueron á los bosques desiertos á un lugar llamado Xuluc-mul. En

¹ It has already been noted that the translation given by Martínez when he is translating line by line differs in several places from the translation he gives as a whole. The latter is ■■ free in several places.

el *katun* cuarto *ahau* tuvo lugar el llanto de los bienaventurados. Trece períodos del *katun* transcurrieron, inclusive el período de sus padecimientos. En el *katun* octavo *ahau* llegaron los llamados restos de los Itza: luego que llegaron se radicaron en Chakanputun. En el *katun* trece *ahau* fundaron el pueblo de Mayapan; se llamaron mayas. En el octavo *ahau* fueron abandonadas las poblaciones y se esparcieron por toda la región. En el sexto *katun* fueron dispersos y dejaron de llamarse mayas. En el *katun* once *ahau* cesaron de llamarse mayas. Indios mayas cristianos se llaman hoy todos los de la provincia, hijos de San Pedro y de S. M., el Rey de España.”

PART III

**AN APPRAISEMENT OF WORKS
RELATING TO THE MAYA LANGUAGE**



PART III

AN APPRAISEMENT OF WORKS RELATING TO THE MAYA LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

In the Bibliography (Part IV) there are listed over 700 different works, not including second editions, ■ or in the Maya language or referring to it in some way. It should be understood that the language in question is that dialect spoken in the peninsula of Yucatan and not the Maya linguistic stock which covers a far more extended area.

The large number of books and manuscripts dating from the earliest days of the Conquest and continuing down to the present time indicates the interest taken in this field.

This Appraisalment of the works mentioned in the Bibliography, it is hoped, will serve as an aid to those who desire some idea of the relative value of the works listed under the various headings.

HISTORY OF MAYA LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

WRITERS OF THE XVI, XVII, XVIII CENTURIES. The history of early research in the Maya language centers around the names of nearly all the authors of the Church who were in Yucatan in the XVI, XVII, and XVIII centuries. According to instructions from the Holy See each priest was to learn the language of the country and was to teach and to preach to the natives in their own languages.¹ The priests saw at once that a phonetic transcription of the languages was necessary. They accomplished this with ■ small success so that books are found written in the native languages but with Spanish characters soon after the appearance of the first white men. In fact, the first books printed in America were trans-

¹ See Gomez de Parada, 1722. The titles of all books referred to by author and date are given ■ full in Part iv.

lations of the Catechism and sermons in the Nahuatl language of Mexico.

Landa (1884, p. 94), the second Bishop of Yucatan,¹ writing between 1561 and 1566, states that priests were sent to Yucatan from Guatemala and from Mexico and that they established themselves at Campeche, founded in 1541, and at Merida, founded one year later, under the protection of the Adelantado and of his son, both called Francisco de Montejo. A monastery was built at Merida and the priests occupied themselves with learning the Maya language which ■■■ difficult. Juan de Herrera was probably the first teacher of Maya written in the Spanish characters.²

Villalpando is the first Maya scholar ■■■ well as the first author of works in Maya. Landa writes "*El que mas supo fue fray Luis de Villalpando que començo a saberla por señas y pedrezuelas y la reduxo a alguna manera de arte y escrivio una doctrina christiana de aquella lengua.*"³

Starting with Villalpando, "*el proto-lingüista Maya,*"⁴ there is a constant succession of priests, both Spanish and native born, who

¹ Carrillo y Ancona (1892-95, p. 318) writes in this connection, "*El Ilmo Sr. Landa es en realidad el quinto Obispo de Yucatan, y si susse condices la como segundo, es solo con respecto a la segunda época de la historia de esta Diócesis.*"

² Cogolludo (1888, lib. v, cap. v) writes in this connection, "*Fray Juan de Herrera, aunque Lego, era muy habil, sabia escribir bien, cantar canto llano, y organo, ■■ aprendiendo la lengua, ■■ ocupaba en enseñar la Doctrina Cristiana a los Indios, y en especial a los niños. Para poder mejor lograr su deseo en estos ejercicios, puso forma de Escuela, donde acudían todos los muchachos, dándoles sus padres con mucho gusto ■■ voluntad, aprehendían las Oraciones, y a muchos enseñó ■■ leer, escribir, y cantar.*"

³ García Cubas (1888-91, v. 1, p. xv) speaks of Villalpando in the following words: "*En 1546 llegaron directamente de España ■■ la península algunos religiosos franciscanos con el P. Fr. Luis de Villalpando, a fin de afianzar la conquista por medio de la persuasiva y pacífica predicación evangélica.*"

Lisana (1833, ed. 1893, p. 47 ob.) writes in describing Villalpando, "*A lo qual le ayudaban con gran cuidado sus compañeros Fray Melchor de Benavente, y Fray Angel Maldonado, que eran Sacerdotes, y Fray Juan de Herrera Lego de la Provincia de los Angeles enseñaba la doctrina Christiana a los Indios, y en particular a los niños, poniéndoles escuela, y enseñándoles a leer, escribir, y cantar canto llano, y organo, que todo esto sabia el santo varon Lego, Fr. Juan, aunque su estado era de Lego, y con tan santos, y solícitos trabajadores, etc.*"

⁴ Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 148) writes, "*Villalpando, pues, debía ser y fué en realidad, como vamos a ver, el proto-lingüista maya, esto es, el que*

devoted themselves to the study of the Maya language, writing grammars, collecting vocabularies, and translating the *Doctrina* into Maya in addition to writing sermons in the native language.¹

After Villalpando the first author of importance is Bishop Diego de Landa whose work entitled *Relación de las cosas de Yucatan*, written between 1561 and 1566, has contributed more to Maya research than any other single book. From this a start was made in deciphering the Maya hieroglyphic writing. Little is known regarding the linguistic work of Landa. He was probably the first to open a school for teaching Maya to the priests in the Monastery of San Antonio at Izamal. Cogolludo (1688, lib. v, cap. xiv) writes "*El que mas presto, y con mayor perfeccion la supo, fue el bendito Padre Fr. Diego de Landa, de quien se dize (no sin admiracion) que á pocos dias la hablada, y predicaba, como si fuera su lengua nativa.*"

Solana, who was in Yucatan from 1560 to his death in 1600, is the author of the first dictionary (1580) which has come down to us. Ciudad Real, who died in 1617, is famous for his *Gran Calepino* in six volumes on which he was at work for 40 years.

Gaspar Antonio Xiu, Sanchez de Aguilar and Carlos Mena are ■■■ of the natives of Yucatan who ■■■ authors of works in the Maya language.²

aparece el primero al frente de los que estudian el idioma yucateco, y al frente del catálogo de los escritores que cuenta la civilización en este mismo idioma."

Tarquemade, cited by Cogolludo (1688, ■■■, vi., cap. xii) writes "*Que por ser (el P. Villalpando) el primero que supo la lengua de estos naturales, y ■■■ la predicó con exemplo de esencial Religioso, es digno de eterna memoria.*"

The importance of Villalpando is shown by the fact that he is the only author on Maya mentioned by Sobron (1875).

¹ For excellent accounts of these authorities and their work, see Carrillo y Ancoña (1870; ed. 1872).

² Carrillo y Ancoña (1870; ed. 1872, p. 167-168) gives an interesting account of another author of about this time. He writes, "*El célebre Fr. Bernardino de Valladolid . . . vino á Yucatan siendo aun mas jóven, por el año de 1634, y su afición al estudio de la lengua maya era como un delirio, una verdadera pasión. Allí por los años de 1641 ó 1642, se celebraron unas funciones literarias ó actos en el convento mayor de San Francisco de esta ciudad de Mérida, pues siguiendo el uso laudable de las universidades y colegios de Europa, ya de algunos años atrás acostumbraba celebrarse aquellas funciones en Yucatan en las catedrales de los PP. franciscanos. Por aquella ocasión, pues, Fr. Bernardino, ya tan distinguido y profundo escolar, como perfecto gramático y orador del idioma indígena de su nueva patria, con anuencia del superior de la orden, el R. P. Fr. Antonio Ramírez; y del profesor de lengua yucateca, el P. Fr. Diego Pérez, de Mérida,*

Padres Coronel, San Buenaventura and Beltran de Santa Rosa should be mentioned for their excellent work on the Maya grammar.¹ Notice should also be made of the unknown authors of the Motul and San Francisco dictionaries. The work of this early time has hardly been equalled either in quantity or, in some respects, we may add, in quality.

One other writer of these early centuries deserves special mention, Andrés de Avendaño. He is the author of a most important *Relación* (1696) which is fortunately extant. The list of his linguistic works is a long one. These have all disappeared. I pass over the names of many others of the early writers on Maya subjects whose works are listed in the Bibliography. Mention is made of these early efforts under the discussion of the Maya grammars, vocabularies, sermons, the Catechism, etc. A glance at the list of works which are now known only by name (p. 151) shows the fertility of Maya research in the XVI, XVII, and XVIII centuries.

There follows a note on the most important modern authors in the field of Maya linguistics with a short account of their work. A detailed list of their manuscripts and books will be found in the Bibliography.

PADRE JOAQUIN RUZ. He was born in Merida in 1785 and died in 1855. He was the first modern author of works on Maya. He was a Franciscan and the most fertile writer on Maya subjects.

concebido y ejecutó el pensamiento feliz de sostener un acto literario en lengua maya, realzando así el grande mérito que en ella con su continuo estudio había encontrado. Además, al par de las ideas literario-teológicas que sostuvo el célebre orador, puso una muy notable para la filología, reducida á proponer: que el lenguaje ó texto bíblico podía verse en toda su exactitud característica al idioma maya, de modo que los lugares difíciles de las Sagradas Escrituras podían declararse á la letra en esta lengua.

Al principiar una función tan extraordinaria y notable como esta, y á que en pos de los hombres de letras fué atraída una gran multitud, así por la singularidad del caso, como por la facilidad de su inteligencia, pues el idioma maya es vulgar entre todas las clases sociales del país, Fr. Bernardino se presenta con las entereza y la modestia de un verdadero sabio, y pronuncia un discurso brillante y sólido (¡útilísimo que no se hubiese conservado!) original, lleno de propiedad y belleza, en idioma yucateco.

Las réplicas, las soluciones, la conferencia toda, fué en el mismo idioma, quedando todos los concurrentes llenos de complacencia y admiración."

¹ The relative merit of their works has been discussed exhaustively in Part I (p. 8).

Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 172-179) and Sosa (1884, p. 942-948) give short accounts of his life. The former, quoted also by Sosa (p. 944), most truthfully expresses the number of the works by Ruz when he writes, "*Ninguno de los escritores de la lengua maya ■ presenta con tan considerable número de volúmenes, debidos a su incansable y sabia pluma, como el R. P. Fr. Joaquin Ruz, que hizo verdaderamente sudar la prensa con la edición de sus obras en el primer tercio del siglo actual, y precisamente cuando era para el país ■ cosa rara la publicacion de un libro.*"

The writings of Ruz are of little value from the standpoint of the study of Maya linguistics. He did his best to revise the language so that it conformed as far as possible with Latin standards. Brinton (1900, p. 212) writes in this connection, "His style has however been severely criticized by almost all competent scholars as impressing on the native language grammatical forms, terms of expression, and compounds, foreign to its history and character. Ruz was well aware he was making these innovations, but claimed they were called for to elevate and develop the powers of the Maya."

JUAN PIO PEREZ. He was born in Merida in 1798 and died in 1859. He was the first modern Maya scholar. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 140-145, 179-180), Carrillo Suaste (1875), Ancona (1877), Sosa (1884, p. 803-806), and Martínez Alomía (1906, p. 142-146) are among those giving his biography. Berendt (1871a) describes his work in great detail. He was selected as the Maya interpreter to the Secretary of State at Merida. The successful fulfillment of the duties of this office shows his ability to use the Maya language and the position gave him access to much Maya material. Stephens (1843, v. 2, p. 117) writes, "I had been advised that this gentleman (Perez) was the best Maya scholar in Yucatan, and that he ■ distinguished in the same degree for the investigation and study of all matters tending to elucidate the history of the ancient Indians. His attention was turned in this direction by the circumstance of holding an office in the department of state, in which old documents in the Maya language were constantly passing under his eyes. Fortunately for the interests of science and his own studious tastes, on account of some political disgust he withdrew from public life, and, during two years of

retirement, devoted himself to the study of the ancient chronology of Yucatan."

Perez realized the importance of preserving material ■ the Maya language which was fast disappearing. He made a collection of original documents in Maya and copies of various manuscripts which he did not personally possess. This collection was copied in great part by Berendt and these copies furnished the foundation for the Berendt Collection. The importance of the Books of Chilam Balam was very early recognized by Perez. The most important parts of his collection were included in a volume entitled "Chilam Balam" (Berendt, 1868, in B. L. C. No. 49)¹ and another called by Carrillo y Ancona, "Codice Perez" (Perez, 2, copy in B. L. C. No. 50).² The contents of this volume ■ treated fully by Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 140-145).

There is another document more properly called the "Codex Perez" (Perez, 1842). This is the famous manuscript given by Perez to Stephens which formed a part of the Chilam Balam de

¹ The letters B. L. C. refer to the Berendt Linguistic Collection in the library of the University Museum, Philadelphia. The number refers ■ the entry ■ Brinton's Catalogue of this collection. See Brinton, 1900.

² This Codice Perez has the following Advertencia, written by Carrillo y Ancona and republished by him in his 1870; ed. 1872, p. 140-141: "*Estas apuntes son del Sr. D. Juan Pio Perez. Las tomaba ó extrahaba de los manuscritos que se hallan en poder de los indios, y el fin principal que con ellas se proponia era hacer un caudal suficiente de noticias para escribir sobre el Calendario yucateco. Es, pues, muy preciosa esta colección, pues no solo revela mucho de lo que puede apelacerse sobre el cómputo del tiempo, usado por los antiguos yucatecos, sino que servirá tambien para testificar la existencia de muchas obras manuscritas de autores indios, que se han ido perdiendo; pero cuya memoria conserváremos en conjunto en este volumen, dándole el nombre general de 'Codice Perez,' para perpetuar tambien así el nombre del ilustre yucateco moderno á quien se lo debemos. El 'Codice Perez' será, pues, siempre un importante monumento bibliográfico, de gran trascendencia para la historia, de valor inestimable para los yucatecos, y, por gran fortuna nuestra, una de los mas ricos tesoros de nuestro gabinete particular. — C. C.*"

Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 179) writes: "*Debemos á la pluma del Sr. Perez las siguientes obras: I. 'Opúsculos varios ó notas á las copias ■ traducciones del yucateco al español, y del español al yucateco, observaciones y apuntes sobre diferentes materias, correspondientes á la historia y lengua de Yucatan, esparcida en fragmentos en diferentes manos y países. Mss. inéditos.'* He adds that the first part of this collection is the Codex Perez. The other part of the collection is undoubtedly contained in the several works in manuscript recorded in the Bibliography.

Mani, and is described at length in another place (p. 184). This manuscript made possible the first attempts to synchronize Maya and Christian chronology. His *Cronologia Antigua* (Perez, 1843) has not contributed greatly to the knowledge of the hieroglyphic writing as he made a grave mistake in the interpretation of the length of one of the Maya time periods. Two printed dictionaries bear his name in addition to several important manuscripts not already mentioned, copies of many of which are in the Berendt Linguistic Collection.

FLETCHER, HENDERSON, KINGDON. These three Protestant missionaries were in British Honduras in the second quarter of the last century. There is little that is known regarding the details of their linguistic work and there is, as a consequence, some confusion regarding the authorship of certain books.¹ Richard Fletcher was a Methodist missionary stationed at Corozal and he wrote a catechism in Maya (1865a) for his denomination and a brief series of prayers (1865). The Maya language used by these three Protestant missionaries is very corrupt. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 191) writes, "*Fletcher se ha apropiado no mas el maya corrompido de hispanismo, ó esa habla amestizada que usa el último vulgo del país, y que no sabemos si llamar mejor un castellano bárbaro ó un maya tristemente degenerado.*"

Alexander Henderson, a Baptist missionary, came to Belize in 1831. John Kingdon came to Belize in 1845 after having served for thirteen years as a missionary in Jamaica. There was constant trouble between these two workers, Kingdon being the more to blame if one is to believe the account of Crowe (1850), another missionary in this field. There are vague notices in this book of the linguistic work of the mission. It would seem as if Henderson devoted most of his time during the first years in this field to work on the Mosquito language. Kingdon (1847) translated the grammar of Ruz and it is he who seems to have been the more energetic in translating portions of the scriptures into Maya. Crowe (1850, p. 493) writes, "Before the close of 1849, Mr. Kingdon had purchased a piece of plantation land on the banks of the Old River

¹ Pilling (1885, p. 268) furnishes an interesting letter from Carrillo y Ancona regarding the authorship of various works ascribed to Henderson which were really written by Fletcher.

... and thus founded his fifth missionary station, since his arrival four years before. The spot chosen was about twenty miles from Belize, in a very thinly-peopled neighborhood, where his studies and labours in translating Maya would be but little interrupted." The Baptists abandoned their mission in British Honduras in 1850. Henderson evidently stayed ■ in the country ■ his *Maia Primer* was published in 1852 and he left in manuscript six volumes of a dictionary of the dialect of Maya spoken in Bacalar (Henderson 1856-66).

BRASSEUR DE BOURBOURG. He was born near Dunkirk in 1814 and died in 1874. He should be remembered not for what he wrote himself but for the manuscripts which he published. He became interested in the Maya field and visited Yucatan in 1865. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 193-195) and Martínez Alomfa (1906, p. 172-175) give short biographies. Mitre (1909-11, v. 1, p. 19-24) sums up his work. The introduction to the Bibliography of Brasseur de Bourbourg (1871, p. vii-xlvii) under the title *Coup d'œil sur les études américaines dans leurs rapports avec les études classiques* serves to show his method of deductions and his fantastic theories.

The importance of the work of Brasseur de Bourbourg from the standpoint of Maya studies is his publication of the Codex Troano (1869-70) and his finding and publishing the manuscript of Landa (1864). In addition to this he published practically the whole of the grammar of San Buenaventura (1869-70, v. 2, p. 1-99). His vocabularies are of no value ■ will be pointed out later. Berendt (7, in B. L. C. No. 181, fol. 62) has a section marked "Brasseuriana-Troano-Landa" which contains a good criticism of the work of Brasseur de Bourbourg.

CARL HERMANN BERENDT. He ■ born in Danzig in 1817 and died in Coban, Guatemala, in 1878. He ■ undoubtedly the greatest scholar of the Maya language although the list of his actual publications is a short one. His biography is given by Brinton (1884-85: 1900, p. 204, note). Berendt came to New York in 1851. He went almost immediately to Central America and, with the exception of occasional visits to the United States, remained in Mexico and Central America until he died in 1878. He made several visits to Yucatan, copying manuscripts and studying the language. He visited all the noted libraries of Middle America collecting

material on the Maya language. His monument is the Berendt Linguistic Collection of manuscripts and books in the library of the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania. Brinton (1900) who purchased this collection and presented it to the Museum has made a catalogue. As already pointed out, the foundation of this library on the Maya side was the copies made by Berendt of the Pio Perez collection the originals of which have now been scattered. Up to the time when Mr. Gates began his photographic reproductions every student of Maya linguistics was absolutely dependent upon this Berendt material.

Berendt's copy of the Motul dictionary with emendations, additions and comparisons with other vocabularies is a monumental work in itself. He brought together for the first time copies of practically everything then known on the Maya languages. His *Lengua Maya Miscelanea* (Berendt, 1868d, ■ v. in B. L. C. Nos. 42, 43, 44); and his scrap books (Berendt, 5, 6, 7 in B. L. C. Nos. 179, 180, 181) contain a large ■■■■ of important material on the Maya language.¹

BISHOP CRESCENCIO CARRILLO Y ANCONA. He was born at Izamal, Yucatan in 1837 and died in Merida in 1897. He was the friend of Pio Perez and kept alive the Perez tradition regarding the importance of Maya studies. Carrillo Suaste (1875, p. xi-xx), Sosa (1873: 1884, p. 215), Martínez Alonía (1906, p. 237-244), Rivero Figueroa (1918), and Anon 1897a, present biographical notes. The most complete list of his works is published by Rivero Figueroa and Canton Rosado (1918, p. 66-78). Carrillo became the thirty-sixth bishop of Yucatan in 1887. His interest in the early history of the country was great. He founded the archaeological museum at Merida and also started several different literary periodicals. His most important work was on the historical rather than ■ the linguistic side. Special attention should be called to his *Disertacion sobre la historia de la lengua Maya ó Yucateca* (1870; ed. 1872) and to his main work on the history of the bishops of Yucatan (1802-1895). He was the editor of *El Repetorio Pintoresco* (1863).

¹ Bowditch (1908, 1908a) and Schuller (1) collated several of the manuscripts in this Berendt Collection. Gates reproduced the Bowditch notes and several of those taken by Schuller. Various unidentified articles should be noted (Berendt 9) together with his copies of various documents of a religious nature (Berendt 1868a in B. L. C. Nos. 46, 47).

DANIEL GARRISON BRINTON. He was born at Thornbury, Pennsylvania, in 1837, and died in Philadelphia in 1899. He was a worthy successor to Berendt. His field of activity ■ broader than that of Berendt. His great interest in Maya studies caused him to purchase the Berendt Collection and later he presented it to the University of Pennsylvania. Biographical notes are to be found in Brinton (1900b), Martínez Alomía (1906, p. 245-249) and in several transactions of scientific societies of which he was ■ member. Brinton (1898) sums up his work on American languages. The chief work of Brinton (1882) on Maya linguistics was the publication of an English translation of the chronological parts of several of the Books of Chilam Balam, copies of which he obtained in the Berendt Collection. It is worthy of note that this work, although written almost forty years ago, still remains the most extensive translation from the Maya ever undertaken at one time.

WILLIAM GATES. Mr. Gates of Point Loma, California, is a Maya scholar to whom all students of Maya linguistics owe ■ deep debt of gratitude. An indefatigable energy, great acumen, and a knowledge of the Middle American field have enabled Mr. Gates to gather together the largest collection of documents ■ the Maya linguistic stock ever assembled in one place. Moreover, not being satisfied to possess this remarkable collection he desired copies of all available documents on the Maya field owned by libraries and by individuals. With only ■ few exceptions he now possesses either the original manuscript or the photographic reproduction of all the known documents on the Maya stock, ■ well ■ many others on the languages of Southern and Central Mexico. Furthermore, he possesses the only known copies of several printed works on this field. Mr. Gates has made duplicate sets of many of his photographs and he has allowed Mr. Charles P. Bowditch to purchase ■ set of these. Mr. Bowditch has very generously presented them to the Peabody Museum. The Gates Collection stands, therefore, in the first place.

His photographic reproductions covering the field included in the scope of the present work are mentioned in the Bibliography.¹ For

¹ It should be noted that the bibliographical data on manuscripts photographed by Gates have been taken in general from the reproductions rather than from the original manuscripts themselves. Blank pages ■ the manu-

convenience a list of them is included here. First place should be given to the Motul and San Francisco dictionaries without which no important work in translation can be done. Anon 5 and 26 are also vocabularies. Next come the unique imprint of the Coronel grammar (1620) and the first editions of the grammars of San Buenaventura (1684) and of Beltran (1748) together with the grammars of Ruz (1844) and Kingdon (1847).

Second place in point of importance should be given to the reproductions of the originals of the Chilam Balam de Calkini, Kaua, Nah, Tekax, and Tizimin and of copies of the Chilam Balam de Calkini, Chumayel, Ixil, Kaua, and Tizimin together with the copy of the *Crónica de Chicxulub*. The Bowditch notes on Berendt 1868, the *Chicxulub*, the *Mani*, and *Oxkutzcab* manuscripts with the *Prophecies*, and the Schuller notes on Berendt 1868c and the *Mani* manuscript come next. The various medical portions of the Books of Chilam Balam should be mentioned, the *Judio de Sotuta* and Anon, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 19 (Berendt copy). The *Ritual of the Bacabs* comes here.

The *Avendaño* manuscript stands alone in importance. The secular manuscripts are as follows: *Titulos de Ebtun*, *Libro de Cacalchen*, the *Pat Letters*, *Documentos de Ticul*, the *Xiu Chronicles*, Anon 2 and Anon 8. Finally we also have Gates reproductions of the following religious works: — the *Doctrinas* of Coronel (1620a), Beltran (1740; ed. 1816), Ruz (1822, 1849, 1851), Fletcher (1865a), Nolasco de los Reyes, and Anon (1803, Berendt copy, 7, 20, 23), together with the sermons of Coronel (1620b), Domínguez y Argai, Carvajal (1, Berendt copy), Acosta, Vales, Vela, *Oraciones de Teabo*, and Anon (21 and 22, Berendt copy).

JUAN MARTÍNEZ HERNÁNDEZ. He was born in Merida in 1866 and educated at Georgetown University, District of Columbia, as a lawyer. He is a descendant of the Adelantado, Don Francisco de Montejo. He has an intimate knowledge of the Maya language as is shown by the list of his published and unpublished works in the Bibliography. He is one of a few gentlemen in Merida who now interest themselves in the study of the language of the natives.

scripts have not generally been reproduced so that there may be differences in certain ~~in~~ in the number of pages in the reproduction and in the manuscript itself.

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

It is only necessary to note the number of bibliographies mentioned in the following pages to realize the great interest taken in the subject of American languages and, more especially, the languages of Middle America. Little attempt has been made to list the large number of bibliographies which cover the general field of history and travel, although many of these books also contain references to works on the Maya linguistic stock. No bibliography is included here which does not contain books on the Maya language of Yucatan.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES. The best list of the bibliographies of Mexico and Central America is that contained in *Mitre* (1909-11, v. 1, p. 5-70). He discusses at some length most of the important lists of books from this region. *Viñaza* (1892, p. xix-xxv) and the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library* (1909, p. 622-624, 810-811) also give very good lists of bibliographies on Middle America. *Lejeal* (1902, p. 5-7) and *Lehmann* (1907) cover the same ground in a less extensive way.

MISSING AUTHORITIES. There is a long list of works on the Maya language references to which are made in the early histories but many of these books or manuscripts have disappeared in the course of time. It is to be hoped that some of these missing authorities will be found just as the long lost grammar of Coronel (1620) turned up in Mexico in 1912.

Landa who wrote his *Relación de las Cosas de Yucatan* (1864) sometime between 1561 and 1566 mentions Villalpando and his work. No books of this author have survived. Landa himself wrote a grammar and possibly a *Doctrina* which are lost. Other references occur in several of the early works to books, copies of which are now unknown. *León Pineño* (1629) and *Nicolas Antonio* (1672) list many works which have vanished. *Lizana* (1633) and *Cogolludo* (1688, p. 439-440) refer in their histories to several writers whose manuscripts have disappeared. *Cogolludo* is especially full on this point. *Clavigero* (1780-81) also gives a short bibliography several entries of which are unknown at the present time. Later notices of missing authorities are usually taken from the lists already mentioned. These lost works are given more or

less fully in the bibliographies of Egulara (1755), Beristain y Souza (1816-21), Squier (1861), Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872), Civezza (1879), Carrillo y Ancona (1878-82; ed. 1883, p. 123-127), Sanchez (1886), and Medina (1907-12). A separate list of these missing authorities is given in *El Registro Yucateco* (1845, p. 358), an almost complete list by Berendt (1868b), and shorter lists by Brasseur de Bourbourg (1839-70, v. 2, p. i-iv), Vifaza (1892, p. 241 *et seq.*), Brinton (1897), and Juan Molina (1904-13, v. 1, p. 327-330).

In the following list of the missing authorities I have tried to arrange the authors in as near a chronological order as possible. The Berendt manuscript (1868b) gives, in several instances, dates for the various manuscripts which I have not been able to find in any other authority. This list compiled from the above sources is as follows:

LIST OF MISSING AUTHORITIES

XVI Century.

Villalpando: circa 1546.

(1) Arte.¹

(2) Doctrina.

1571 Vocabulario, missing (?).

Landa: in Yucatan, 1549-1579.

(1) Arte (possibly a revised edition of Villalpando (1)).

(2) Doctrina (?).

Solana: in Yucatan 1560-1600.

(1) Sermones.

(2) Noticias sagradas.

(3) Apuntaciones sobre las antigüedades (?).

(4) Estudios históricos.

(5) Apuntes de las santas escrituras.

(6) Apuntamientos históricos.

Xiu: circa 1593.

1582 Relacion sobre las costumbres.

(1) Vocabulario.

¹ The number in front of each work refers to the corresponding number in the Bibliography under the author.

Ciudad Real: died, 1617.

- (1) Gran calepino (Motul dictionary ?).
- (2) Diccionario (?).
- (3) Tratado curioso.
- (4) Sermones.

Torralva: in Yucatan, 1573-1624.

- (1) Sermones.

Nájera, Gaspar de: in Yucatan, circa 1579.

- (1) Relación de las antigüedades de Yucatan.

Anon.¹

- (28) Vocabulario grande.
- (30) Un librito escrito . . . en el idioma de los Indios.

XVII Century.

Sanchez de Aguilar.

- (1) Catecismo, 1602 (Berendt).

Acevedo: in Yucatan, 1592-1624.

- (1) Gramatica.
- (2) Instrucciones catequisticas.

Cuartas: died, 1610.

- (1) Arte.

Coronel: in Yucatan, 1590-1651.

- (1) Vocabulario.
- (2) Doctrina.
- (3) Confesionario.

Rincon: died, 1647.

- (1) Sermones.

Valladolid: in Yucatan, 1617-52.

- (1) Sacramentos.
- (2) Dioscórides.
- (3) Vocabulario (?).

Mena: died, 1633.

- (1) Sermones.

Cardenas:

1639 Relación.

¹ Clavigero gives the name of José Dominguez as an author of Maya works.

Vidales: wrote, 1644-48.

- (1) Vocabulario.
- (2) Sintáxis.
- (3) Florilegia medicinal.

Rivas Gastelu.

- (1) Gramática (Lacandona), 1688 (Berendt).

San Buenaventura.

- (1) Diccionario, 1695 (Berendt).

XVIII Century.

Avendaño: in Yucatan, 1705. 1750 (Berendt).

- (1) Arta.
- (2) Diccionario.
- (3) Diccionario abreviado.
- (4) Diccionario botánico.
- (5) Diccionario de nombres de personas.
- (6) Explicacion de varios vaticinios.

XIX Century.

Carvajal.

- (2) Collection of proverbs.

Henderson, circa 1860.

- (1) Book of Genesis in Maya.
- (2) Psalms in Maya.
- (3) English translation of Beltran (1746), ?

Kingdon, circa 1860.

- (1) English translation of Beltran (1746), ?
- (2) Dictionary.

EARLY HISTORY AND EARLY BIBLIOGRAPHY. No attempt has been made to exhaust the references to books and manuscripts mentioned in the early histories, such as those of Martyr (1516), Mendieta (1670), written about 1590, Herrera (1601-15), Gregorio García (1607), Torquemada (1613), Remesal (1620), Cogolludo (1688), Villagutierre (1701), Boturini (1746), and other similar works. The earliest general bibliographies which mention books on the Maya language are those of León Pinelo (1629; 2d ed. by Barcia, 1737-38) and Nicolás Antonio (1672 and 1696), the former a sequel of the latter although published first. Eguíara (1755) is the first to give a list composed solely of the books on Latin America. This

work ■■■ never completed, only the first volume, through C, being printed. Four note-books containing other parts of the manuscript are said to be in the library of the Cathedral of Mexico City.¹

The manuscript bibliography of Alcedo (1807) is especially good for biographical details and he gives his opinion of the early bibliographies.² HARRISSE (1866, p. xiii-xlii) also gives a very good discussion of the important bibliographies.

Clavigero (1780-81; ed. 1826, v. 2, p. 396) gives a *Catálogo de algunos autores Europeos y criollos que han escrito sobre la doctrina y moral cristianas en las lenguas de Anahuac*. This is probably the first attempt to bring together in one place a list of the writings on Mexican linguistics.

Hervás y Panduro (1784; ed. 1800-05, v. 1, p. 289-290) and Vater (1816) are more ambitious attempts at listing linguistic works covering larger areas.

GENERAL AND AMERICAN BIBLIOGRAPHY. There is a long list of general bibliographies many of them specializing on books on America. It is only necessary to give a few of these which contain references to works on Maya linguistics. Rich (1835), Ternaux-Compans (1837), Leclerc (1867 and 1876), Sabin (1868-92), Andrade, (1869; Languages, p. 362-368), Quaritch (1873 *et seq.*), Field (1873, 1875), Civezza (1879), Murphy (1884) and Menéndez y Pelayo (1888) are a few of the more important general bibliographies.

¹ Mitro, 1909-11, v. 1, p. 28-29, probably from *Boletín de Sociedad Mexicana de Geografía y Estadística*, v. 10, no. 2, p. 77.

² HARRISSE (1866, p. xxiv) comments as follows on Alcedo's work, "This bulky compilation seems to be based entirely upon Pineda-Barcia, with the addition of a few biographical notes, which are of interest only when referring to modern American authors. The titles are given in alphabetical order, abridged, and selected with very little discrimination." This is not a fair estimate of the work of Alcedo. The latter gives far more details than Barcia and the biographical notes are very full and refer to the early ■■■ well as to the later writers. In a few cases Alcedo is better than Beristain y Souza for biography. It is interesting to note that Alcedo (f. iv ob) comments as follows on Barcia, "Tan lleno de errores en los nombres y apellidos de los autores, en los títulos de las obras y en los años y lugares que se imprimieron, que ó ya fuese por defecto de los copiantes ■ del impresor apenas hay artículo sin yerro; por cuya razon es de poquísima utilidad, ■ no ■■ el título que tiene." It ■■ evident that Alcedo did not have ■■■ to Cogolludo and therefore he failed to mention several of the early writers.

AMERICAN LINGUISTICS. Ludewig (1858; Maya, p. 102-103, 226-227) is an excellent work on American linguistic research. Others are Jaczbalceta (1866) and Platzmann (1876; 1903). Winsor (1889, v. 1, p. 427) has a bibliographical note on American languages. The catalogues of Hiersemann (1891 *et seq.*) often contain important material on the Maya language. Special mention should be made of three works which come in this class. The first of these is the most exhaustive list contained in the proof-sheets of Pilling (1886), made in collaboration with librarians of the great collections of Americana. This work is indispensable for investigations on American languages.

The second of these is a bibliography of the *Lenguas Indígenas de América* by Vissaz (1892). He has made use of many of the earlier lists and gives under most of the entries the various early references to the books in question. It is a most useful work.

The third, and perhaps the most valuable general bibliography on American linguistics, is ■ *Catálogo Razonado* by Mitre (1909-11, 1912). This contains full critical remarks on the different works and often quotes long passages from the various grammars.

Stein (1897, p. 261-262) mentions ■ few of the bibliographies on American linguistics.

MIDDLE AMERICA. GENERAL WORKS. Of the older authorities the first place in this class should be given to the monumental work of Beristain y Souza (1816-21) with additions by Ramirez (1898). This is founded on the bibliography of Eguiara (1755), but it is a great improvement in arrangement and it is very much more complete. The biographical notes are especially valuable and are followed by many of the later authorities. Next in importance come the great works of Medina (1898-1907, 1907-12). Next in point of time to Beristain y Souza come two sale catalogues, Anon (1868) and Fischer (1889). The latter contains the Berendt books which were not included in those bought by Brinton. The bibliography of Brasseur de Bourbourg (1871; Maya, p. 109-172) is a very good one containing a list of many manuscripts as well as printed books. Pinart (1883) contains much the same material as that in the Brasseur de Bourbourg list ■ Pinart bought the greater part of the library of the latter. Ramirez (1898) is a well known work, more important for Mexico than for Central

America however. Jcazbalceta (1886) has a bibliography of xvi century books with additions by Leon (1902). Beauvois (1899) should be mentioned here. V. de P. Andrade (1899) has an essay on the books of the xvii century, Leon (1902-08) — those of the xviii and Leon (1902a) again on those of the xix century. Lefeal (1902; Languages, p. 31-39) has a very good general bibliography of Middle America. Lehmann (1907) has slight material on the Maya. The Bulletin of the New York Public Library (1909) is a good general working list. The two catalogues of the library of Wilkinson (1914, 1915) include a large number of documents — before noted, together with several unique books. There is also a manuscript list of books by Wilkinson (1). This bibliography is very disappointing as it contains practically no original material. Furthermore, it is far from complete. Medina serves as the main source of the work. The contents are noted in the Bibliography.

The greater part of the rare material in the Bancroft Library at the University of California is included in the notes taken by Tozzer (1916).

MIDDLE AMERICA. LINGUISTICS. Romero (1860) has a list of writers on Mexican languages. The bibliography of Sanchez (1886) gives a few of the early writers on the Maya language. Leon (1905) covers the linguistic field superficially.

CENTRAL AMERICA. GENERAL WORKS. Bandelier (1881) is especially good from the side of early histories. It is of little importance, however, on the subject of languages.

CENTRAL AMERICA. LINGUISTICS. The *Monograph* of Squier (1861) is well known as an excellent second-hand bibliography. He — the biographical material in Beristain y Souza and Harriase has noted that the titles are taken from other notices of the books rather than from the books themselves.¹ Haebler (1895; Maya, p. 566-568) is to be especially recommended. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1859) gives a bibliography of the languages of Central America.

¹ Squier made use of the works of Beristain y Souza, Remesal, Vasquez, Cogolludo, Villagutierrez, Juarros, etc., but he did not use Balbi, Hervas y Panduro, Gili, Adelung, Vater, and Buschmann as he presumed these — known to investigators.

The Catalogue of the Berendt Linguistic Collection by Brinton (1900; Maya, p. 204-215) is probably the most valuable printed bibliography of the Maya linguistic stock. It contains material not to be found in any other work, especially as regards manuscripts. Mention has been made in another place of this collection (p. 147).

Gates (2) has prepared a finding list of manuscripts and printed material on the languages of the Maya stock. He also has an excellent essay (Gates, 1915) on the unpublished material in the Maya dialects. Stoll (1884, p. 73-78) contains a short list of books on the Maya family.

YUCATAN. GENERAL WORKS. No attempt is made here to touch upon any material on the ruins of Yucatan. It must not be forgotten also that all the books listed in the previous divisions have something in them on the Maya dialect. There are noted here only those books bearing on the language which are limited in their general contents to Yucatan. Castillo (1866) published only the first volume of an historical and biographical dictionary which has some good material on the language.¹ Berendt (7 in B. L. C. No. 181) has a fair bibliography of Yucatan in manuscript. Carrillo y Ancona (1868, 1871, 1871a, 1878-82) gives bibliographical material on the Maya language. Sosa (1884) and especially Martínez Alomía (1906) are biographical-bibliographical works of some importance. Menéndez (1906) has a good list of writers on Yucatan. Saville (1921) also has a list of works on Yucatan.

YUCATAN. MAYA LINGUISTICS. Berendt (8 in B. L. C. No. 11) and de Rosny (1875; ed. 1904) have bibliographical notes limited to the Maya dialect. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872) should be mentioned here. Brinton (1882, p. 72-77) discusses the Maya grammars and dictionaries. Tozzer (1917, p. 184-186) gives a bibliography covering the Books of Chilam Balam.

BIOGRAPHICAL WORKS. Alcedo (1807), Beristain y Souza (1816-21), Castillo (1866), Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872), Sosa (1884; 1884), and Martínez Alomía (1906) are excellent reference books on the biographies of writers on Maya linguistics.

¹ Reference should be made here to another work of Castillo (1861) which Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 138) considers "preciosa."

SALE CATALOGUES. References have been made to a few of the important sale catalogues containing books on Maya linguistics. No attempt has been made to exhaust this list. The following are noted in the bibliography: Anon (1868), Fischer (1869), J. M. Andrade (1869), Quaritch (1873 *et seq.*), Field (1875), Clarke (1878), Ramirez (1880), Maisonneuve (1881: 1897), Trübner (1892), Murphy (1894), Pefiafiel (1896), Chadenat (1899 *et seq.*), Hiersemann (1891 *et seq.*), Leon (1896), Platzmann (1903), Hamy (1909), and Wilkinson (1914; 1916).

PERIODICALS. There is a long list of periodicals printed in Yucatan, principally in Merida and in Campeche. With few exceptions each has had a very short history. The newspaper, *La Revista de Merida*, founded in 1859, has been published continuously up to the present time with the exception of the years 1916, 1917. It often contains important articles on the Maya language. *El Museo Yucateco* (1841-42) was published in Campeche, only two volumes of which appeared. *El Registro Yucateco* (1845-49) only lasted for five years. This publication (1845, p. 233-235) gives a list of the various periodicals appearing in Yucatan from 1813 to 1845. Medina (1904) and Molina (1904-13, v. 3, p. 574) also give lists. Few of these papers contain anything of interest on our subject. *La Revista Yucateca* (1849), *El Semanario Yucateco* (1876-82), and *Seminario Conciliar* are names of other early serial publications. Martínez Alomía (1902) gives a list of the periodicals published in Campeche from 1813 to 1889. The *Calendario de Espinosa*, a modern publication, appearing annually, often contains short articles on the Maya language.

CLASSIFICATION OF LANGUAGES

GENERAL. The monumental work of the Abbé Hervás y Panduro (1784; ed. 1800-05) is the first attempt at a classification and study of the languages of the world.¹ Hervás (1784) treats of the classification of the languages and v. 1 of the 1800-05 edition considers the languages of America. There is a very brief notice of the Maya language (1800-05, v. 1, p. 289-290).

¹ For an excellent discussion of this work and the material used in its preparation, see Mitre 1909-11, v. 1, p. 116-122.

The *Milhridades* begun by Adelung (1806-17) and continued by Vater is the second great attempt to classify the languages of the world. The 3d volume, 2d part, treats of the languages of America. Neither this nor the work of Hervás y Panduro is of much present use.

MIDDLE AMERICA. The attempts to classify the languages of America have been many. These classifications are of interest to us only as they treat the languages of Middle America, especially those of the Maya stock and particularly those of the Maya dialect. No attempt has been made to list the numberless minor works such as *Estatísticas*, etc., printed in Mexico, which often give lists of languages spoken in the Republic or in the various states.¹

Juarros (1808; ed. 1857, v. 2, p. 35), Latham (1850, p. 410-411) and C. Malte-Brun (1862, p. 59) give imperfect lists of the Maya dialects. The Ministerio de Fomento (1854) and Siliceo (1857), Secretary of the Ministerio de Fomento, Mexico, both publish brief accounts of the dialects of Maya. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1857) has an incomplete list. Orozco y Berra (1864, esp. p. 56 and map) gives one of the best of the earliest classifications. Malte-Brun (1878, p. 19-20) republishes this with corrections. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1865, p. 127-129), Bancroft (1874-76, v. 3, p. 571), Berendt (1878, map), Larrainzar (1876-78, v. 2, p. 407-409, map) and Bastian (1878-89, v. 2, p. 343) all give more or less complete lists of the dialects of the Maya-Quiche stock. Pimentel (1876) gives a full list with an interesting arrangement of the dialects as branches of a tree.

Stoll (1884, map, and 1886, p. 300-303) is one of the best writers on this subject. Cubas (1876, p. 105-112; 1884, p. 23) and Batres (1885) are less important. Brinton (1891) and Cubas (1888-91, v. 1, p. v, xv; also v. 5, p. 473) are serviceable. Gerrodette (1891-92, map), Charencey (1894, p. 345-346), and Peñafiel (1897), the latter arranged by states, are secondary in importance. Sapper 1893: 1895a: ■■■■: 1905) ranks with Stoll as an authority. Leon (1900; ed. 1903, p. 282, map), Gatschet (1900), and Keane (1901; ed. 1911, v. 2, p. 22) have fairly complete lists. Peñafiel (1900, p. 92-97, 216-221, 340-343, 464-469) gives a census of people

¹ Two of the most important of these works are those of Regil and Peón (1862) and Baquero (1861) as they treat solely of Yucatan.

speaking Maya and its various dialects. The work of Thomas (1902), amplified and corrected by Swanton, (Thomas and Swanton, 1911, map) stands at present as the best discussion of the different linguistic families of Middle America. Zayas (1908, p. 160-164) and Beuchat (1912, p. 405-406) give brief accounts of the different Maya dialects. Joyce (1914, p. 201-202) follows Thomas and Swanton in the main. Attention should be called to the work of Gates (1920), more especially to his map (p. 606). Wilkinson (1) has a tentative arrangement of the Maya dialects with their location.

AFFINITIES

It is not necessary to treat here the much debated question regarding the possible affiliation between the Maya culture and that in other parts of the world. For bibliographical purposes it is well to record the most important discussions regarding the possible connection between the Maya language and that spoken in other parts of the world. It is hardly necessary to add that these treatises are of no scientific value. No attempt is made to discuss the possible affiliation of any features other than language.

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES. The connection between Maya and several of the languages of the Indo-European and Semitic groups is discussed by Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70, v. 2, p. i-xlix).¹ Douay (1900, p. 94) quotes Brasseur de Bourbourg. The work of LePlongeon, as described by Salisbury (1877), and the writings of LePlongeon himself (1879: 1880: 1880a, 1881: 1881a: 1896) are interesting examples of other fantastic ideas regarding the connection between the Maya language and those of the Old World. Carrillo y Ancona (1880b; ed. 1883, p. 624-631) refutes the testimony of LePlongeon of a connection between Maya on the one hand and Greek and Egyptian on the other. Ober (1884, p. 102) quotes LePlongeon regarding a Chaldean connection. Ancona (1877) compares some Maya words with Egyptian. Dusaert (1882) refutes Brasseur de Bourbourg.²

OCEANIC AND ASIATIC LANGUAGES. A belief in a relationship between Maya and the languages of the Oceanic group is held by

¹ See reference to this in Mitre (1906-11, v. 3, p. 63).

² See also in this connection the list of comparative vocabularies on p. 293.

Thomas (1894), Tregear (1898), and Campbell (1898-99). Kennedy (1881, p. 130) thinks there is some affiliation between Maya and Chinese or Japanese. Douay (1905) denies that there is any connection between Maya and Japanese. Books containing comparative vocabularies of Maya and Chinese are discussed on p. 179.

SOUTH AMERICAN LANGUAGES. Douay (1) discusses the affiliation between the Maya vocabulary and that of Quechua.¹

ANTILLIAN LANGUAGES. A connection between Maya and the languages of the Antilles ■■■ thought possible from very early times.² Oviedo (1535), quoted in turn by Vater-Adelung (1808-17) and Prichard (1843), thinks that Cuba and Yucatan were related linguistically. Bachiller (1883, chap. 5) states that Cuba was not populated from Yucatan but he compares Maya with the languages of the Antilles. Douay (1894: 1900) believes that there are certain lexical similarities between Maya-Quiche and the language of Haiti.

DESCRIPTION OF LANGUAGE

Apart from the more detailed examination and description of the Maya language given in many of the grammars, there is often a short notice of the dialect in many of the early histories and in a large number of the later works. In the *Colección de Documentos Inéditos* (1898-1900, v. 11, 13) and in other collections of this sort brief reference is often made to the language. The O'Neill manuscript (1795) probably belongs here. Barton (1797, p. lxxiii) quotes Clavigero and mentions the Maya dialect. F. H. A. von Humboldt (1811, v. 2, p. 246), followed by J. B. Gordon (1820, p. 78), has a short statement including the fact that the language is guttural. Balbi (1826; ed. 1835, p. xxx), Ternaux-Compans (1843), and Granada (1846, p. 167) give very brief notes on the language. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1855) gives ■■■ short description of the language and (1857-59, v. 1, p. 63) mentions the fact that the Maya ■■■ undoubtedly the mother of the Tzental of Chiapas.

¹ In this connection, he uses the Maya vocabularies of Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70) and Charencey both of which ■■■ very imperfect.

² Peter Martyr in *De Insulis nuper inventis* writes "*Quorum idioma ■■■ non idem, consanguineum tamen.*"

Jehán (1864, col. 881) describes the language. **Hollaert** (1870, p. 291) quotes **Beltran** regarding Maya diction and **Hovelaque** (1876, p. 107) classes Maya among the agglutinative languages.

Orozco y Berra (1864, p. 155-159) presents almost the first good account of the language outside that of the grammars which are noted in another place. **Garcia y Garcia** (1865, p. lxxv) is one of the many who states the ease with which Maya is learned by the Spanish-speaking population. **Carrillo y Ancona** (1866: 1866; ed. 1883, p. 555-561: 1878-82; ed. 1883, p. 101-123) presents his own ideas regarding the language and also quotes freely from the earlier authorities. **J. G. Müller** (1866) has a very short note. **Brinton** (1871) has a description of the Maya stock in general. **Ancona** (1878-1905; ed. 1889, v. 1, p. 112-117) limits his observations to the language of Yucatan. **Brinton** (1881, p. 623: 1882a, p. 218, note) speaks of the figurative expressions it is possible to make in Maya. In **Brinton** (1886) the philosophical character of the Maya is described according to an unknown manuscript of von Humboldt. **Palma y Palma** (1901, p. 108-131) has a very interesting chapter on the richness of expression possible in Maya.

The long description of **Brasseur de Bourbourg** (1869-70, v. 2, p. i-xlix) is practically worthless. **Larrainzar** (1876-78, v. 2, p. 407-409) and **Rockstroh** (1878, p. f-18) give a general description of Maya. **Malte-Brun** (1878) has a statement taken from **Orozco y Berra** (1864). **Baeza** (circa 1880) has a paper on the Maya language. Short accounts of the language also appear in **Winsor** (1889, v. 1, p. 427), **Juan Molina** (1896, p. 332-335), **Spencer** (1873-1910, div. ii, pt. 1b, p. 51), **Mendez** (1898), **Brinton** (1900a, p. 207), and **Lehmann** (1907). **Tozzer** (1902-05) makes several general observations on the language. **Mitre** (1909-11, v. 3, p. 61-64) summarizes the description of the language taken from several sources. **Hestermann** (1916) has a few scattering observations on the language.

GRAMMARS

Carrillo y Ancona (1881; ed. 1883, p. 123), quoted by **Brinton** (1882, p. 72), states that thirteen grammars of the Maya language have been written. This number could be considerably increased at the present time.

XVI CENTURY. Mention has already been made of the early work of **Villalpando** (§ 1). He was the author of a grammar, ac-

according to Landa (1863, p. 94), which was probably printed but no copy is now known. His dictionary, probably founded on the vocabulary contained in the grammar was printed in 1571. The grammar is supposed to have been perfected by Landa (§ 1)¹ and to have furnished some of the material for the grammar of Coronel (1620).

XVII CENTURY. It is probable that the first Maya grammar of this century was written by Acevedo (§ 1)² who came to Yucatan in 1592 and died at the end of the first quarter of the century.³ Another grammar of about this time is that by Cuartas (§ 1). The earliest grammar now available is that of Coronel (1620),⁴ the teacher of Cogolludo. The only copy known is in the possession of Mr. Gates. As previously noted (p. 10), it undoubtedly furnished the foundation for the grammar of San Buenaventura. Other grammars of this century, all of which have disappeared, ■ those written by Vidales (§ 2) toward the end of the second quarter of the century⁵ and one on the Lacandone dialect by Rivas Gastelu (§ 1), a native of Guatemala.

San Buenaventura (1684; 2d ed 1888), a French Franciscan stationed in Merida, wrote the grammar which has been described elsewhere (p. 10) on or about 1675.⁶ This was published in 1684

¹ Cogolludo (1888, lib. vi, cap. i) writes, "*Fr. Lorenzo de Biewenida, con no menor feliz despacho, que se presumió de la solitud de tan gran Religioso, y traxo una Misión de diez Religiosos, que le dió el Rey para esta Provincia, y sabiendo que avian llegado ■ desembarcar en el Puerto de Zúlam, el R. Padre Custodio dió orden al Padre Fr. Diego de Landa, que era Guardian de Merida, para que fuesse al Puerto, y los recibiesse, y llevandolos al Convento de Yíamal les leyese el Arte de la lengua de estos naturales, que él avia perfeccionada, y que en gobiendole se fuesse á su Convento de Mérida.*"

² Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 165) writes: "*Vino con la cruz del misionero á la provincia de Yucatan, y entre sus muchos servicios ■ esclarecidas virtudes, la historia refiere su dedicacion particular al estudio del idioma yucateco, de que escribió un 'Manual ó compendio elemental,' y una como 'Miscelánea Maya,' ó colección de escritos varios sobre este idioma y de Trábulas morales escritos en él, procurando suplir con estos trabajos el defecto natural de ■ lengua.*"

³ See Lizana (1633; ed. 1893, p. 102) for details of his work.

⁴ For ■ full discussion of the grammars of Coronel, San Buenaventura, and Beltrán, see Part I, p. 9-14.

⁵ Beristáin y Souza (1810-21, v. 3, p. 276) states that he wrote from 1644 to 1648. Carrillo y Ancona (1888, p. 124) places this writer among those who worked in the xvi Century.

⁶ The *Aprobación del R. P. Fr. Juan de Torres* is dated May 19, 1675.

with a *fac-simile* edition in 1888. Until a few years ago this ■■■ considered the first of the Maya grammars which had come down to us. With the appearance of the single copy of Coronel's work first place in point of time now belongs to that. It has been stated that San Buenaventura follows Coronel with great fidelity. It is quite evident that San Buenaventura's grammar, on the other hand, furnished the data for grammatical material on the Maya given by A. von Humboldt¹ (1811, English ed. v. 2, p. 246) and he, in turn, ■■■ followed by Adelung (1806-17, v. 3, pt. 3, p. 16-23). Pimentel (1882-85, v. 2, p. 1-39; ed. 1875, v. 3, p. 105-138, 230-275) follows San Buenaventura. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70, v. 2, p. 1-84) has printed the greater part of this grammar under a different arrangement and Mitre (1909-11, v. 3, p. 64-70) has given a full outline of this grammar of San Buenaventura. Bryne (1885, v. 1, p. 191-193; ed. 1892, v. 1, p. 195-197) has some grammatical notes after Brasseur de Bourbourg.

XVIII CENTURY. One of the grammars of this century is that of Avendaño (§ 1) who held the title of *Difinidor* in Yucatan in 1705.² This work has disappeared.

Beltran (1748; 2d ed. 1859) and his famous grammar come in this century. As previously noted (p. 10), this grammar, by a native of Yucatan, seems by far the best of the early works on the Maya. Brasseur de Bourbourg is altogether too severe in his criticism of this grammar in comparison with that of San Buenaventura. He writes (1871, p. 24), "*Il possédait parfaitement sa langue: mais il n'en comprit pas le génie comme son prédécesseur, le père Gabriel de Saint Bonaventure, auquel il emprunta, toutefois, ■■■ partie de son travail; aussi sa grammaire, diffuse et mal conçue, manque-t-elle de lucidité.*" Seler (1887) is also inclined to favor San Buenaventura to Beltran.³ Beltran ■■■ a native of Yucatan and

¹ W. von Humboldt (1: 2) is the author of two manuscripts on the Maya grammar.

² For an excellent account of the missionary labors of this Franciscan, see his work (1896), translated by Mr. Charles F. Bowditch, and collated with other material by Means (1917).

Carrillo y Ancona (1893, p. 125) places Avendaño among the writers of the XVII Century. Berendt dates these works of Avendaño about 1750.

³ Gates also regards Beltran's work as inferior to that of the two earlier writers whose grammars are extant.

a good Maya scholar. He taught Maya in Merida about 1740. His grammar was written in 1742 and printed in 1746 with an excellent reprint in 1859.

Berendt (1807) states that he saw Henderson (§ 3) at work in Belize and that the latter made a translation into English of Beltran's grammar. According to Ludewig (1858, p. 227) Kingdon (§ 1) made an English translation of the same grammar which is said to be in the possession of the American Bible Society of New York. The present Secretary states that he can find no trace of this manuscript. As previously pointed out, there is much confusion over the authorship of works listed under Henderson and Kingdon.

Much of the material published on the Maya grammar in the last century was taken from Beltran. The list of his followers is a long one. It contains: Norman (1843, p. 240-249), Gallatin (1846, p. 45-47, 252-268) and Heller (1853, p. 381-385). They evidently had access to the first edition. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1864, p. 459-478) writes that he obtained his grammatical material from the works of Beltran and Ruz. It is quite evident that he depended very slightly, if at all, on Beltran's treatise. According to Brinton (1900, p. 209), Brasseur de Bourbourg explained to Berendt that when he wrote this book he had never seen the original works either of Beltran or of Ruz but only Gallatin's reference to the former and Kingdon's translation of the latter. De Rosny (1876, p. 61-82) and Bancroft (1874-76, v. 3, p. 773-776) give some portions of Beltran almost without change. Charencey (1883-84; ed. 1886) uses it in comparing the conjugation of the Maya with that of Quiche. Larrainzar (1876-78, v. 2, p. 407-408) mentions Beltran. Palma y Palma (1901) follows him quite fully and Mitre (1900-11, v. 3, p. 71-83) gives an outline of the work. De Rosny (1904, p. 87-116) has grammatical notes after San Buenaventura, Beltran, and Ituz.

XIX CENTURY, etc. The next independent work on the Maya grammar was that of Ruz (1844: 1846).¹ He was a Franciscan, born in Merida in 1785. He was a prolific writer on Maya sub-

¹ Squier (1861, p. 38) gives a Maya grammar by Narciso (1836). This is clearly a mistake. The Narciso work is a Spanish grammar by Diego Narciso Herrera y Quiros, translated into Maya by Ruz.

jects as already pointed out. His main grammatical work (1844) is written in the form of questions and answers in the Maya language and is really a translation into Maya of the Spanish grammar of **Herranz y Quiros** (1834). Neither this, his *Cartilla* (**Ruz**, 1845; 2d. ed. **Berendt**, 1871) nor any of his other works are of great importance from a linguistic point of view. An English translation of his grammar was published by **Kingdon** (1847).¹ **Brasseur de Bourbourg** (1864, p. 459-478) follows **Ruz**, as previously stated, although he claims to have used **Beltran** as well. Finally, **de Rosny** (1875, p. 91-93) gives some modern Maya from **Ruz**. **Vela** (1) has left a few grammatical notes — of which refer to the grammar of **Ruz**.

Juan Pío Pérez (1) contemplated writing a grammar and collected notes for this work (B. L. C. No. 11). There seems also to have been some manuscript notes on the language given by **Pérez** (1842a) to **Stephens**.² **Gallatin** (1845) used these in addition to the grammar of **Beltran** in preparing his own work. **Pérez** (1844), in a letter written from **Peto**, makes some very interesting grammatical observations regarding the changes in Maya from the point of view of time. **Henderson** (1852) published a Maya primer of no value.

Berendt (1864 and 5, § 1, 3-5) has left several incomplete portions of a Maya grammar in manuscript. **Anon** (26, p. 88-98) presents a few grammatical notes. **Shea** (1873-76, v. 1, p. 411) gives a specimen of Maya grammar. **Sayce** (1875, p. 187, note) has an example of the Maya noun and adjective taken from the text of **Charencey** (1873). **Gabelentz** (1881, p. 368) gives an example of the possessive. **Charencey** (1883: 1896) should be mentioned among the writers on Maya grammar although his writings deal with special features of the language.

¹ In a preliminary note to **Berendt's** copy of the **Kingdon** translation (**Berendt**, 1865), **Berendt** points out that **Kingdon** mistranslates **Ruz's** title, *Gramática Yucateca* which does not mean a "Yucatan Grammar," but a grammar of the Yucatecan language. He adds: "It seems that Father **Kingdon** had only an imperfect knowledge of either Maya or Spanish. We arrive at this conclusion in view of the many blunders made in his translation, for which see my notes."² (This note given by **Brinton**, 1900, p. 208).

² See **Stephens**, 1843, v. 2, p. 278. There is another set of manuscript notes on the grammar by **Pérez** (10). It is impossible to judge how much of this material is contained in **Pérez** (1) and (1842a).

Brinton (1882, p. 27-37) gives some brief grammatical notes. He had access to the early works of San Buenaventura and of Beltrán. **Seler (1887)**, while basing his study entirely on early printed material, presents the grammatical forms in a new light. **Zavala (1896)** has a small grammar, rather badly arranged, and not covering the ground as fully as the early grammarians have done. **Palma y Palma (1901, p. 83-474)**, although following Beltrán in the main, presents much new and original material of some value. **Romero Fuentes (1910)** and **Pacheco Cruz (1912)** have phrase books which are useful in acquiring a superficial speaking knowledge of the Maya but they are quite inadequate for a proper understanding of the grammatical forms.

Lopez Otero (1914) has a very good grammar founded in part upon the grammar of Beltrán and upon the linguistic teachings of the late Señor Don Audomaro Molina. This work ranks next to that of the three early grammarians. It also gives a very good idea of the language as spoken at the present time.

SPECIAL FEATURES. Studies of special phases of the Maya grammar are not numerous. **Adam (1877)** has a study of polysynthesis in Maya and Quiché. **Charencey (1884)** has some pertinent ideas regarding the formation of words in Maya and another paper (1896) on the classification of the verb. **Tozzer (1912)** attempts to classify the verb. The Maya pronoun is treated by **Brinton 1885, p. 35-36**, **Charencey (1883, p. 123-129)**, and by **Tozzer (1906)**. **Rejón García (1905, p. 19-27)** has some remarks of no value on certain particles. **Gates (1)** has an excellent article in manuscript regarding the modern approach to a Maya grammar. He also (**Gates, 1914**) discusses the grammar from a philosophical basis.

COMPARATIVE GRAMMAR. *Maya Stock.* This subject is best treated by **Seler (1887)**, **Charencey (1866: 1883-84; digest in Mitre, 1909-11, v. 3, p. 87-95)**, and **Charencey (1883, p. 123-139)**. The interpretation of the material, gathered from the older authorities, is a distinct contribution to the study of the Maya language as a whole.

Slight comparative grammatical material on the Maya and Quiché is to be found in **Adam (1877)**. **Gallatin (1845)** treats of Maya, Quiché, Pokonchi, and Huastec. **F. Müller (1876-88, v. 2,**

p. 305-313, after Vater) compares Maya, Quiche, Mam, Pokonchi, and Huastec.

Maya stock and Mexican languages. Berendt (5 in B. L. C. No. 179) compares Maya with Nahuatl, Otomi, Natchez, Cakchiquel, etc. *Palma y Palma* (1901, p. 421-449) has some reflections on Nahuatl and Maya. See also Adam (1878a) below.

Maya stock and North American Languages. Adam (1878) compares Dakota, Cree and ■■■ other North American stocks with Maya and Quiche and Adam (1878a) treats briefly of Dakota, Nahuatl, Maya, Quiche, as well as ■■■ two South American stocks.

Maya stock and South American Languages. See Adam (1878a) above.

PHONETICS

The phonetics of the Maya language are discussed at some length in the grammar of Beltran (1746) and in several of the other grammars. His list of the sounds is used by Norman (1843, p. 242) and the latter is copied in turn by Spence (1913, p. 342). Juan Molina (1896, p. 335) also quotes from Beltran. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1864, p. 322, note), followed by Bollaert (1866, p. 50-51) quote Beltran on the alphabet. The *Analytical Alphabet* of Berendt (1869) and Berendt (5 in B. L. C. No. 179, § 1) together with Stoll (1884, p. 39-44) give good discussions of the phonetics of the whole group of Maya languages. Carrillo y Ancona (1880a, p. 91-95; 1893)¹ has some words on the pronunciation. Anon. (2, ff. 9-11) treats of the sounds in Maya. Perez (1842a) has left some remarks ■■■ the various sounds and letters adopted for these sounds as a preliminary notice to his manuscript "Codex Perez" in the library of the New York Historical Society. These notes were used by Gallatin (1845, p. 252). Justo Sierra (1842-45) discusses the sounds in Maya. Gates (3) has a paper in manuscript regarding the pronunciation with an alphabet which he prefers in writing Maya and he describes (Gates, 1920, p. 611-613) very carefully the phonetic system of the language. Tozzer (1907, p. xxii; 1910, p. 277) gives a key to the pronunciation of the Maya Sounds.

¹ This work introduces the series of manuscript vocabularies from the different towns in Yucatan described on p. 298.

VOCABULARIES

Carrillo y Ancona (1881; ed. 1883, p. 123), quoted by Brinton (1882, p. 72), states that seventeen dictionaries of the language have been written. This number should be increased if we include all the missing Maya vocabularies.

XVI CENTURY. Vilalpando (1571) holds the place of priority regarding the authorship of a Maya dictionary as he does that of a grammar. His dictionary was published in Mexico in 1571.¹ This work is probably based upon the vocabulary contained in his *Arte* (§ 1) which is missing.

Solana (1580), a Franciscan and companion of Landa, is another author of a dictionary in this century. This is in manuscript and is probably in the library of The Hispanic Society of America in New York.² Mention should also be made here of a short collection of Maya words given by Oviedo (1635; ed. 1851-55, v. 4, p. 593-607), also in Berendt, (1868d, v. 1, in B. L. C. No. 42-11) and Berendt (6 in B. L. C. No. 180). The Maya words in Landa (1864) have been collected and translated by Bowditch (1).

Another dictionary of this century is that by Gaspar Antonio Xiu (§ 1).³ He was a Maya Indian and related to the so-called royal family of the Tutul Xius, one of the two reigning families of Mayapan. The manuscript is missing but it is dated toward the close of the century as he is known to have been receiving a pension from the Spanish Government in 1593 and 1599.⁴

¹ Brinton (1882, p. 74) states that a copy at least is in existence.

² I have been unable to verify this point. For bibliographical purposes several works of Solana are listed in the bibliography although they do not appear to touch upon the Maya language, Solana (§ 2), (§ 4), (§ 5), (§ 6). Nájera (1) should be noted here. The work of Cardenas (1639), although belonging to the next century, may be mentioned as being in the same class.

³ In the list of missing authorities I have also placed another work by Xiu (1592) although it probably has little to do with Maya linguistics. See Carrillo y Ancona, 1870; ed. 1872, p. 137-138.

⁴ A description of his work is given in the *Relación de Quínacama* (Colección de Documentos Inéditos, v. 11, p. 264). Juan Martínez writes personally as follows, "Antonio Xiu helped everybody in his work. He never wrote a vocabulary: he was not a scholar but an interpreter of the government and had access to the library of the Franciscan Convent in Mérida."

Another companion of Landa was Ciudad Real. He came to America in 1573 and died in 1617. He is the author of several works on the Maya language. His *Gran Diccionario ó Calepino* (Ciudad Real, § 1) was prepared in two copies neither of which has been found.¹ He is said to have taken forty years to write this. Juan Martínez Hernández identifies the Motul dictionary as this missing work. There is probably another dictionary (Ciudad Real, § 2) distinct from the *Calepino*.² Cogolludo (1688, p. 513) writes of Ciudad Real, "*Aprendió el idioma de estos Indios con tanta perfeccion que fue el mayor Maestro de él que ha tenido esta tierra. Como tal predicó, enseñó y escribió Sermones de Santos . . . no solo hizo Vocabularios, que el uno empieza con la lengua Castellana, y el otro con la de los Indios; pero compuso una obra tan insigne, que por su grandeza se llamó Calepino de la lengua Mayo ó Yucatheca.*"

The Motul Dictionary, the most famous of all the Maya extant dictionaries, probably goes back to the last quarter of the xvi century.³ A copy of this manuscript is now in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, Rhode Island. It is called the Motul Dictionary as there is reason to believe that the first part was written at the Convent of Motul. It is probably a copy of an earlier manuscript. It is impossible to determine the exact date of the original but the author speaks of a comet which he saw in 1577 and "gives other evidence that he was writing in the first generation after the Conquest."⁴ The present copy seems to have been made about the close of the xvi century. It consists of two parts:—

¹ According to Nicolás Antonio (1672) who copied from Lizana (1633, ed. 1893, p. 100), one copy remained in Yucatan and the other was in the library of the Duque del Infantado in Spain. Brinton (1897, p. 185) tried to trace this library in 1888 and again in 1898. Some volumes were said to have gone to the Real Academia de Historia and the bulk of the collection passed to the Duke de Osuna and was sold by him to the Biblioteca Nacional in Madrid. Inquiries by Brinton in both these institutions met with failure.

² Berendt (1868b) gives an *otro diccionario* in his list of missing authorities. Mention is made of another work of Ciudad Real (§ 3) although it evidently contained nothing on the language.

³ Ciudad Real was in Yucatan from 1573 to 1617 which would be about the time this manuscript was written.

For bibliographical note, see Bartlett (1865-71, v. 1, p. 226, 2d. ed. 1875-82, v. 1, p. 446).

⁴ Brinton (1882, p. 77: 1885a, p. 32) and Berendt (7, in B. L. C. No. 181) also have notes on the Motul. Boliaert (1868, p. 54, note) gives information on the Motul taken from Trübner (1865, p. 2).

Maya-Spanish and Spanish-Maya, the latter section containing approximately 11,180 words. This is probably later in date than the Maya-Spanish part.

Juan Martínez Hernández thinks that the Motul dictionary is the same work as the *Calepino* of Ciudad Real and refers to Lizana (1633, ed. 1893, p. 99) who writes, "*Antonio de Ciudad Real . . . hizo Calepino tan grande, que son seis tomos de a doscientos pliegos cada uno, los dos de letra sacados en limpios, y los borradores llenan dos costales, ocupó 40 años en esta obra, mas es tan buena, y de tanto peso, y utilidad, que no tiene otro defecto que ser para esta tierra solamente que a correr esta lengua en todo el mundo solo estas obras bastan para dar luz, y claridad a todos los que la aprendiesen, y allí hallasen quantas frases, y propiedad pueden imaginar, sin que aya falta de una palabra, etc.*"

Berendt made a careful copy of the manuscript in 1864 (B. L. C. No. 1) with extensive corrections and additions from the other Maya dictionaries, the Ticul, San Francisco and Pio Perez, copies of which he possessed. In the preface to his copy he writes, "The first part of the Providence MS. is written in extremely small and badly arranged hand. It shows an author of wide instruction, with scientific mind, and profound knowledge of the Maya language and great and attention. But the copyist was an ignorant fellow who did not understand what he was writing, not even in the Spanish part, and in places he shows terrible negligence."¹ It is needless to add that this dictionary is indispensable for the student who is working on the translation of old Maya texts. The illustrative sentences after many of the words are most useful. An unsuccessful attempt was made by the Bureau of American Ethnology to publish this manuscript. A portion of it was set up in proof after having been copied by Miss Thomas. These proofs were being corrected by Señor Audomaro Molina at the time of his death.² Mr. William Gates is now at work on an edition of the dictionary.

Mention should be made here of the *Vocabulario grande Yucatan* (Anon. 28) mentioned by Cogolludo.³

¹ This is a translation from the Spanish kindly furnished me by Miss Adela Breton.

² For the work of Miss Thomas and Audomaro Molina, see Powell (1900, p. 67-68), McGee (1901, p. 79: 1902, p. 53-54), and Holmes (1903, p. 41).

³ Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 135) writes: "*La primera obra que escribieron los indios yucatecos en el siglo mismo de la conquista, cuando por*

XVII CENTURY. Coronel (§ 1) (circa 1620) and Vidales (§ 1) (circa 1644) are both authors of vocabularies which are missing. Coronel (1620, p. 107-110) gives the names of the different parts of the body. Valladolid (§ 3) also wrote a dictionary according to Ludewig (1858, p. 103). This may be questioned.

The San Francisco Dictionary is second in importance to the Motul and probably belongs about the middle of the XVII century. This work ■■■ found at the closing of the Convent of San Francisco in Merida in 1820. It bears no date. The original is lost but Perez made a copy (Perez, 11) ¹ and Berendt made a copy from that of Perez in 1870 (B. L. C. No. 3). Meneses (1) made a partial copy. Pio Perez considers that this dictionary is older than the Ticul vocabulary, probably by half a century. Berendt would place it as older than the Motul, basing his decision on some antiquated forms in the San Francisco which appear in the Motul as modernized.² Mitre (1909-11, v. 3, p. 71) suggests that this dictionary may have been the work of San Buenaventura (§ 1).³ In this case the

primera vez de los caracteres alfabéticos, fué un gran Vocabulario histórico que, no habiéndose nunca llegado a imprimir, parece que se ha perdido por completo. Conservébas todavía a mediados del siglo diez y siete, época en que Fr. Diego Lopes de Cogolludo se hallaba en esta Península, pues le vio y aun le sirvió para componer su Historia, como se ve por estas palabras que se leen en el cap. V del lib. IV, con motivo de hablar aquel autor del nombre que los antiguos Mayas daban a un Dios único ■■■ incorporó."

¹ From Berendt (1871a, p. 60) who writes, "D. Pio ha copiado también este Diccionario, coordinando la parte maya-española por el mismo método que había empleado en su trabajo anterior," it might be inferred that this dictionary was originally arranged in a Spanish-Maya order only and that Perez made the Maya-Spanish part when he copied it in the same way as he had done with the Ticul Dictionary. But in his Preface he states that he received a copy of ■■■ part of the Maya-Spanish portion made by Meneses. ■■■ seems to show that the original manuscript was in Maya-Spanish and Spanish-Maya.

The Perez copy was found by Martínez Hernández among papers presented by Mrs. Ernesto de Regil to her brother-in-law, José Rafael de Regil of Merida, who is the present owner.

² Berendt in the Preface to his copy ■■■ v. 2 of the Motul Dictionary (B. L. C. No. 1).

³ Mitre quotes ■■■ follows from Ancona (1877, p. iv), in his introduction to Perez (1866-77): "En 1848, el mismo Pérez encontró en casa del cura José María Meneses, un diccionario de la lengua Maya, más voluminoso, el cual había sido de la biblioteca del convento grande de San Francisco, ■■■ cuya fecha ■■■ autor se ignoraba por faltar ■■■ la obra sus primeras páginas. Parece que después de una enfermedad del Señor Meneses el volumen fué extraído de su casa, y Pérez pudo al

date would presumably be about 1684, the date of his grammar.¹ Mitre is probably incorrect in this supposition. The manuscript is in two parts, Maya-Spanish and Spanish-Maya, the latter portion containing approximately 9160 words. The two parts do not correspond, each portion having terms and acceptations not to be found in the other.

The *Ticul Dictionary* comes at the end of the xvii century. It bears the date of 1690 and was found in 1836 in the Convent of Ticul. The original manuscript is lost. It is in Spanish-Maya, and contains approximately 6190 words. Pio Perez copied it in 1836 and made a second copy in 1847,² together with a list of the words arranged as Maya-Spanish (Perez, 1847a). From the 1847 copy and the Maya-Spanish arrangement Berendt made his copy in 1870 (B. L. C. No. 2). The manuscript, not including the Maya-Spanish part, was published under the name of Perez (1898, p. 124-196) by Ignacio Peon who joined it to the vocabulary of Beltran's grammar. The two works do not correspond.

Berendt in the Preface to v. 2 of his copy of the Motul in speaking of the Ticul and the San Francisco vocabularies writes, "The concordance of many Spanish terms and also the identical coordination of their different Maya equivalents and other particulars repeated in the last two works (the Ticul and the San Francisco) give reason to believe that both have the same origin. But as each contains clauses not found in the other, presumably they were copies corrected and amplified by different authors and at different periods."

fin conseguirlo en 1855." and Mitre adds "*Este manuscrito era evidentemente el del diccionario Maya de San Buenaventura que según Beristain ■ Souza se conservaba en el convento de San Francisco de Mérida, el cual servió principalmente de base para el trabajo de Pérez y no se explica sino como ocultación de mala fe, el que ■ haya omitido mencionar siquiera el nombre del precursor y primer codificador ■ idioma Maya.*"

¹ Berendt (1868 b) places the date of the San Buenaventura dictionary as 1695.

² Pio Perez (1844) mentions this Ticul dictionary as having been found with a copy of Coronell's grammar.

Perez (7, in B. L. C. No. 11, p. 165-84) writes an introduction to this vocabulary. See Perez, 1898.

Juan Martínez writes personally regarding the Ticul as follows, "Said vocabulary is a copy from an older work with innovations of small importance, all copied from a pattern or old vocabulary, a standard authority which is no other than the work of Fray Antonio Ciudad Real."

San Buenaventura (§ 1) (circa 1684) is given as the author of a large dictionary toward the end of this century.¹ Carrillo y Ancona (1) mentions this vocabulary and the vain search he made for it.

XVIII CENTURY. In this epoch are found the numerous vocabularies of Avendaño all of which are missing: — ■ dictionary (§ 2), a short dictionary of adverbs (§ 3), a botanical and medical dictionary (§ 4), and a list of proper names (§ 5).² A single leaf of a vocabulary, probably of this century is in the possession of Mr. Gates (Anon. 5).

Mention should be made here of the various vocabularies in the grammar of Beltrán (1746; ed. 1859, p. 209-241). These vocabularies are given in the present copy of the San Francisco dictionary. The Maya words with their meanings as given by Beltrán are all collected and published by Pérez (1898, p. 1-101).

XIX CENTURY. The next vocabulary in point of time is that of Baezo (1832), of words in the dialect of Peten, Guatemala.³ Along with this should go the dialect collected at Sacluk, Peten, by Berendt (1866-67) and republished with English translation by Means, 1917, p. 188-191. Norman (1843, p. 255-263) gives an English-Maya vocabulary which he may have collected during his sojourn in Yucatan.

Henderson (1859-66) has left a manuscript of six volumes, averaging 250 pages each, of a dictionary of the dialect spoken in the District of Bacalar. This is in the collection of manuscripts of the Bureau of Ethnology, Washington.⁴ A dictionary by Kingdon (§ 2) is reported in the library of the American Bible Society of New York. No trace of this can be found.

Pérez was the author of several manuscript vocabularies. He started with the Maya words in Beltrán's *Arte* (1746). He amplified this with the words in Beltrán's *Doctrina* (1740) and *Sermons*

¹ See note 8 on p. 172-173.

² Carrillo y Ancona (1882, p. 125) places these works among those written in the xvii Century.

³ Ludewig (1858, p. 102) mentions a work by Malte-Brun (1834) ■ containing ■ Maya vocabulary. I have been unable to find this book. It has been entered in the Bibliography under C. Malte-Brun.

⁴ See Berendt (1867, p. 420) and Anon (1900) for references to this work.

(1740a) and Dominguez (1758). In 1836 he obtained possession of the Ticul dictionary which he copied and with this he produced a two volume work (Perez, 1838). He treated these manuscripts as rough drafts for future revision. In the same year there is an account of another manuscript vocabulary (Perez, 1838a). It is impossible to know whether one of these various works is that (Perez, 1842b) noted in Stephens (1843, v. 2, p. 278) who writes that Perez gave him a vocabulary in manuscript containing more than four thousand words in Maya. The manuscript of this is in the library of the New York Historical Society.

Perez (1846) left another manuscript containing material for a dictionary. This was presented by his niece to Dr. Berendt and is referred to by Berendt (1871a, p. 5). It is now in the Berendt Linguistic Collection (No. 5). It contains several hundred words not in Perez (1866-77). A partial copy was made by Berendt when the manuscript was still in the possession of Perez. The latter copied the Ticul again (Perez, 1847). In this same year he made a Maya-Spanish arrangement of the Ticul (Perez, 1847a).

The Perez Dictionary (1866-77), written as far as the word *ulchahal* by Perez, down to *ven* by Carrillo y Ancona, and completed by Berendt, is the largest dictionary at present in print.¹ It contains about 20,000 words and is Maya-Spanish only. As noted above, Perez used Beltran (1746) in preparing the first drafts of his dictionaries together with Beltran's sermons and *Doctrina*. Later he added the Ticul material. Finally he found the San Francisco and began the work all over again omitting, as antiquated, the examples of Maya construction. The work does not give the parts of the verbs and it is not always useful in explaining many of the old terms. The Ticul is much better in this respect. Brinton (1882, p. 75) rightly complains "that it gives very few examples of idioms or phrases showing the uses of words and the construction of sentences." Breton (1919) gives a few relationship terms from Perez.

The second dictionary of Perez (1898) is probably written before that of 1866-77 and it is much better for use in translating the old documents. It contains the Ticul Dictionary (p. 124-296) mention of which has already been made.

¹ Gatschet (1879) has a note on this dictionary. Gatschet (1883) again discusses this work together with that of Brinton (1882).

The two vocabularies of Brasseur de Bourbourg (1864, p. 480-506 and 1869-70, v. 2, p. 123-462) are both compilations from various sources: Beltran and San Buenaventura, Cogolludo, Landa Perez, Solís y Rosales, possibly the Motul, and other writers. Neither dictionary is of any great value.¹ Juan Martínez owns an annotated copy of a Brasseur vocabulary made by Berendt which formerly belonged to Rodolfo G. Canton.

De Rosny (1875, p. 94-118; ed. 1904, p. 133-166) has published selections from the vocabulary in Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70). The latter (1857-59, v. 1, p. lxxix) mentions a vocabulary (Anon, 27) of 2000 words in Maya, Spanish and English. I have been unable to identify this.

Waldeck (1838, p. 79-90, copy in B. L. C. No. 41-1) has published a short list of words in Spanish, French, and Maya and (1838, p. 29-33, copy in B. L. C. No. 42-3) he gives the Maya names of many of the pueblos. Solís y Rosales (1870) furnished Brasseur de Bourbourg with a manuscript vocabulary.

Berendt has left numerous vocabularies in manuscript: — one in the collection of manuscripts of the Bureau of American Ethnology at Washington (Berendt, 2), a list of proper names (Berendt, 4), and a large number of comparative vocabularies which will be discussed later.

Dondé (1876, p. 229-241) gives a list of plants with their Maya names prepared by Thomas Aznar Barbachano.

Brinton (1882, p. 261-279) gives the Maya-English vocabulary of words found in his selections from the Books of Chilam Balam. He published the Maya linear measurements in 1886b (p. 434-439) and another short vocabulary in 1884 (p. 143-146).²

Charencey (1883a) has a French-Maya vocabulary of about four thousand words and Charencey (1891, p. 247-301) has a Maya-French dictionary of about eighteen hundred words. DeRosny (1887; ed. 1888, p. 71-85) gives a list of Maya divinities.

¹ Compare Brinton (1882, p. 75) who writes, "I ■■■ say little in praise of the *Vocabulaire Maya-Francais-Espanole*, compiled by the Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70). . . . It contains about ten thousand words but many of these are drawn from doubtful sources, and are incorrectly given; while the derivations and analogies proposed are of a character unknown to the ■■■■ of language."

² LePlongeon (1896, p. 202-207) has much to say regarding a controversy with Brinton ■■■ the linear measurements of the Mayas.

The Peabody Museum owns a manuscript vocabulary of 250 words from each of the following towns in Yucatan: Peto (**Valez, 1893**), Sothuta (**Anon, 1893**), Valladolid (**Manzano, 1893**), and Tizimin (**Rejón Espinola, 1893**). These were probably collected by Carrillo y Aneona as there is an introduction on the Maya pronunciation by him. A digest of these vocabularies is given in Appendix IV (p. 293).

Zavala (1898) published a short Spanish-Maya vocabulary. **Palma y Palma (1901, p. 258-269, 307-326)** writes instructively on the wealth of material in the Maya vocabularies. In the *Colección de Documentos Inéditos (1898-1900, v. 11, p. 435-436)* there is a short list of Maya words to be found in the text.

Sapper (circa 1895) collected a small vocabulary from San Luis, Peten, which he was good enough to give the author. **Millsbaugh (1895-98: 1900: 1903-04)** has works on the flora of Yucatan which give many of the native names of plants. **Pacheco Cruz (1919)** has a work on the fauna of Yucatan giving the Maya names. Mention should also be made here of the following anonymous vocabularies:— that in the Libreria de San Gregorio de Mexico (**Anon, 25, after Viñaza, No. 1134**), and that owned by Mr. Gates (**Anon, 26**). **Starr (1908, p. 309-404)** gives a very few Maya words in his glossary.

DAY AND MONTH NAMES. There are many treatises on the meaning of the names of the days and months in the Maya year and the possible correlation of this meaning with the forms of the hieroglyphs for these days and months. The most comprehensive of these discussions are those by **Seler (1888; ed. 1902, p. 448-503)** and by **Bowditch (1910, p. 263-265)**. The latter collates the meanings given the day names by **Perez, Brasseur de Bourbourg, Brinton, Schellhas, and Tozzer**. Little need be said in this place regarding the discussion of the linguistic meaning of the Maya hieroglyphics as a whole. The phonetic character of the Maya glyphs is discussed by **Bowditch (1910, p. 254-258)** and by many other authors. There is a long series of articles dealing with the supposed phonetic transcription of series of glyphs. These are generally of no value.¹

¹ **Richhorn (1896: 1905)** belongs to this class. **Parfelo** ■ ■ ■ earlier writer along the ■ ■ ■ lines.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARIES. *Maya-Quiche and other Maya dialects.* Galindo (1834, p. 63. Copy in B. L. C. No. 42-6) gives a few words in Maya and Punctunc. Berendt (3) wrote a manuscript composed of between 600 and 700 words in 24 dialects of the Maya stock. This formed the basis for Stoll (1884). Berendt (5, in B. L. C. No. 179-6, fol. 60, 64) gives comparative lists of words in Maya, Putun, Tzentel, Cakchiquel, Chontal, etc. Squier (1857, p. 179) gives a few words in Maya, Mam, Quiche, and Cakchiquel. Squier (1856, p. 552-553) has words in Maya, Cakchiquel, and from Peten. Berendt (1867a, in B. L. C. No. 82) has marginal comparisons in Maya and Cakchiquel with Huastec forms in his copy of the dictionary of Tapia Zenteno. Rockstroh (1878) gives a comparative vocabulary of the Maya stock. This was probably prepared under the direction of Berendt. Campbell (1879, p. 72-73) gives a few Maya and Quiche words.¹

Stoll (1884, p. 46-70, and 1896, p. 301) gives comparative lists of words of many of the Maya dialects.² Brigham (1887, p. 278) gives selections from Stoll and Sapper (1897, p. 407-436) improves on Stoll. Brinton (1898, p. 82-91) gives a comparative vocabulary of Maya dialects and reprints Berendt (1870a). Starr (1901-04) has a comparative list of words from several Maya dialects and Zoque and Chiapanec.

Maya and Mexican Languages. Berendt (1) in the Bureau of American Ethnology,³ Berendt (5, in B. L. C. No. 179, fol. 58), and Heller (1863, p. 387-388) give comparative lists of words in Maya and Nahuatl. Carrillo y Ancona (1872) gives many of the Maya and Nahuatl words used in Spanish. Palma y Palma (1901, p. 718-738) has the following: *Voces Aztecas Castellánizadas y sus equivalentes en Maya*, and *Voces Mayas Castellánizadas*. Anon (1898) has a short word list in Maya and Nahuatl. Berendt (5, in B. L. C., No. 179, fol. 59) has a vocabulary in Maya, Nahuatl and Otomi. Gallatin (1845, p. 9-10, 298-304) includes Otomi, Nahuatl, Huastec, and Maya in a comparative vocabulary. Fuertes (1) has Zoque, Zapotec, Mixe, and Maya words. Ternaux-Compans

¹ Ordoñez (1), according to Brasseur de Bourbourg (1855-56, p. 292), has the following: *Linguistique du Mexique et de l'Amérique Centrale (une foule d'étymologies tzendales, mayas, itzates, quichéas, atèques, etc.*

² See Berendt (3) above.

³ Pilling (1879-80) has a list of the linguistic manuscripts in the library of the Bureau of Ethnology at Washington.

(1840-41; Maya in v. 88, p. 5-37) gives a comparative list of words in the main languages of Mexico. Prichard (1836-47, v. 5, p. 344) republishes this. Latham (1862, p. 755) publishes a few words in Maya, Huastec, Nahuatl, and Otomi. Ferraz (1902, p. 95) has a short list of words in Maya, Quiche, and Nahuatl.

Maya and North American languages. Adam (1878) has a comparative vocabulary of Cree, Chippewa, Algonkin, Dakota, Hidatsa, Maya, and Quiche. Berendt (5, in B. L. C. No. 179, fol. 62, 63) gives words in Natchez, Apalachee, and Maya. Brinton (1867) has a list of words in Natchez, Huastec, and Maya.

Maya, South American Languages, etc. Adam (1878a) gives words from Dakota, Nahuatl, Chibcha, Quechua, Quiche, and Maya. Douay (1894) has a comparative list of words in Haitian, and Maya. Douay (1900) gives words in Haitian, Maya, and Quiche, and Douay (1), in Quechua and Maya. Nuttall (1901, p. 549-555) gives a comparative vocabulary of Maya, Quechua, and Nahuatl. Schomburgk (1848, p. 236-237) has a selection of words from American languages and from the languages of the Guianas.

Maya and Old World Languages. Comparative vocabularies covering a wider field are in general most unsatisfactory. They are to be found in Hervás y Panduro (1785, Maya p. 21, 41, 48, 121, Tab. xlix, l, li and 1787a, Maya, p. 161 *et seq.*) and Balbi (1826; ed. 1835, Maya, Tab. xli, No. 676). There is also a class of early works of no present value which give the equivalents for certain common words in many American languages for comparison with the forms in European or Asiatic languages. A few Maya words sometimes appear in the following works: Vater (1810), Klaproth (1824-28, v. 2, p. 28-45), Mérian (1828, p. 185-206) after Vater. C. Malte-Brun (1810-29, p. 18-21), Johnes (1846), Buschmann (1853), and Clarke (1877). Nuttall (1901, p. 563-575) gives a list of Maya words and their equivalents in languages of the eastern continent.

C. Malte-Brun (1810-29), Latham (1860, p. 398), Charencey (1871, p. 106), and Platzmann (1871) give comparative list of words from Chinese and other Asiatic languages and corresponding words from the languages of America including Maya. Campbell (1879, p. 72-73) compares Maya and Polynesian. Umler (1863) gives a list of words for "mother" in many languages including Maya.

Comparative vocabularies of special words. Charencey has two papers (1882; Maya, p. 28-30 and 1899, Maya, p. 117, 166-169) on the ■■■■■ for the points of space in Maya and Quiché. Charencey (1883b) has another study of the names of the cardinal points and a fourth (1892) on the names of the metals in certain Maya dialects. Brinton (1886; Maya p. 10-13) treats of the word for love in some American languages.

ETYMOLOGY OF PROPER NAMES

YUCATAN. There has been much discussion regarding the derivation of the ■■■■■ Yucatan and Maya. There is hardly an early history which does not have something to say regarding the origin of the name Yucatan. Cortés in his first letter (1852; 1866; ed. 1908, v. 1, p. 124-125), Bernal Díaz (1632; ed. 1908-16, v. 1, p. 32), Gomara (1553, cap. 52), republished in Barcla (1749, v. 2), Lizana (1833, cap. 1), Landa (Brasseur de Bourbourg, 1864, p. 6-8, copied by Malte-Brun (1864, p. 14-15), Cogolludo (1888, p. 60-61), Villagutierre (1701, p. 28), all discuss the question of the origin of the word Yucatan. The *Perez Codex* (Perez, 1842) and the *Chilam Balam de Chumayel* should be cited here as they contain a variation in the name given to Yucatan.¹ Among the modern authorities to touch upon this question of etymology are: Waldeck (1838, p. 25), Stephens (1843, v. 1, p. 139-140), Prescott (1843, Bk. 2, Chap. 1), Ternaux-Compans (1843, p. 30-31), Bollaert (1866, p. 46), Carrillo y Ancona (1868: 1878-82; ed. 1883, p. 133-141: 1890), Bancroft (1874-76, v. 5, p. 614-615), Ancona (1881), and Zúñiga (1).

MAYA. The best discussion of the derivation of the name Maya is that in Carrillo y Ancona (1883a, p. 632-634). Brinton (1882, p. 9-16), Ancona (1878-1906; ed. 1889, v. 1, p. 44) and Rejón García (1906, p. 5-17) also suggest derivations. Pimentel (1880) discusses the words Mayo and Maya.

MISCELLANEOUS. Brinton (1887) discusses the origin of the Maya words used in Landa's work. Rovirosa (1886) and Douay (1891) mention the etymology of a few Maya names. Robelo (1902) gives the Maya, Nahuatl and Spanish equivalents of some

¹ Compare Carrillo y Ancona, 1890, p. 35-46.

proper names. **Rejón García** (1906, p. 29-78; 1910) presents several derivations which are in most cases decidedly doubtful in origin.

NUMERATION

The Maya numeration has already been discussed in the grammatical portion of this work. I mentioned there that practically every publication on the numeration of the Mayas goes back to that given by **Beltran** (1746; ed. 1859, p. 195-208). Even modern works published in Yucatan seem to rely in general upon the series of numbers given by Beltran. No attempt is made here to list the publications which give the Maya system of numeration as a part of a grammar or as a part of the hieroglyphic writing.¹

MAYA DIALECT. **Galindo** (1832) gives the numbers from 1 to 10 and **Waldeck** (1838, p. 88, copy in B. L. C. No. 42) gives them from 1 to 100, both of which series were probably collected by the authors themselves. **Baezo** (1832) has some numbers collected at Peten. **Sivers** (1861, p. 290-291) offers a series of numbers in Maya.

Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70, v. 2, p. 92-99) is the first to give the numeration of Beltran *in extenso* with a French translation.² **Bancroft** (1874-76, v. 2, p. 753-754) gives the numbers from 1 to 51 from Brasseur de Bourbourg. **Orozco y Barra** (1880, v. 1, p. 542, 559-569) also follows the same second-hand authority. **Brinton** (1882, p. 37-50), **Molina y Solís** (1896, p. 316-320), and **Perez** (1898, p. 113-120) go back to Beltran. **Pousse** (1888) is of little value. **Nuttall** (1903) gives an excellent translation of the numeral classifiers of Beltran with a suggestion regarding their possible presence in the hieroglyphic inscriptions. This list of suffixes with additions is published in Appendix III (p. 290).

Valez (1893), **Anon** (1893), **Manzano** (1893), and **Rejón Espinola** (1893) give several numerals collected in the different towns.³

COMPARATIVE LISTS OF NUMBERS. There is a large number of works which present, more or less extensively, comparative series

¹ Charencey (1881), for example, treats of the numeration by means of bars and dots as shown in the hieroglyphic writing.

² There is a copy of the Beltran numeration in the B. L. C. No. 42-8.

³ These numbers are given in Appendix IV, p. 301.

of numbers from many different peoples. *Hervás y Panduro* (1786; Maya, p. 110-111) is the earliest of these works. The best of these comparative lists is that of *Thomas* (1897-98) which presents a good discussion of the numeral systems of Mexico and Central America. Other works on numeration covering many of the languages of Middle America are by *Ternaux-Compans* (1840-41, p. 5-37, copy in B. L. C. No. 42-7), followed by *Prichard* (1836-47, v. 5, p. 344), *Gallatin* (1846, p. 49-57, Table A), followed by *Pott* (1847, p. 93-96, 301), and *Charencey* (1878, p. 12). Comparative lists are also given in *Berendt* (5, in B. L. C. No. 179-8). Maya and Aztec numerals — given by *Heller* (1853, p. 388-388) and *Palma y Palma* (1901, p. 447-449), Maya, Quiche, and Aztec by *de Rosny* (1875a), several dialects of the Maya by *Charencey* (1883b), and Maya and Quiche alone by *Charencey* (1880, 1882a).

TEXTS

There is a large mass of material written in Maya.¹ These texts date from early Spanish times and continue down to the present. They vary in value for linguistic study from the point of view of the time in which they were written and also from the point of view of the individual author. The Books of Chilam Balam furnish the most profitable study of early Maya texts. There are often parallel accounts in several of these Books. The text, however, is corrupt as the present manuscripts are usually copies of earlier documents often made by individuals who did not know Maya. There is far less likelihood of corruption in the legal and political documents, some of which are extant. The Maya texts of sermons, the Catechism, and parts of the Bible vary greatly according to the ability of the individual translator. They are, in general, however, rather poorly done both from a grammatical and a lexical standpoint.

BOOKS OF CHILAM BALAM

GENERAL. The fullest description of these Maya texts is that by *Tozzer* (1917). Other descriptions are by *Carrillo y Ancona* (1870: ed. 1872, p. 138-140), *Meigar y Serrano* (1873), *Brinton* (1882, p. 67-72), quoted by *Bowditch* (1910, p. 1-3), *Brinton*

¹ Part II contains several Maya texts. See p. 111 for the discussion of these texts.

(1882b), translated into Spanish by Aznar (1882) and Troncoso (1883), and Brinton (1883a). Echano (1758), Castillo (1866, p. 255-256), Rivera (1878, p. 22-23), Martínez Alomía (1906, p. 9-10), and Beauchat (1912, p. 407-408) are among those giving short accounts of these Books.

Before considering the bibliographical details of the separate texts it may be well to dwell for a moment on several collections which contain abundant material for the study of the Books of Chilam Balam. Up to a few years ago, for the proper study of the manuscripts one had to depend entirely upon the Maya Chronicles of Brinton (1882) which in turn — based upon the Berendt copies of manuscripts collected, for the most part, by Pío Pérez (Berendt, 1868, in B. L. C. No. 49). This material was augmented by another volume of manuscript material in the possession of Pío Pérez and copied by Berendt (Pérez, 2, in B. L. C. No. 50).

This scarcity of texts no longer holds true. In addition to the University of Pennsylvania reproduction of the original of the Chilam Balam de Chumayel we are fortunate in having the Gates reproductions of the originals of the Tizimin, Kaua, Calkini, Tekax, and Nah, Mr. Gates owning the last two manuscripts. Gates also owns beautiful hand copies of the Chumayel, Tizimin, Ixil, Kaua, and Calkini which he has reproduced.

It does not seem necessary in this paper to give complete references to the frequent use of the chronological parts of the Books of Chilam Balam as a starting point in the attempt to correlate Maya and Christian chronology.¹ The prophecies contained in these manuscripts are considered together.

According to the testimony of Landa, Lizana, Sanchez Aguilar, Cogolludo and other early writers many of these manuscripts were in existence in the XVI century. Several are reported in the XVII century. Most of the manuscripts now known were made in the latter part of the XVIII century and were, in some cases, at least, copies of earlier documents.

Brinton (1882b) states that there are still in existence sixteen of these Books. Martínez Alomía (1906, p. 9) gives a list of eleven.

¹ See in this connection Seier, 1892, 1895, 1895a; Bowditch, 1901, 1901a; Martínez, 1907, 1908a, 1912, 1915, 1918; and Morley, 1910, 1911, and especially 1920, p. 404-539. For earlier material on this subject which, however, is of little value, see Pérez 2, in B. L. C. No. 50 and 5, in B. L. C. No. 44-4.

New ones are appearing at infrequent intervals. Counting the Mani manuscripts as one, fourteen of these books are listed here, four of which are known only by name.

CHILAM BALAM DE MANI. The original of the Mani manuscript is probably lost. It is dated not later than 1595. Berendt (1868d, v. 2, p. 138-184 in B. L. C. No. 43-7) copied from a copy by Pio Perez certain parts of the manuscript. Berendt (1868d, v. 2, p. 102-106 in B. L. C. No. 43-5) presents a comparison, probably from the pen of Perez, of the Mani description of the calendar with that of the Kaua manuscript. Perez (6), (or Berendt 1868d, v. 3, in B. L. C. No. 44-3) compares the description of the calendar of the Mani with that of the Tizimin and the Kaua manuscripts. Perez (2, p. 48-49, in B. L. C. No. 50-10) has an entry, *Apuntes historicos del Chilam Balam de Mani*. Juan Molina (1897, p. 68-69) gives a paragraph of this Maya document and a Spanish translation.

Berendt (Brinton, 1882; p. 91) speaks of four Mani manuscripts dated 1689, 1697, 1755, and 1761 respectively. A portion of one of them was given by Pio Perez to Stephens. It is well, therefore, to distinguish between the Mani manuscript proper and that portion given to Stephens which is usually called the "Perez Codex." A part of the Mani manuscript entitled *Historia de la Doncella Toodora* is given in Berendt (1868d, v. 2, p. 225-239, copy in B. L. C. No. 43-9). The Kaua has the same story. Perez (2, p. 31-37, copy in B. L. C. No. 50-3) writes, "*La historia que sigue ■ halla intercalada entre esta multitud de predicciones que se copian y tradujeron de los antiguos almanaques españoles.*"

PEREZ CODEX (*Lai u tzolan katun*). This is probably the most widely known example of Maya writing. It gives an outline of Maya history from the time the Mayas set out from the south to travel northward down to and including the arrival of the Spaniards. It is a part of the Chilam Balam de Mani and was copied by Pio Perez from one of the four books of Mani. Perez translated the Maya into Spanish and wrote an extended commentary on the Maya text. The whole work ■■■■ entitled, *Traduccion y juicio critico de un manuscrito en lengua maya que trata de las principales epocas de la historia en esta península ante a su conquista*. Para el Sn. D. Juan L. Stephens ■ ■ ■ ■ amigo Juan Pio Perez, Peto, 5 de Abril

de 1842. As indicated in the title, Perez gave the manuscript to Stephens.¹ Stephens (1843, v. 2, p. 465-469) published an English translation with the Maya text but refrained from printing some of the comments made by Perez. He omitted the parts headed *Corrección cronología de manuscrito* and *Recapitulación*. The Stephens copy of the Perez manuscript is now in the library of the New York Historical Society in New York.

The original Perez Codex was owned by Carlos Peon who loaned it to Bishop Carrillo y Ancona. The latter (1868: 1870: 1878-82: ed. 1883, p. 48-64) printed the entire manuscript except the Maya text and the *Resumen* at the end. This feature is given in English in Stephens (p. 468-469).²

Berendt (1868d, v. 2, in B. L. C. No. 43-1) made a copy of the Perez Codex in the possession of Carrillo y Ancona. This Berendt copy was used by Valentini (1880, p. 52-55) who printed the Maya text and translation together with a portion of the comments of Perez. He adds a good discussion of his own regarding the text. Thomas (1882, p. 188-192) follows Valentini in printing the text and translation. Valentini (1896) also mentions this Perez manuscript. Perez (6) has also left a comparison between the Perez Codex and similar portions of the Chilam Balam de Tizimin and the Mani proper. Mayer (1851, v. 2, p. 173-177) refers to this manuscript.

Brasseur de Bourbourg (1855-56, v. 51, p. 208: 1867-69, v. 2, p. 2, note) mentions the Stephens edition of the Perez Codex and he (1864, p. 420-429) published the Maya text and an attempt at a new translation in French. He took his text from Stephens and his translation is clearly based on that of Stephens as he did not have access to the original Spanish translation. Charencey (1874) reprinted the whole from Brasseur de Bourbourg. Bancroft (1874-76, v. 5, p. 624-627) follows Stephens. Ancona (1878-1905; ed. 1889, v. 1, p. 382-384) gives the Maya text only.

¹ See Stephens (1843, v. 2, p. 278-280), where he tells of obtaining it.

² The only difference I could find between the text printed by Carrillo y Ancona and the Stephens copy is that in the latter the sub-title is *Corrección cronología de manuscrito* instead of *Juicio analítico del manuscrito* as it is in the Carrillo y Ancona original.

Note some interesting observations on Carrillo y Ancona and the Mani manuscript in Troncoso, 1883, notes A. and H.

Brinton (1882, p. 89-135) attempts a new translation of the Maya text with extended comments and a comparison of the translations of Perez, and of Brasseur de Bourbourg with his own. Juan Molina (1896, p. x, xlviii *et seq.*) and Seler (1892) quote sentences from the Brinton translation.

Raynaud (1891-92, p. 145-149) tries to improve on the translation of Brinton. Charancey (1896, p. 13-16) endeavors to correct the translation of a paragraph of Brinton. Seler (1895) gives the text and translation of several sentences of the manuscript. Palma y Palma (1901, p. 750-753) gives the Spanish only of the Perez manuscript. Martínez Hernández (1909) has made the last and most successful attempt to translate the Maya text.

Perez: Cronologia antigua de Yucatan. The Perez Codex (Perez, 1842) and the Perez (1843) study of the *Cronologia antigua de Yucatan* are sometimes confused.¹ This latter manuscript, although founded on the ancient documents, was entirely written by Pio Perez and has very little to do with the Maya language. It is mentioned here, however, to make a complete record of the different works of Perez.² A copy of this manuscript was given by Perez to Stephens who published it in an English translation (Stephens, 1843, v. 1, p. 434-459).³ Gallatin (1845, p. 104-114) and Valentini (1880) give practically the substance of the entire material contained in the Stephens text. It seems evident that Stephens did not print the entire manuscript as he received it from Perez as the second copy which Perez made contains much more material than was printed by Stephens. This second copy — made for the *Registro Yucateco* (1846, v. 3, p. 281). The same manuscript was printed in the *Diccionario Universal de Historia y Geographia*, (1855, v. 8, *Apéndice, Cronologia Yucateca*), and in Castillo (1866, p. 31-51). This second copy (4^o, 14 ff.) passed into the hands of Brasseur de Bourbourg who published it (1864, p. 366-419) with a

¹ There is also the Codex Peresiano, a pre-Columbian manuscript, which deals with the hieroglyphic writing and does not, therefore, enter into this discussion.

² Other material on the chronology by Perez may be mentioned here: — Perez (3 in B. L. C. No. 43, 5: 2 in B. L. C.).

³ Stephens (1843, v. 2, p. 117, 277-278) tells of obtaining this manuscript from Perez.

French translation. The Stephens copy is in the possession of the New York Historical Society.¹

The copy made for the *Registro Yucateco* and published by Brasseur de Bourbourg cannot be located. Pilling states that he saw what may have been this manuscript in the library of Pinart. Many of the items in the Pinart library were purchased from Brasseur de Bourbourg and later these passed into the Bancroft Library now at the University of California. I could find no trace of any manuscript of this kind in the Brasseur de Bourbourg-Pilling-Bancroft Library at Berkeley.

The Peabody Museum has another copy (8°, 20 ff.), said to be from the library of Brasseur de Bourbourg, which follows almost exactly that published in the *Registro Yucateco*.

The original Perez manuscript of his *Cronologia* passed into the possession of Carrillo y Ancona along with the other Perez material. Carrillo y Ancona (1878-82; ed. 1883, p. 637-663) published it.² There is then the Carrillo y Ancona original, the Stephens, and the *Registro Yucateco*-Peabody Museum texts all differing slightly. The Carrillo y Ancona version is the most complete and has one passage which is in Stephens and not in the Peabody Museum text. The Peabody version follows that of Carrillo y Ancona except for a few omissions in the latter and the passage referred to above. The Stephens text differs in many places both in order and wording, and it is much shorter than that of the other two.

Brasseur de Bourbourg, (1867-69, v. 3, p. 462 *et seq.*), Orozco y Berra (1864, p. 103-108) Bancroft (1874-78, v. 2, 759 *et seq.*), Short (1880, 439 *et seq.*), and many others give the substance of these Perez texts. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 142) refers to the manuscripts in which Perez founded his *Cronologia*.

CHILAM BALAM DE CHUMAYEL. This manuscript is a small quarto of 107 written pages and is dated about 1780. The name

¹ This Society also has the original Perez manuscript entitled "An almanac, adjusted according to the chronological calculation of the ancient Indians of Yucatan, for the years 1841 and 1842." Stephens (1843, v. 1, p. 448-458) printed this in an English translation. This article is not included in the Brasseur de Bourbourg-Peabody Museum manuscript.

² Carrillo y Ancona gives the title, *Antigua Cronologia Yucateca o exposicion sencilla del método que usaban los antiguos habitantes de esta Peninsula de Yucatan para contar y computar el tiempo.*

of D. Juan José Hoil with the date, January 20, 1782, appears in the manuscript. It is probable that Hoil was the one who compiled the text except for a few insignificant interpolations from earlier documents. The first pages have been lost. The original of the manuscript was owned in Merida.¹ It has been reproduced by the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania under the editorship of G. B. Gordon (1913). Teoberto Maler had previously (1887) printed several sets of photographs of this manuscript.² Gates, the Peabody Museum, and the family of the late Don Audomaro Molina are some of those possessing the Maler photographs. There is a hand copy by Berendt (1868, p. 1-74, 80, 159-200, in B. L. C. No. 49). Gates owns a second copy, contained in ff. 1-55 of a note-book, which has been reproduced by him. Portions of the manuscript are given by Berendt (1868d, v. 2, p. 25-38, in B. L. C. No. 43-2). Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 145-146) gives a good description of this work.

Brinton (1882, p. 152-185) was the first to make an attempt to translate any large part of the manuscript. He translated those portions relating to the chronology. Berendt had already copied these parts from copies by Pio Perez (Berendt, 1868d, v. 2, in B. L. C. No. 43-2). Carrillo y Ancona (1890, p. 37-45) gives a portion of the manuscript containing the name Yucalpetén as given to Yucatan. He also gives in *fac-simils* a portion of p. 63 (Gordon edition). Seler (1895) gives the text and translation of a small part of the manuscript. Juan Molina (1896, p. xxxvii, lviii, etc.) gives sentences of the Maya text and translation from the Brinton work. Raynaud (1891-92, p. 153-156) attempts an improvement on the translation of Brinton. Martínez Hernández (1909a: 1912: 1913) has made successful attempts at translating parts of the manuscript.³ Martínez has a translation in manuscript

¹ Morley (1920, p. 475) writes that he saw the original manuscript in 1913 in the house of Ricardo Figueroa in Merida. Subsequently it was removed to the Cepeda library, Merida. When Morley revisited Yucatan in 1918 he was told that it had disappeared from the library and that its present location was unknown.

² Maler (about 1887) also made photographic copies of the Tizimin, Calkini, and Kaua MSS. Gates possesses a complete set of the Maler photographs which he obtained from Seler.

³ The text, p. 77, 78 and the translation of Brinton and Martínez are given in Part II, p. 130-135.

(1919) of p. 102 of the original. The text of a part of p. 85 with translation by Gates (1920b) is given in Morley (1920, p. 485). Roys (1920) has a translation of p. 60-62.

The prophecies given in this and other Chilam Balam Books are described in another place (p. 192). The day signs as shown in the original manuscript are given by Carrillo y Ancona (1866, p. 38; ed. 1871, p. 257; 1870; ed. 1872, p. 144; and 1882; ed. 1883, (p. 250). Carrillo y Ancona (1882; ed. 1883, p. 605-606) Riva Palacio (1887-89, v. i, p. 456) or Chavero (1887, p. 456) give the Chumayel map. Brinton (1892b; ed. 1890, p. 266) also gives the drawings of the day signs. The Katun wheel from the Chumayel is reproduced by Bowditch (1910, fig. 63).¹

CHILAM BALAM DE TIZIMIN. This manuscript is a quarto of 52 pages formerly owned by Señor Ricardo Figueroa of Merida. Like the Chumayel it has disappeared. This manuscript has been called by Carrillo y Ancona the *Codice Anónimo*. The original has been reproduced by Gates. Berendt (1868, p. 101-158 in B. L. C. No. 49) made a copy from the original. A second copy (ff. 1-35 in an 8° note-book) is owned by Gates and has been reproduced by him.² Perez (6, in B. L. C. No. 44-3) discusses the historical and chronological portions and compares them with similar parts of the Mani manuscript. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 146) discusses this document. The prophecies of the Tizimin are treated in another place.

Manuel Luciano Perez (1870, p. 102, in B. L. C. No. 49) has a short letter written from Tizimin to Carrillo y Ancona regarding the sending of the manuscript to the Bishop.³ The first publication of any portion of the Tizimin text was by Brinton (1882, p. 136-151) where he presents a translation of the chronological parts. Raynaud (1891-92, p. 149-152) attempts another translation of those parts given by Brinton. Seler (1895; ed. 1902, p. 580: 1898; ed. 1902, p. 676) gives sentences with translation from this manuscript.

¹ Perez (3, p. 174-177 in B. L. C. No. 50-31) has a heading *Ruedas cronológicas con su explicación*.

² See Morley, 1920, p. 470, note.

³ This letter is discussed with quotations, in Carrillo y Ancona, 1870; ed. 1872, p. 146.

CHILAM BALAM ■■ CALKINI. This is a quarto manuscript of 30 pages formerly owned by Señor Ricardo Figueroa. It has disappeared. The manuscript is not complete. The pages of the original are numbered 11-40. There is a Gates reproduction of the original and Gates also owns a copy (ff. 55-67 of a note-book) which he has also reproduced. **Martínez Alomía** (1906, p. 14-15) gives a description of this manuscript. **Juan Molina y Solís** (1896) also mentions it.

CHILAM BALAM DE IXIL. This manuscript was also owned by Señor Ricardo Figueroa of Merida. There is no reproduction of the original of this manuscript. **Berendt** (1868, p. 75-79, 97-100 in B. L. C. No. 49) made a copy. Gates also has another copy (ff. 36-60 of a note-book) which has been reproduced by him. **Perez** (2, p. 174-177, in B. L. C. 50-31) gives the Katun wheels from ■ number of these Chilam Balam Books. That from the Ixil has been reproduced by **Thomas** (1881-82, p. 60), **Carrillo y Ancona** (1878-82, ed. 1883, p. 252), **Chavero** (1887, p. 440) or **Riva Palacio** (1887-89, v. 1, p. 440), and by **Bowditch** (1910, figs. 61, 62). The prophecies contained in this manuscript are compared with those from the Mani in **Berendt** (1868d, v. 2, p. 107-123, in B. L. C. No. 43-6). **Perez** (8, in B. L. C. No. 44-2) gives ■ part of this manuscript.

CHILAM BALAM DE OKKUTZCAB (1889). The original of this manuscript has been lost. It was partially copied by Pío Perez and his copy, in turn, copied by **Berendt** (1868d, v. 2, p. 185-224, in B. L. C. No. 43-8). These copies undoubtedly refer only to the chronological portion of the manuscript. It is to be supposed that there were other parts not copied by Perez. **Carrillo y Ancona** (1870; ed. 1872, p. 147) mentions this document. It is also probably referred to in the *Registro Yucateco* (v. 1, p. 360. **Anon.** 1845).¹

CHILAM BALAM DE KAUA. This is a quarto manuscript containing 282 pages, also formerly owned by Señor Ricardo Figueroa and now in the Biblioteca Cepeda in Merida. Gates has reproduced the original. There is a partial copy by **Berendt** (1868, p. 81-92, in B. L. C. No. 49). Gates has a second partial copy (to

¹ Care should be taken not to confuse this manuscript with the Xiu Chronicles, called by some the *Crónica de Okkutzcab*.

p. 184 of the original manuscript). This is contained in a notebook (ff. 81—150) and has also been reproduced by him. Parts of this manuscript are given in Berendt (1888d, v. 2, p. 87-101 in B. L. C. No. 43-5). Berendt (1888d, v. 1, in B. L. C. No. 42-13) has the multiplication table from the manuscript. The chronological portions are compared with corresponding parts of the *Mani* in Berendt (1888d, v. 2, p. 102-106 in B. L. C. No. 43-5). Brinton (1882b; ed. 1890, p. 270-271) gives the day signs from the manuscript. These are copied from Brinton by Troncoso (1883, p. 105). Bowditch (1910, fig. 64) gives a Katun wheel from this manuscript. This manuscript is probably the same as the Chilam Balam de Hocabá.

CHILAM BALAM ■ NAH. This is a quarto manuscript of 64 pages, owned by Gates and reproduced by him. It is signed by José María Nah and came from Teabo. Mr. Gates has called it by the name of its signer rather than by the name of the town in which it was found as there are already two collections of documents bearing the name of this town. It is of the calendar type and similar, in general, to the Kana manuscript. There are entries in a later hand as late as 1871 and 1896.

CHILAM BALAM DE TEKAX. This manuscript is a quarto and consists of 36 written pages. It is incomplete. Gates is the owner and he has reproduced the manuscript. It contains features which place it in the same class as the Chilam Balam de Kana. The usual medical recipes and a current calendar of the good and bad days are to be found in the manuscript.

CHILAM BALAM DE PETO. There is an obscure reference to the possible existence of a Chilam Balam Book at Peto. Carrillo y Ancona (1878-82; ed. 1883, p. 592) records that Juan Pío Pérez writing from Peto in 1840 states, "*Literatura quién sabe si la tuvieron; pero sabían escribir con precisión. Una es la poesía del pueblo ■ otra la del sabio ■ sacerdote; la de éstos no llegó á nosotros, ó serán muy raros los ejemplos.*"

CHILAM BALAM DE NABULÁ, TIHOUCO, TIXCOCOB, AND HOCABÁ. These four manuscripts are known hardly more than by name. The Nabulá has an account of an epidemic which occurred in 1673. Brinton (1883) refers to a manuscript from Tihouco

which he used in preparing his article on "The folk-lore of Yucatan." Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 147-148) and Berendt tried in vain to find the Hocabá manuscript. This latter is probably the same as the Kava manuscript which formerly belonged to a resident in Hocabá. There is no information available on the Tixecob document.

THE PROPHECIES

There has been a great deal of discussion concerning various so-called "Prophecies" contained in several of the Books of Chilam Balam. These prophecies as they now stand clearly foretell the coming of Christianity to the land. The natives of Haiti told Columbus of similar predictions made long before his arrival.¹ As Brinton points out (1888, p. 188) these prophecies were doubtless adapted by the Spanish to proselytizing purposes but they seem fundamentally to have been native accounts of the return of Kukulcan, one of the culture heroes of the Mayas, and corresponding to Quetzalcoatl of the Mexicans.

Gomara, Herrera, Cogolludo, Villagutierre and other early historians give other instances of the prophecy of the arrival of the white race.² Several modern authors (Sierra, 1841)³ have tried to prove that these prophecies were pure inventions of the Spanish priests to give a supernatural sanction to their teachings. There is no doubt that the influence of Christian teaching is seen in several of these documents. But the fact that the Mayas and other peoples of Latin America had native tales of the return of their culture heroes is proved by the way the Spanish Conquerors were first received by the natives of Mexico and Peru. They were considered to be the actual deified heroes who the natives had learned were to return.

Anon (§ 31) is a discussion of the second return of the Spaniards. Cogolludo (1688, lib. 2, cap. xiv) writes as follows in connection

¹ Sahagun, *Historia de la Nueva España*, Lib. xii, Caps. 2, 3.

² Sanchez de Aguilar (1829; ed. 1882, p. 95) probably refers to one of these prophecies.

³ Vicente Calero is often mentioned as a writer with Justo Sierra on Maya subjects. Pablo Moreno is another author who considered the Prophecies the inventions of the Spanish priests. Le Plongeon expressed the opinion in a private letter that these Prophecies were "pious frauds."

with this work, "*Sin duda se rigió por un librito escrito de mano, que ay en el idioma de los Indios, que le escribieron los de muy dentro de la tierra, despues de su conversion, en que notaron algunas cosas de aquellos tiempos, desde la segunda venida de los Españoles, y algo de las guerras referidas.*"

The prophecies under discussion are those of the Maya priests Napuc Tun, Ah Kuil Chel, Abau Pech, Natzin Abun Chan, and Chilam Balam.¹

The first authority to give these prophecies was Lizana (1633, parte 2, cap. 1; ed. 1893, p. 37-39). He gives the Maya text and a translation in Spanish. He probably obtained the Maya from some early text of a Chilam Balam Book. It is evidently not one of the Balam Books known at the present time as the text differs in several places from that in any of the versions of the prophecies now available. It is interesting to note that there are no two copies of the same prophecy exactly alike.² Cogolludo (1688, lib. 2, cap. 11) gives the Spanish of the five prophecies stating that he had no room for the Maya. The *Avendaño* manuscript (§ 6) may have been an account of these prophecies. Lizana's translation and text were published by Brasseur de Bourbourg (1857-59, v. 2, 303-306, copy in B. L. C. No. 42-9). Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70, v. 2, p. 103-110) attempts next a French translation but gives the Maya text together with the translation of Lizana for comparison. Castillo (1868, p. 256-257) gives the Spanish translation from Cogolludo of the prophecy of Chilam Balam. Perez (2, p. 65-74, 166-173, in B. L. C. No. 50-13 and No. 50-30) has something on these parts of the Balam Books. Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 142) refers to the text of Perez. Brinton (1868, p. 188-189) gives an English translation of a portion of the prophecy of Chilam Balam taken from the Spanish of Lizana and of Brasseur de Bourbourg. Troncoso (1883, p. 103, 109) gives a few lines of this prophecy and suggests a connection between the meaning and the significance of the engraving in Cogolludo. Brinton (1890a, p. 303) gives the English of a poem by the Priest Chilam.

¹ There is a wide variety in the spelling of these proper names. I have followed the spelling given by Lizana for the most part. The prophecy of Chilam Balam as shown in the Chumayel and Tzimin texts and in Lizana is given with translation in Part II, p. 120-130.

² Compare in this respect the versions given on p. 122 of the Chilam Balam Prophecy.

Berendt (1868d, v. 2) presents the version of the prophecies as given in the Chilam Balam de Mani and Ixil (B. L. C. No. 43-6, p. 107-132), and the versions of the Chilam Balam de Chumayel and again that of Mani (B. L. C. No. 43-3, p. 37-46). As noted above, the same prophecy, ■ given in different versions, may differ in spelling and also in length. Nicoli (1870, p. 511) mentions and discusses the prophecy of Napuc Tun but gives neither text nor translation. Charencey (1873) gives the same prophecy with the Maya text, the translation of Lizana, that of Brasseur de Bourbourg and a new one of his own in French. De Rosny (1876, p. 85-93; ed. 1904, p. 120-123) gives the Maya text and his own French translation with comments of the prophecies of Napuc Tun and Ah Kuil Chel. He also gives for comparison the Spanish translation of Lizana and the French of Brasseur de Bourbourg. Schultz-Sellack (1879) makes ■ study of the words for east and west as given in the prophecies of Lizana.

Orozco y Berra (1880, v. 1, p. 71-73) gives the Spanish of the prophecy of Napuc Tun and portions of the others. Carrillo y Ancona (1878-82; ed. 1883, p. 526-532) presents ■ new translation in Spanish of all five prophecies with the Maya text ■ foot-notes.

Brinton who formerly had only the Lizana version for study, later came into possession of the Berendt Library so that other versions were available. Brinton (1882, p. 255-256) gives the Maya and English translation of the prophecy of Ahau Pech. Troncoso (1883, p. 104) reprints this, also giving the Maya of the Lizana version. Brinton (1882a, p. 167, 237) refers to the Pech prophecy in the Mani manuscript and Brinton (1882c, p. xxix) gives the Maya and English translation of the prophecy of Ah Kuil Chel from the Chilam Balam de Chumayel. Charencey (1876; ed. 1883, p. 141-150) discusses and translates the same prophecy. Finally, Brinton (1890a, p. 302) repeats the English translation of Ahau Pech. Rejón García (1906a, p. 78-84) gives a partial Spanish translation of the prophecy of Ahau Pech. There is a song from one of the Books of Chilam Balam given by Brinton (1882, p. 126-127). Charencey (1876) discusses ■ paragraph from one of the prophecies and Maclean (1883, p. 442, note) gives ■ English translation of one of them.

MEDICAL BOOKS

LIBROS DEL JUDIO. In addition to the medical portions of the Books of Chilam Balam which consider the symptoms and the cure of diseases there are several manuscripts which deal exclusively with the native remedies. These have been classed together under the above heading. They are sometimes called "The Book of the Jew." There was one Ricardo Ossado, *alias*, the Jew, who used herbs and other native remedies for curing disease (see Ossado, 1834). Brinton (1882b; ed. 1890, p. 272-273) and Tozzer (1917, p. 182) describe this class of books.

The first notice of a manuscript dealing exclusively with medicine is the work of Vidales (§ 3) of the xvii century. This is missing. There are several different manuscripts dealing with medicine. They seem to date from the end of the xviii up to the middle of the xix century. These manuscripts include the *Libro del Judio* (Anon. 13) of the Peabody Museum, described with extracts in English by Alice Le Plongeon (1879, p. 92, and 1889, p. 15-17),¹ the *Libro de Medicina* (Anon. 15),² the *Libro del Judio de Sotuta*, (Sotuta),³ and *Medicina Maya* (Anon. 16), all three of which are owned by Gates, and the *Cuaderno de Teabo* (Teabo. Copy in B. L. C. No. 49).

There are two valuable manuscripts dealing with diseases in Spanish. These are the *Noticias de varios plantas* (Anon. 19) a manuscript owned by José Rafael de Regil of Merida, and *El libro de los Medicos* (Anon. 14), a manuscript owned by Gates. Mr. Gates also owns another manuscript (Anon. 1820) on the medicinal plants. It is evidently part of a manuscript of considerable size ■ the last leaf remaining is numbered 123. It contains brief descriptions of plants with colored sketches.⁴ The most valuable

¹ This MS. is described ■ having come from the island of Las Mujeres. Mr. Gates informs me that a physician in Acanceh told him that he had given the MS. to the Le Plongeon.

² Gates suggests that this manuscript is very valuable as a supplement to the botanical series of Millsbaugh (1895-98: 1900: 1903-04).

³ The Gates reproduction of this manuscript shows p. 1-26 written in one hand followed by pages numbered 17-23, 33-54 in an entirely different writing. There are evidently two separate documents.

⁴ A note in Berendt's hand and signed by his initial states that the MS. was given to him by Rodolfo Cantón in Vera Cruz in 1859.

single manuscript dealing with this subject is probably that of Perez (4) with notes and additions to this manuscript by Berendt (1870, in B. L. C. No. 45).

RITUAL OF THE BACABS. This is a most important Maya manuscript, owned by Gates, of 46 medical incantations. Wilkins (1), who is at work upon a translation of the text, regards it as the oldest Maya to which we have access. At the end there are a few pages of the ordinary medical receipts markedly different from the main part of the work. All but about ten pages is in one handwriting. These ten pages are in several different hands. The only mention of anything Christian or Spanish occurs in these pages. Two of these pages are on the back of a printed Indulgence of 1779. Wilkins considers the main body of the manuscript of earlier date. A report and preliminary translation of one chapter by Wilkins (1919) was read by Gates at the Cambridge meeting (1919) of the American Anthropological Association.

THE CATECHISM

XVI CENTURY. The Catholic Catechism was naturally the first book to be translated into the native idioms by the Spanish priests. It is probable that Villalpando (§ 2) stands as the first translator of the Catechism into Maya as he does regarding the authorship of a Maya grammar and vocabulary. This would have been written toward the middle of the XVI century.

Sanchez de Aguilar (1639; ed. 1892, p. 35) writing in 1613 states that all the Indians from childhood learned and knew the whole Catechism. He adds that the *Doctrina* was translated into Maya admirably by Bishop Landa (§ 2). This was probably done in the third quarter of the century as Landa died in 1579.¹ The *Noticias Sagradas* of Solana (§ 2) should be mentioned here.

XVII CENTURY. Sanchez de Aguilar (§ 1), born in Valladolid in 1555, a grandson of one of the founders of Merida and a Maya student under Gaspar Antonio Xiu, wrote a *Doctrina* in Maya probably toward the beginning of this century. He carried the manuscript with him to Madrid in 1617 and it was lost as the

¹ A *Doctrina* in Maya is listed under the name of Juan Cruz (1571). This is probably an error. Squier (1861, p. 29) has a Huastec *Doctrina* by Cruz.

journey. It is said that a copy was left behind in Yucatan in the possession of the Jesuits.

At about the same time Acevedo, who was in Yucatan from 1592 to 1624, wrote his *Instrucciones catequisticas* (§ 2) in Maya. This is missing. The *Doctrina* of Coronel (1620a) is the first which has come down to us. His larger work *Discursos Predicables* (1620b) is also known, three copies of which are said to be in existence, one owned by Gates, another in Puebla, and the third is the Pinart-Pilling copy. Coronel (§ 2) is also the author of a second catechism and, according to Juan de San Antonio in his *Bibliotheca Franciscana*, this is more complete than that of 1620a. The manuscript is supposed to be in the library of the Colegio de San Buenaventura in Seville.

XVIII CENTURY. The *Doctrina* of Beltran (1740) seems to have been very popular as it has had several editions, the last of which was in 1895. No copy of the first edition is known. Juan Martínez owns the only known copy of the edition of 1816, a product of the first printing press in Yucatan. Gates owns a *Doctrina* in manuscript (Anon. 7) of this century.

XIX CENTURY. Ruz made translations of the following works: a Catechism of Abad Fleuri (Ruz 1822), one by Ripalda (1847), which was issued in another edition by Charencey (1892a), an explanation of the *Doctrina* by Placido Rico (Ruz 1847a), and another edition of the Catechism (1851). Mention is also made by Carrillo y Ancona of still another Catechism by Ruz (2). Fletcher (1865a) was probably the author of a translation of the Catechism of the Methodist Church.¹ There is a *Doctrina* by Audomaro Molina (1905) and one in the dialect of Peten (Anon. 6 in B. L. C. No. 42-10, B. L. C.).

LOS SACRAMENTOS. Parts of the Catechism have frequently been translated into Maya. The *Sacramentos* have been translated by Valladolid (§ 1) in a manuscript of the XVI century which is

¹ Brinton (1900) gives the author as Richard Fletcher. No author's name appears on the title page but on the Berendt copy that of Richard Fletcher is written in. Brameur de Bourbourg (1871, p. 81) and Viñaza (1892, p. 551) give the author as Henderson. Carrillo y Ancona (2) definitely establishes the fact that Fletcher was the author of this and other works ascribed by some to Henderson.

missing. He gave the Latin and Maya text. **San Buenaventura** (1684, fol. 39-41ob.) gives the *Forma administrandi infirmis Sacramentum Eucharistiae*. Gates owns a manuscript of the *Pasion domini* (Anon. 20) dating from the end of the XVIII century. **Ruz** (1846) in his *Manual Romano* gives the *Sacramentos*. This has been republished in part by **Brasseur de Bourbourg** (1869-70, v. 2, p. 121-122).

EL VIÁTICO. This is given in Maya in several places in the Berendt Linguistic Collection, Nos. 42-12 (Anon. 11), 42-15 (Anon. 18), 42-17 (Anon. 17), as well as in Anon. (1897).

VIA SACRA. This is translated by **Ruz** (1849) from the Spanish of José de Herrera Villavicencio. **Nolasco de los Reyes** (1869) also translates the *Via Sacra* which was reissued by **Madier** (1876).¹ The manuscript in the Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-17, should be noted in this connection (Anon. 17).

ACTO DE CONTRICIÓN. This is given in Maya by **Carrillo y Ancona** (1866; ed. 1883, p. 565). It is also to be found in the Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-14 (Anon. 1).

CONFESIÓN. This is given in Maya in an anonymous manuscript (Anon. 1803) collected in Campeche by Berendt (B. L. C. No. 26). I saw the *Confesión* in Maya in Merida in 1904 (Anon. 9). This may be the same work as **Baeza** (1833)² although the titles are slightly different. **Coronel** (§ 3) is mentioned as having written a *Confesionario* and instructions for new priests.

ACTOS DE FE. These were translated into Maya by **Acosta** (1861).³

ADMINISTRATION ■ THE MASS. This is given in Maya by **Ruz** (1835) from the Spanish of **Luis Lanzi**.

TRINITATE DEI. This is shown in Maya in an incomplete manuscript owned by **Gates** (Anon. 23).

¹ See **Carrillo y Ancona** (1870; ed. 1872, p. 189-190).

² **Wilkinson** (Anon. 1833) gives a *Doctrina* which is probably the same as that of **Baeza**.

³ **Carrillo y Ancona** (1870; ed. 1872, p. 189) in speaking of this work, writes, "No hemos podido conseguir ningún manuscrito del Sr. presbítero D. José Antonio Acosta; pero sabemos con certeza que dejó varios, y entre ellos algunas colecciones ó sermonarios."

LORD'S PRAYER. In addition to more general works in which prayers are given, the Lord's Prayer is to be found in several different versions in many places. *Hervás y Panduro* (1787, p. 115-116) gives it and his version is followed by *Adelung* (1806-17, v. 3, part 3, p. 20-21). *Norman* (1843, p. 68, note), *Auer* (1844-47, part 2, p. 571), and *Anon* (1860) give the same prayer. *Brasseur de Bourbourg* (1864, p. 478-479) gives it with the Creed after the version by *Ruz*. *Galindo* (1832) also gives the prayer and Creed. *Berendt* (1869, p. 8), *Naphegyi* (1869, p. 310-311), *Marietti* (1870, p. 281), *de Rosny* (1875, p. 83-85; ed. 1904, p. 116-119), and *Bancroft* (1874-76, v. 3, p. 776) all print the Lord's Prayer in Maya. *Carrillo y Ancona* (1880) gives the Maya of two prayers. *Anon* (1891) probably has the Lord's Prayer in Maya.

THE BIBLE

ST. LUKE. The translations into Maya of parts of the Bible are all comparatively late works. *Ruz* (1) made a translation of Chapters 5, 11, 15 and 23 of the Gospel of St. Luke. This manuscript, in the handwriting of *Ruz* with many corrections by him, was in the library of Bishop *Carrillo y Ancona* (1870; ed. 1872 p. 177) in Merida. *Ruz* (3) is a second edition of the translation with a few changes in writing the Maya.

The historical catalogue of the books of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London states that as early as 1833 the Committee of the Society had heard that a version of St. Luke in Maya was being prepared in Central America and some years later they received the manuscript which was published in a tentative edition in 1862 (?) with no author's name given. *John Kingdon* arrived in Belize, British Honduras, in 1845 from Jamaica as a missionary of the British Missionary Society. It is probable that he was the author of this edition (*Kingdon*, 1862), as it was published on the request of the Bishop of Kingston, Jamaica. He may or may not have used the translation of *Ruz*.¹ According to the records of

¹ *Hinton* (1882, p. 41) states definitely that *Kingdon* obtained a copy of the *Ruz* MS. which he printed with no acknowledgment of the author. There is a great deal of confusion regarding the authorship of several of these translations of the Bible. *Kingdon* and *Henderson* were Baptist missionaries at Belize and *Fletcher* was a Methodist missionary at Corozal, British Honduras. For the work of *Henderson* and *Kingdon*, see *Crowe*, 1850.

the British and Foreign Bible Society, Kingdon completed an edition of the Gospels and the Acts in Maya. This would seem to show that his own translation of St. Luke may have been sent to London to be printed rather than the pirated text of Ruz.

The complete Gospel of St. Luke ■■■ published by the Bible Society in 1865 with no name but probably under the same authority ■ the tentative edition of 1862 (Kingdon, 1865). Henderson (1870) corrected this text and brought out another edition under the imprint of the Baptist Bible Translation Society of London. Henderson also made ■ translation of the Book of Genesis (§ 1) and the Psalms (§ 2) according to Berendt (1867).

Chapter 6, verses 27-34 of St. Luke have been published by Bagster (1848-51, p. 386; ed. 1860, p. 468).

ST. JOHN. Fletcher (1868), a missionary at Corozal, British Honduras, brought out a tentative edition of the Gospel of St. John translated into Maya. This was published by the British and Foreign Bible Society as well as the final edition (Fletcher, 1869).¹ The latter was printed at Cambridge, England.

Chapter 3, verse 16, of St. John has been published by the American Bible Society (1876, p. 39), British and Foreign Bible Society (1, p. 30; 2d ed. 1878, p. 28) and by the Pennsylvania Bible Society, (1, p. 39: 2, p. 28).

ST. MATTHEW AND ST. MARK. Fletcher (1900: 1900a) was also the translator of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark brought out by the same Society. These translations were probably made at the same time as that of St. John. There seems to be another translation of St. Mark which I cannot identify (Anon, 12).

SERMONS

Not only were the Spanish priests active in spreading the Gospel by means of translations of the Catechism into Maya but again and again one reads that the Spanish missionaries were commanded

¹ Brinton (1900, p. 213) makes Alexander Henderson ■ joint author of this work. This is probably incorrect as Henderson belonged to another denomination. There seems to have been a definitive edition St. John published in 1868 ■ well ■ in 1869, according to a record kindly furnished ■ by the Reverend R. Kilgour, D.D., Librarian of the British and Foreign Bible Society of London. I am also indebted to him for other information concerning the works of these Protestant missionaries. See also Carrillo y Ancona (2).

to learn the languages of the country and to preach in these languages. There are, therefore, references to a large number of sermons written in Maya. The greater part of these are in manuscript although several collections of them have been published.

XVI CENTURY. Mention has already been made of the voluminous writings on Maya vocabularies of Ciudad Real. He was the greatest master of Latin in Yucatan in the XVI century. His sermons in Maya (*Ciudad Real*, § 4) are considered by the early authorities to have been models of excellence. They are unfortunately missing. *Solana* (§ 1) is another *Padre* of this century who wrote sermons. *Torralva* (§ 1) who was in Yucatan from 1573 to 1624 also ■■■ the author of a collection of religious treatises in Maya. The copy of a draft of a sermon (*Anon*, 4, copy in B. L. C. No. 42-4), supposedly written by the author of the Motul Dictionary, is to be noted. *Anon* (30) should be mentioned here as it is probably the same manuscript as the preceding one.¹

XVII CENTURY. Among the writers of this century who were the authors of sermons in Maya, mention should be made of *Coronel* (1620b), *Rincon*² (§ 1), *Mena* (§ 1), and *Valladolid* (§ 2), a native of Yucatan, born in 1617 and dying in 1652. The sermons of the last three writers are missing.

XVIII CENTURY. Writers of discourses of this century include *Beltran* (1740a, copy in B. L. C. No. 21), *Dominguez y Argaiz* (1758)³ and a collection of sermons in manuscript (*Anon*, 22, in B. L. C. No. 47). Mention should also be made here of a second

¹ These are probably the two sermons mentioned by LePlongeon in a letter, dated September 26, 1884, to J. R. Bartlett, then Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library. This was written when he returned the Motul Dictionary which he had borrowed to copy. He writes, "Also the two sermons on Maya language which I likewise have copied. One is ■■■ Trinity, the Reverend, I ■■■ afraid, tried to explain to his hearers what he himself did not understand very clearly for he seems to have become confused, repeating the same thing over and over again. . . . The other is on the faith in the teachings of the Holy Catholic Church."

² Cogolludo (1688, lib. 12, cap. xi) writes as follows, "El R. P. Fr. Antonio del Rincon . . . fue Predicador de Españoles, ■ muy gran lengua de los naturales, en la cual escribió algunos Sermones, que han aprovechado à otros Ministros."

³ A copy of this together with Carvajal (1) and *Anon* 22 are in Berendt

collection of sermons in manuscript belonging to Mr. Gates (Anon 21).

XIX CENTURY. Carvajal (1) has left a manuscript sermon in Maya.¹ Carvajal, (§ 2) also made a collection of proverbs in Maya which has disappeared. These date from the early XIX century. There is a manuscript volume of discourses from Teabo owned by Mr. Gates dating from about 1865 to 1884. Toward the middle of the century Ruz (1846-50) has a collection of four volumes of sermons in Maya.² These are of little real worth as Maya texts. Vela (1848) gives a translation of a sermon by Bishop Guerra. Vela (1848a) also addresses the *Indios sublevados* in a religious letter in the native language. Fletcher (1865) is probably the author of a short sermon for every day of the week.³ Vales (1870) translated into Maya a pastoral sermon of Bishop Gala giving the Spanish and Maya texts. Carrillo y Ancona had the manuscript of two [redacted] in Maya (Anon, 1871) which were copied by Berendt (B. L. C. No. 44-10).

SECULAR TEXTS

There is a large mass of secular texts in Maya some of which go back to very early Spanish times. It should be remembered that much of the material contained in the Books of Chilam Balam might be considered as secular rather than religious in nature. Reference is here made, however, to purely historical, legal, and political papers.

CRÓNICA DE CHICXULUB.⁴ This manuscript, dating from the middle of the XVI century, is also called the Nakuk Pech Manu-

¹ This is probably the one referred to by Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 180). He writes: "Así el Sr. presbítero D. Francisco Carvajal, que floreció en este siglo, escribió en yucateco muchos y muy buenos discursos y sermones, que sin haberse dado á la prensa, los usan los instructores de indios. Varias veces hemos escuchado un elocuente sermón de viernes santo, de que el anciano Dr. D. Tomás D. Quintana, que conoció y trató íntimamente al P. Carvajal, testificó ser el MS. obra inédita de este que fué gran orador de la lengua Maya."

² Pinart (1883, No. 508) mentions three volumes.

³ Brinton (1900) in his *Catalogue of the Berendt Collection* gives the author of this work as Richard Fletcher. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1871, p. 81) and Vinaza (1892, p. 552) have Alexander Henderson as the author.

⁴ The original [redacted] of this town was Chacxulubchen.

script, as it deals with the Pech family as well as with the survey of the town. It is a quarto of 26 pages and should still be in existence in the village from which it takes its name. A copy, which is full of errors, was rediscovered by Martínez in 1907. This is owned by José Rafael de Regil of Mérida. There is a Gates reproduction of the copy. Berendt (1888d, v. 2, p. 47-88, in B. L. C. No. 43-4) copied portions of this manuscript. Avila (1864) translated the whole document into Spanish. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70, v. 2, p. 110-120) has published the Maya and a French translation of the first five pages of the original together with some other material of the Pech family.¹

Brinton (1882, p. 187-259) describes the manuscript and gives the text and translation of the first document using Avila's Spanish version to some extent. Charencey (1891) gives a French translation of Brinton. Brinton (1882a, p. 167, note) refers again to the manuscript. Berendt (1888d, v. 2, p. 47-88 in B. L. C. No. 43-4) as noted above, made a copy of the manuscript in Yucatan and later he evidently compared his copy with that of Brasseur de Bourbourg and also with that of Avila and Brinton. Perez (2, p. 201-258, in B. L. C. No. 50-55) also gives the document. Fiske (1892, v. 1, p. 138) refers to the manuscript and Juan Molina (1897, p. 467-468) gives a paragraph from this latter document with translation. Martínez (1918a) has a paper in manuscript on the chronicle. He found a duplicate manuscript by Ah Naum Pech who is mentioned by Nakuk Pech. The manuscript is practically identical with that of Nakuk Pech.

LEGAL DOCUMENTS. The most important of these non-religious items consist of legal papers. The earliest of these, so far reported, is that dated 1542 (Anon, 1542) still preserved according to Brinton. Next in point of time is a collection of legal documents owned by Gates, the first paper of which is dated 1571 (Anon, 8).

Xiu Chronicles or *Libro de Probanzas*. These date from 1608 to 1817. They are owned by the Peabody Museum and they have been reproduced both by Mr. Gates and by Mr. Bowditch. The Bowditch reproduction has an introduction by Miss Adela C. Breton. This manuscript is probably to be identified as the *Ticul Manuscript* or the *Crónica de Oskutacab* and is the one probably

¹ See Brinton, 1882, p. 191-192.

referred to by ■ anonymous writer in the *Registro Yucateco* (1845-49, v. 1, p. 360).¹ This manuscript should be distinguished from the Chilam Balam de Oxkutzcab. This collection contains petitions and evidences and decrees certifying the lordship of the heads of the Xiu family established near Oxkutzcab. The Maya documents are often followed by the substance of the petition given in Spanish. There is also a good map of the region in the vicinity of Ticul and a genealogical tree of the Xiu family which is published opposite entry No. 472 in the catalogue of Wilkinson (1915). There is an important page containing data useful in the correlation of Maya and Christian chronology. This page has been reproduced and discussed by Morley (1920, p. 470 etc.). Gates (1920a) gives ■ translation of the same page with notes upon it in Morley (1920, p. 507-509). Parts of the manuscript have been copied by Miss Breton and translated by Martínez Hernández (1920).

Titulos de Ebtun. These compose the largest collection of legal documents, dating from about 1638 to 1829. They have been reproduced by Gates.

Libro de los Cocomes or the *Libro de Cacalchen.* This is probably the most interesting series of legal manuscripts from a linguistic point of view. This collection of documents is owned by Gates and dates from 1646 to 1826. It has been reproduced by him. The first 34 leaves contain wills in Maya. The second section is of 41 paragraphs, the first leaf missing, of regulations for the government of the town. It is this section which Martínez Hernández (1920b) considers to contain copies made in 1729 of original orders (*ordenanzas*) of the *Oidor*, Don Diego García de Palacios,² who came to Yucatan in 1583. These orders, in turn, were made by the *Oidor*, Tomás López, in 1552 if ■ are to believe Cogolludo (1688, p. 401) who writes, "*Las ordenanzas, y leyes con que hasta el tiempo presente se están gobernando los Indios de esta tierra, son las que hizo este Visitador. Casi todas son renovacion de las que hizo el Oydor Thomas Lopez, quando visitó esta tierra el año de mil y quinientos y cinquenta y dos, sino que ■ de aquellas se perdieron co(n) el tiempo*

¹ See quotation from this account in Toser, 1917, p. 180. This is also given by Carrillo y Ancona 1870; ed. 1872, p. 147.

² The same person is mentioned in the Mani and Tizimin manuscripts as Judge Diego Paraja.

los quadernos, ■ en el presente son muy pocos que los han visto, ddn por nuevo Autor de ellas á este Visitador . . . Traduxeronse en el idioma natural de los Indios, para que mejor las entendicessen, y supicessen, quedando ■ todos los Pueblos un traslado dellas, para que las leyessen continuamente, como leyes q'avian de observar." Miss Adela Breton has pointed out to me that *Ordenanza* 25 is quoted in ■ *Cedula Real* of 1579 by Palomino in Juan Molina (1904-13, v. 1, p. 228).¹ Following the *Ordenanzas* are many leaves with lists of minor officials. Later pages have the parish accounts of payments of salaries. It can thus be seen that these documents are of great linguistic value as they offer Maya texts dating from the middle of the XVII century. Martínez Hernández (1920a) has translated the the will of Andrés Pat (1647) contained in this collection.

Crónica de Mani. This is a series of documents, dating from 1556, kept in the *Casa Real* of the town of Mani, according to Stephens (1943, v. 2, p. 262-268).² He gives an English translation from a Spanish version made by Estanislao Carrillo (1) and corrected by Perez of a portion of these manuscripts. Stephens also reproduces the map of the vicinity of Mani contained in this collection of documents. Juan Molina (1897, p. 69) gives a paragraph from this manuscript in Maya and Spanish.

Other manuscripts of the same general class are as follows: — *Documentos de Sotuta* (Perez 2, p. 187-200, copy in B. L. C. No. 50-34),³ *Documentos de Ticul* (Ticul, 1760 et seq.) owned by Gates and reproduced by him, *Titulo de Acanceh* (Acanceh, 1767, copy in B. L. C. No. 44-7), translated into Maya by Avila (1894), and *Papeles de Xtepen* (Xtepen, copy in B. L. C. No. 44-8).

POLITICAL PAPERS. These form the next class of secular texts in Maya. The first of these in our list is ■ collection of letters

¹ Gates informs ■ that this paragraph from Molina ■ also found ■ the *Xiu Chronicle*.

² Morley (1920, p. 473) mentions this manuscript.

³ Carrillo y Aconca (1870; ed. 1872, p. 144) writes: "En fin, el libro (Perez 2) concluye . . . con los fragmentos de diferentes manuscritos mayas sobre documentacion de tierras en los pueblos de Sotuta, Yaxcaba y otros. Dichas documentaciones ■ en parte originalmente obras de nuestro escritor Gaspar Antonio. . . . Que esto es así es indudable, pues en la parte maya ■ en la version española que acompaña el Sr. Perez, aparece por dos veces correspondiendo al año de 1606, la firma de Gaspar Antonio como autor de los documentos."

(Anon, 1514-72) in the Archives of the Indies in Seville. Several of these documents are in Maya. A careful search in these Archives would doubtless yield more material in the Maya language. There is a letter in Maya by Gonzalo Ché (1877) and others, addressed to Philip II, dated 1567, and published in facsimile in *Cartas de Indias*. There is little now known in this line from this early date until the beginning of the XIX century. Then, there comes an order of the governor of Yucatan translated into Maya by Cervera (1803, copy in B. L. C. No. 44-9) and a *Banda* or Proclamation issued by Artazo y Torredemer (1814), Brigadier and Captain-General, on matters of the insurrection, dangers of war, etc. This is in Maya and Spanish.¹ Next in point of time is a collection of letters in manuscript written in Maya by Pat (1847, circa) and other leaders of the uprising in 1847. This manuscript is owned by Gates and has been reproduced by him. There follows another proclamation translated by Perez (1848) and a proposition for an armistice written in Maya by Chan (1860, copy in B. L. C. No. 44-11) and others.

Villanueva (1864, in B. L. C. No. 42-17) gives a proclamation in Maya and Pacheco Cruz (1) translates some of the decrees of Governor Avila. There is also an address to Maximilian in Maya (Anon. 3, copy in B. L. C. No. 42-18). A political squib by Manuel Garcia (1866) should also be noted.

Short portions of secular text are given in Granado (1845, p. 171) and Waldeck (1838, p. 90-91, copy in B. L. C. No. 42-2). Mention should also be made of the *Fama diaria* (Anon. 24, copy in B. L. C. No. 50-18).

Carrillo y Ancona (1870; ed. 1872, p. 190) writes. "*Hemos visto una especie de circular ó manifesto de la reina de Inglaterra, ó dado en nombre suyo, á manera de cartelón, con grandes y hermosos caracteres en idioma Maya, el cual fué desprendido de una esquina de calle pública. Modo indirecto de imponer poco á poco y de hecho la dominación británica sobre los habitantes de nacionalidad yucateca ó mexicana, que hablan el idioma Maya y tienen comercio con aquella colonia inglesa.*" (See Anon, 10.)

POEMS, SONGS, FOLK-LORE, ETC. Poems in Maya are given by Brasseur de Bourbourg (1869-70, v. 2, p. 120-121, copy in B. L. C.

¹ Gates regards this as being the first Maya printed in Yucatan. It is No. 10 in Medina (1904) where he calls it Cakchiquel.

No. 44-5), Hernández (1905), and Rejón García (1905a, p. 118-144). Some music and Maya words are given by Berendt (1888c). Alice LePlongeon (1) published some Maya music with Maya words. Berendt (1888) has a Maya witch story with translation in Spanish.¹ Brinton (1883; ed. 1890, p. 171-172) gives this with an English translation. Brasseur de Bourbourg (1889-70, v. 2, p. 101-102, copy in B. L. C. No. 44-8) gives a short text in Maya and French entitled *Invocation au Soleil*, which he collected at Xcanchan. An English version is given by Brinton (1883; ed. 1890, p. 167). Brasseur de Bourbourg (1889, p. 10) gives a short sentence in Maya with translation. Anon (29) is probably a folk-tale. Tozzer (1901) is a collection of historical and legendary material.²

LACANDONE TEXTS

Finally, mention should be made of the Lacandone text and English translation of fifty-one prayers given by Tozzer (1907, p. 169-189).³ Incantations, similar in many respects to these, and coming from southeastern Yucatan and British Honduras are given by Gann (1918, p. 46-47).

¹ This tale is given in Part II, p. 119-120.

² A small part of this manuscript is given in Part II, p. 115-118.

³ One of these is given with translation in Part II, p. 118-119.

PART IV

**A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS RELATING
TO THE MAYA LANGUAGE**

PART IV

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WORKS RELATING TO THE MAYA LANGUAGE

INTRODUCTION

It is my intention to give in the accompanying bibliography ■ complete a list as possible of the writers and their works on and in the Maya language of Yucatan. I do not attempt to give all books which mention this language but those only which describe or treat the language at some length.

It will be noted that following each entry one or more numbers ■ given. These refer to the page or pages in the critical survey of the literature (Part III) where the book or manuscript in question is discussed. Part III can thus be used in connection with this list as a subject catalogue. A number also follows the names of some of the authors. This refers to the place where the work of the writer in question is discussed as a whole.

A ¶ in front of a date or number indicates that the work referred to is missing.

The anonymous books will be found listed at the end of the bibliography. Wherever possible these are arranged by date; otherwise they are grouped alphabetically by the first word of the title and given consecutive numbers.

I desire at this place to thank once more my friend, William Gates, Esqr., who has given me so much of his valuable time and has been ■ willing to suggest points which I have overlooked. I wish also to express my appreciation of the kindness of Mrs. Anne Fadil, formerly Librarian of the University Museum, Philadelphia, who was good enough to look up many references for me in the Berendt Collection. Don Juan Martínez Hernández should also be thanked in connection with this bibliography. Professor M. H.

Saville has been good enough to loan me books from his valuable library in addition to giving ■ several suggestions. Finally, I wish to thank Mr. T. F. Carrier, Assistant Librarian of the Harvard College library, who has supervised the verification of many of the references.

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- § (1) Principios elementales de la gramática Yucateca: MS. xvii century (missing). (Cogolludo gives the title *Arte de la lengua Yucateca mas breve*.) 163.
 § (2) Instrucciones catequísticas y morales para los Indios en idioma Yucateco: MS. xvii century (missing). 197.

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- 1351 Oraciones devotas que comprenden los actos de fé, esperanza, caridad. Afectos para un cristiano y una oracion para pedir una buena muerte en idioma Yucateco con inclusion del Santo Dios: Merida, 12^o, 16 p. (Maya and Spanish. Gates reproduction.) 198.

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 1878a Études sur six langues américaines: Dakota, Chibcha, Nahuatl, Kechua, Quiché, Maya: Paris, 8^o, viii, ■■ p. ■■ (3), 179.

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- 1878-1905 Historia de Yucatan: Merida, 8°, 5 v. (4 v. 1878-80. v. 5, edited by José María Pino Suárez, published in 1905. 2d and revised edition of first 4 v. Barcelona, 1889.) 162, 180, 185.

- 1881 Compendio de la historia de la península de Yucatan que comprende los estados de Yucatan y Campeche. Obra escrita en forma de diálogo para el uso de las escuelas: Merida, 16°, 84 p. 180.

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§ (3) *Diccionario abreviando de los adverbos de tiempo y lugar de la lengua de Yucatan*: MS. xviii century (missing). 174.

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§ (5) *Diccionario de nombres de personas, idolos, danzas, y otras antigüedades de los Indios de Yucatan*: MS. xviii century (missing). 174.

§ (6) *Expiencion de varios vaticinios de los antiguos Indios de Yucatan*: MS. xviii century (missing). 193.

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 Chilam Balam de Ixil, p. 75-79, 97-100. 190.
 Chilam Balam de Kaua, p. 81-92. 190.
 Chilam Balam de Tizimin, p. 101-158. 192.
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 Domínguez y Arguiz (1758) p. 1-70.
 Carvajal (1) p. 77-118.
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 6. Galindo, 1832.
 7. Ternaux-Compans, 1840-41.
 8. Numerales: in Beltran, 1748; ed. 1859, p. 195-201.
 9. Las Profecias: in Brasseur de Bourbourg, 1857-59, v. 2, p. 603-606. 192.
 10. Anon (6).
 11. Oviedo, 1535; ed. 1851-55, v. 4, p. 593-607. 169.
 12. Anon (11).
 13. Tabla de multiplicar: in Chilam Balam de Kana. 191.
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 15. Anon (18).
 16. Anon (17).
 17. Villanueva (1).
 18. Anon (3).
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 2. The same: in Chilam Balam de Chumayel. 199.
 3. Las Profecias: in Chilam Balam de Mani y de Chumayel. 194.
 4. *Crónica de Chicxulub*. 203 (2).
 5. *Fragmentos sobre la cronología* (Perez, 3). (Mainly the Chilam Balam de Kana.) 194, 191 (2).
 6. Las Profecias: in Chilam Balam de Ixil and Mani. 190, 194.

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No. 7. Chilam Balam de Mani. 184.

8. Chilam Balam de Oxtutzcab. 190.

9. Historia de la Doncella Teodora. 184.

Vol. 3 (Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 44).

No. 1. Perez (9).

2. Perez (8).

3. Perez (6).

4. Perez (5).

5. Canción amorosa: in Brasseur de Bourbourg, 1869-70, v. 2, p. 120-121. ■■■

6. Invocation au soleil: in Brasseur de Bourbourg, 1869-70; v. 2, p. 101-102. 207.

7. Título de Acanceh. 205.

8. Papeles de Xtepen. 205.

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3. *Wortbildungen Maya*, 17 p. fol. 24. 166.

4. *Maya moderna y dialectos*, 2 p. fol. 34. 166.

5. *Grammar*. 166.

Formacion del plural, 4 p. fol. 36.

Adjectivos, 2 p. fol. 39.

Pronombres, 4 p. fol. 42.

Preposiciones, etc. 3 p. fol. 45.

Verbos, 19 p. fol. 47.

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Mexicano-Maya-Otomi, 80 p. fol. 59. 178.

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Maya-Natchez, 13 p. fol. 62. 178.

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9. *Locuciones varias en Maya*, 8 p. fol. 71.

10. *Ethnologia*, fol. 78.

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Costumbres de los indios, fol. 77.

Calendarios, fol. 79.

Jeroglificos, fol. 86.

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1850 Propositiones de los Indios sublevados para un armisticio y tratado de paz en carta dirigida al Cura de Chimax. MS. Cruzetun. (Copy, 12°, 16 p. from original in *Colección de Documentos para la Historia de la Guerra*, formerly in possession of Carrillo y Ancona, in Berendt Linguistic Collection No. 44-11.) 206.

- CHARENCEY [CHARLES FÉLIX HYACINTHE GOUHIER] COMTE DE
- 1866 Introduction à une étude comparative sur les langues de la famille Maya-Quiché: Paris (in *Avant Propos*, p. 32-37.) 167.
- 1871 Le mythe de Votan. Étude sur les origines asiatiques de la civilisation américaine: in *Actes de la Société Philologique*, Paris, v. 2, ii, 7-144 p. (Published separately.) 176.
- 1873 Recherches sur une ancienne prophétie en langue Maya (Nepuc-tun): in *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée*, v. 6, p. 42-61. 194.
- 1874 Essai d'analyse grammaticale d'un texte en langue Maya: in *Mémoires de l'Académie Nationale des Sciences, Arts et Belles-Lettres de Caen*, p. 142-161. (Published separately, Le Havre, 1875, 8°, 9 p.) 185.
- 1875 Fragment de chrestomathie de la langue Maya antique: in *Revue de Philologie et d'Ethnographie*, v. 1, p. 250-254. (Published separately, Paris, 1875, 8°, 8 p.) 194.
- 1876 Étude sur la prophétie en langue Maya d'Ah Kuel-Chel: in *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée*, v. 8, p. 320-332. (Published separately, Paris, 1876, 8°, 15 p. Republished in his 1883, p. 141-150.) 194.
- 1878 Des animaux symboliques dans leur relation avec les points de l'espace chez les Américains: Paris, 8°, 19 p. 192.
- Des épithètes numériques dans les dialectes de la famille Maya-Quiché: in *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée*, v. 13, p. 339-386. (Published separately, Paris, 1880.) 182.
- 1881 Des signes de numération en Maya: in *Actes de la Société Philologique*, v. 8, p. 230-234. (Published separately, Alençon, 1881, 8°, 7 p.) 181.
- 1882 Recherches sur les noms des points de l'espace: Caen, 8°, 86 p. 180.
- 1882a Du système de numération chez les peuples de la famille Maya-Quiché: in *Le Muséon. Revue des Sciences et des Lettres*, Paris, v. 1, p. 258-261. (Published separately, Louvain, 1882, 8°, 8 p. Republished in his 1883, p. 151-157.) 182.
- 1883 Mélanges de philologie et de paléographie américaines: Paris: 8°, 2, 195 p. 166, 187. Among other items, this volume contains the following:
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 Étude sur la prophétie (see 1876).
 Sur le pronom personnel dans les idiomes de la famille Maya-Quiché, p. 123-130. 187.
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- 1883b Vocabulaire Français-Maya: in *Actes de la Société Philologique*, v. 13, p. 1-87. (Published separately, Alençon, 1884, 8°, 87 p.) 176.

CHARENCEY (CHARLES FÉLIX HYACINTHE GOUIER) COMTE ■■ (contin'd).

1883b Recherches sur les noms de nombres cardinaux dans la famille Maya-Quiché: in *Revue de Linguistique et de Philologie Comparée*, v. 16, p. 325-339. (Published separately, Paris, 8°, ■■ p.) 180, 182.

1883-84 De la conjugaison dans les langues de la famille Maya-Quiché: in *Le Muséon. Revue des Sciences et des Lettres*, Paris, v. 2, 1883, p. 576-595; v. 3, 1884, p. 40-72, 280-293, 464-488. (Published separately, Louvain, 1885, 8°, 130 p.) 165, 167.

1884 De la formation des mots en langue Maya: in *Proceedings of the 5th International Congress of Americanists*, Copenhagen (1883), p. 379-426. (Published separately, Copenhagen, 1884.) 167.

1891 Chrestomathie Maya d'après la chronique de Chac-Xulub-Chen. Extrait de la "Library of Aboriginal American Literature" de M. le Dr. D. G. Brinton. Texte avec traduction interlinéaire, analyse grammaticale et vocabulaire maya-française: in *Actes de la Société Philologique*, v. 19, 20. (Published separately, Paris, 1891, 8°, viii, 301 p.) 176, 208.

1892 Les noms des métaux chez différents peuples de la Nouvelle Espagne: Paris, 8°, 14 p. (Republished, in part, in his 1894, p. 346-349.) 180.

1892a 2d edition of Ruz, 1847; in *Actes de la Société Philologique*, (1891) v. 21, p. 157-207. (Published separately, Alençon, 1892, 8°, 51 p.) 197.

1894 Le folklore dans les deux mondes: Paris, 8°, 424 p. 159.

1896 Mélanges sur quelques dialectes de la famille Maya-Quiché: in *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, Paris, v. 1, p. 43-60. (Published separately, Paris, 1897.) 164. Among other items this paper contains the following:

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Des voix verbales en Maya. 167.

1899 Noms des points de l'espace dans divers dialectes américains: in *Journal de la Société des Américanistes*, Paris, v. 2, p. 169-178. 180.

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1887 Historia antigua y de la conquista. See Riva Palacio, 1887-88, v. 1. 169, 190.

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1877 Carta de diez caciques de Nuava España, á S. M. el Rey Don Felipe II, pidiendo de la orden de San Francisco, Yucatan, 11 de febrero de 1587: in *Cartas de Indias*, Madrid, folio, p. 307-308 and facsimile. 208.

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- 1913 Sm. 4°, MS. 107 p. Published in *Anthropological Publications of the University of Pennsylvania*, v. 5, Philadelphia. George Byron Gordon, editor. (There is a copy by Berendt, 1868, in the Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 49. Gates owns a second copy, 8°, 55 ff., reproduced by him.) 180, 187.

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- ¶ (1) Gran diccionario ó calepino de la lengua Maya de Yucatan: MS. 4°, 6 v. xvi century (missing). 170.
 ‡ (2) Diccionario de la lengua Maya: MS. xvi century (missing). 170.
 ‡ (3) Tratado curioso de las grandezas de Nueva España: MS. xvi century (missing). 170.
 ‡ (4) Sernones de Santos en lengua Maya: MS. xvi century (missing). 201.

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- 1879 Saggio di bibliografia, geografica, storica, etnografica, San Franciscana: 4°, xv, 698 p. (This is the geographical part of Wadding and Sboralen's *Scriptores ordinis minorum*.) 151, 154.

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- 1877 The Khita and Khita-Peruvian epoch: Khita, Hamath, Hittite, Canaanite, Etruscan, Peruvian, Mexican, etc.: London, 8°, vii, 88 p. 178.

CLARKE AND CO., ROBERT. Editors.

- 1878 Bibliotheca Americana; catalogue of a valuable collection of books and pamphlets relating to America: Cincinnati, 8°, (4), 262, (2), 64 p. Other sale catalogues, 1879, 1883, etc. 155.

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- 1780-81 Storia antica del Messico, cavata da' migliori storici spagnuoli e da' manoscritti e dalle pitture antiche degl' Indiani; divisa in dieci libri e corredata di carte geografiche e di varie figure e dissertazioni sulla terra, sugli animali e sugli abitatori del Messico; Cesena, 4°, 4 v. vii, 302 p. 4 pls.; 278 p. 17 pls.; 280 p. 1 pl.; 331 p. Spanish ed. London, 1826, 8°, 2 v. Among other editions, London, 1787, (English), 4°, 2 v.; Leipzig, 1789, (German); Richmond, Va.; 1806, London, 1807, Philadelphia 1817, (English); London, 1826, (Italian); Mexico, 1844 and 1853; Jacapa, 1868, (Spanish). 1st ed. v. 4 (1781) p. 262-263 has the following:

Catologo d'alcuni autori Europei e Creogli, che hanno scritto della dottrina e morale christiana nelle lingue della Nuova Spagna. Ed. 1826, v. 2, p. 396 and later Spanish editions have the following:

Catologo de algunos autores Europeos y Criollos que han escrito sobre la doctrina y moral cristianas en las lenguas de Anahuac. 180, 154.

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CODICE ANÓNIMO

See Tizimin, Chilam Balam de

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- 1688 *Historia de Yucathan*: Madrid, 4°, 15, 760 (31) p. (2d ed. with title. *Los tres siglos de la dominación española en Yucatan ó sea historia de esta provincia desde la conquista hasta la independencia*, etc.: Campeche, 1842, Merida, 1845, 8°, 2 v., (Justo Sierra, editor): 3d ed. with title, *Historia de Yucatan, escrita en el siglo xvii*. Merida, 1867-68, 8°, 2 v.) 150, 153, 180, 193.

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- 1898-1900 *Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones Españolas de Ultramar*. (2d series), v. 11, 13. *Relaciones de Yucatan*: Madrid, 8°, xi, 486; xvi, 414 p. (José María Ascensio, editor.) 161, 177.

CORONEL, JUAN

- 1620 *Arte en lengua de Maya recopilado y enmendado*: Mexico, 24°, 54 ff. [Gates reproduction.] 163, 172.

- 1620a *Doctrina Christiana en lengua de Maya*: Mexico, 16°, 27 ff. (Gates reproduction. 4 ff. at end contain contents of Coronel, 1620b.) 167.

- 1620b *Discursos predicables, con otras diversas materias espirituales, con la Doctrina Christiana, y los artículos de la Fe, recopilados y enmendados (en lengua Yucateca)*: Mexico, 16°, 8, 240 ff. (ff. 73-80 are mispaged as 83-90). (Gates reproduction.) 197, ■

- (1) *Vocabulario Maya*: MS. xvii century (missing). 172.

- (2) *Doctrina Christiana*, MS. xvii century (missing?). 167.

- (3) *Confesionario ó instrucciones para los nuevos ministros, en lengua Maya*: MS. xvii century (missing). ■

CORTÉS, HERNANDO

- 1852 *Cartas* [1st letter lost.] In its place the letter of the Municipality of Vera Cruz, dated July 10, 1519, may be substituted. This printed in *Colección de Documentos Inéditos para la Historia de España*, v. 1, and in *Historiadores primitivos de Indias*: Madrid 1862, v. 1. (See MacNutt ed. of letters, New York, 1908, 8°, v. 1, p. 123-182.) 160.

- 1866 *Cartas y relaciones al Emperador Carlos V*: Paris, 8°, ii, 575 p. (Best edition by MacNutt, New York and London, 1908, 8°, 2 v. xi, 354; vii, 374 p.) 180.

CROWE, FREDERICK

- 1850 *The Gospel in Central America*; containing a sketch of the country . . . a history of the Baptist mission in British Honduras, etc.: London, 12°, xii, 588 p. 169.

CRUZ, JUAN

1571 Catecismo en lengua Maya: Mexico (also 1639 ed.) [?] 196.

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CUARTAS, JULIAN DE

§ (1) Arte compendiado de la lengua Maya: MS. xvii century, (missing). 163.

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1632 Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva-España, escrita por el Capitan Bernal Diaz del Castillo, uno de sus conquistadores: Madrid, 4°, 6 p. 254 ff. (11) p. (Numerous other editions, the best of which is that by Maudslayi, published by the Hakluyt Society, London, 1908-16, 8°, 5 v.) 180.

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See Castillo, 1866.

DICCIONARIO UNIVERSAL ■■■ HISTORIA Y GEOGRAPHIA. 186.

DOMINGUEZ, JOSÉ

[Given by Clavigero ■ a writer on Maya.] 152.

DOMINGUEZ Y ARGAIZ, FRANCISCO EUGENIO

1758 Pláticas de los principales misterios de nuestra Santa Fee, con una breve exortación al fin del modo con que deben excitarse al dolor de las culpas. Hechas en el idioma Yucateco: Mexico, 8°, 5 ff., 24 p. 1 f. (Gates reproduction. Copy by Berendt in 1868a, p. 1-78.) 201.

DONDÉ, JOAQUIN Y DONDÉ, JUAN

1876 Lecciones de Botanica, arregladas segun los principios admitidos por Guibourt Richard Duchartre, etc.: Merida, 8°, xxiii, 250 p. (Maya names prepared by Thomas Aznar Barbachano.) 176.

DOUAY, LÉON

1891 Études etymologiques sur l'antiquité américaine: Paris, 8°, 158 p. 180.

1894 Affinités lexicologique du Haïtien et du Maya: in *Proceedings of the 10th International Congress of Americanists*, Stockholm, p. 191-208. 161, 179.

1900 Nouvelles recherches philologiques sur l'antiquité américaine: Paris, 8°, 188 p. 160, 161, 179.

1905 De la non-parenté de certaines langues de l'ancien monde (en particulier du japonais) avec celles du Nouveau, et spécialement, du groupe Maya: in *Proceedings of the 13th International Congress of Americanists*, New York (1902), p. 245-247. 161.

(1) Mémoire sur les affinités du Maya avec certaines langues de l'Amérique Méridionale: 8°, 17 p. (reprint). 161, 179.

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- 1882 *La carie américaine, mère, en civilisation de l'antique Égypte d'après les documents de M. l'Abbé Brasseur de Bourbourg*: Paris, 8°, 64 p. 160.

EBTUN, TITULOS DE

- 4°, *Mss. en lengua Maya*. 324 p. dating from about 1638 to 1829. (Gates reproduction.) 204.

ECHANO, AGUSTIN DE

- 1758 *Aprobacion*: in Dominguez, 1758. 128.

EQUIARA ET EQUEN, JUAN JOSÉ DE

- 1755 *Bibliotheca Mexicana, sive eruditorum historia virorum, qui in America Boreali nati, vel alibi geniti in ipsam domiciliis aut studiis asciti, quavis lingua scripto aliquid tradiderunt*: v. 1, A. B. C.: Mexico, 4°, ■ ff., 543 p. (Other portions exist in manuscript.) 161, 163.

EICHORN, ALBERT

- 1896 *Naual; oder Die hohe Wissenschaft (scientia mirabilis) der architectonischen und künstlerischen Composition bei den Maya-Völkern, deren Descendenten und Schülern*: Berlin, 4°, 128 p. 177.

- 1905 *Die Hieroglyphen-Bildschrift der Maya-Völker in ihrer stufenweisen Entwicklung bis zur Ornamentbildschrift dargestellt und an den Hieroglyphen der 20 Monststage erläutert*: Berlin, 4°, iv. 236 (2), p. 177.

ESPINOSA, CALENDARIO DE

- Annual publication*, Merida. 168.

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- 1902 *Lengua Quiché. Sinopsis de constitutiva gramatical, 1897-1902*: San José de Costa Rica, 12°, 163 p. 179.

FIELD, THOMAS WARREN

- 1873 *An essay towards ■ Indian bibliography. Being a catalogue of books, relating to the history, antiquities, languages, customs, religion, wars, literature, and origin of the American Indians, etc.*: New York, 8°, iv, 430 p. 154.

- 1876 *Catalogue of his library*: New York, 8°, viii, 376 p. (Sale catalogue.) 154, 156.

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- 1869 *Bibliotheca Mexicana. A catalogue of an extraordinary collection of books relating to Mexico and North and South America, from the first introduction of printing in the New World, A.D. 1544 to A.D. 1868. Collected during 20 years' official residence in Mexico*: London, 8°, 312 p. (p. 229 has title: *Valuable books relating to the history, literature, and dialects of North and South America, comprising the libraries of the late Dr. Berendt of Vera Cruz, and that of an official personage for many years resident in the West Indies*). (Sale catalogue.) 155, 159.

FISKE, JOHN

- 1892 The discovery of America with some account of ancient America and the Spanish Conquest: Boston and New York, 12°, 1 v. (Other editions.) 203.

[FLETCHER, RICHARD] 145.

- 1865 Breve devocionario para todos los días de la semana. Pnyalehioob utial tulacal le u kinloob ti le semana: London, 16°, 17 ff. 202.

- 1865a Catecismo de los Metodistas. No. 1, Para los niños de tierna edad. Catecismo ti le metodistacob. No. 2, Utial mehen palacob: London, 16°, 17 ff. (Gates reproduction.) 197.

- 1868 [A tentative edition in Maya of St. John's Gospel, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society.] (See Fletcher, 1869.)

- 1869 Leti u ebanhelio Hezu Cristo Hebix Huan: London, 16°, 83 p. 200.

- 1900 Leti u ebanhelio Hezu Cristo Heliz Marcoz: London, 16°, 87 p. 200.

- 1900a Leti u ebanhelio Hezu Cristo Hebix Mateo: London, 16°, 104 p. 200.

FUERTES, E. A.

- (1) Vocabularies of the Chimalapa or Zoque: Guichicovian, or Mixe; Zapoteco; and Maya; 200 words each, accompanied by grammatic notes: 4°, MS. 17 ff. in Bureau of Ethnology MSS. Collection, Washington. (Copy by Berendt.) 178.

GAELENTZ, [HANS] GEORG [CONON] VON DER

- 1881 Die Sprachwissenschaft, ihre Aufgaben, Methoden und bisherigen Ergebnisse: Leipzig, 8°, xx, 502 p. 166.

GALA, LEANDRO RODRIGUEZ DE LA

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GALINDO, JUAN

- 1832 Mémoire de M. Galindo, officier supérieur de la République de l'Amérique Centrale, adressé à M. le Secrétaire de la Société de Géographie de Paris: in *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie de Paris*, v. 18, p. 198-214. (Copy in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-6.) 181, 199.

- 1834 Description of the river Usumasinta in Guatemala: in *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, v. 3, p. 59-64, (1833). (French trans. in *Nouvelles Annales des Voyages*, 3d series: Paris, 1834, v. 3, p. 147-151. 178.

GALLATIN, ALBERT

- 1845 Notes on the semi-civilized nations of Mexico, Yucatan and of Central America; in *Transactions of the American Ethnological Society*, v. 1, p. 1-352. 165, 166, 167, 168, 173, 182, 186.

GANN, THOMAS W. F.

- 1918 The Maya Indians of southern Yucatan and northern British Honduras: in *Bureau of Ethnology*, Washington. Bulletin 64, 8°, 146 p. 28 pls. 207.

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1898 See Spencer, 1873-1910.

GARCÍA, GREGORIO

1807 Origen de los Indios de el Nuevo Mundo e Indias Occidentales averiguado con discurso de opiniones por el padre presentado fray Gregorio García de la orden de Predicadores. Tratanse ■ este libro varias cosas, y puntos curiosos, tocantes a diversas ciencias y facultades, con que se haze varia historia, de mucho gusto para el ingenio y entendimiento de hombres agudos y curiosos: Valencia. (2d ed. Madrid, 1729, 26, 336, (80) p.) 168.

GARCÍA, [MANUEL]

1856 El toro de Sinkeuel. Leyenda hipica, político-tauromaquica: Merida, 24°, 32 p. 206.

GARCÍA CUBAS, ANTONIO

1876 The Republic of Mexico in 1876. A political and ethnographical division of the population, character, habits, costumes, and vocations of its inhabitants. Translated into English by George E. Henderson: Mexico, 8°, 130 p. 1 f. 8 p. of music, 8 pls. map. 169.

■ Cuadro geográfico, estadístico, descriptivo é histórico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos: Mexico, 8°, xxxi, 474, iii p. 1 map, 1 pl., 3 tab. (Another edition, Mexico, 1885.) 169.

1888-91 Diccionario geográfico, histórico, y biográfico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos: Mexico, 4°, 5 v. 169.

GARCÍA Y GARCÍA, APOLINAR

1866 Historia de la guerra ■ castas en Yucatan: Merida, 4°. 162.

GARCÍA ICAZBALCETA, JOAQUÍN

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GATES, WILLIAM [E.] 143.

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1920a [Transcription and translation with notes of page 66 of the *Crónica de Oxkutzcab*]: in Morley, 1920, p. 507-509. 204.

1920b [Transcription and translation of p. 85 of the *Chilam Balam de Chumayel*]: in Morley, 1920, p. 485. 169.

(1) Apuntes para el arte de la lengua Maya: 4°, MS. 7 ff. 167.

- (2) [Finding list of MSS. and printed material on the languages of the Maya stock]: 4°, MS. 56 ff. 157.
- (3) [Maya pronunciation and alphabet]: 4°, MS. 5 ff. 153.
- (4) Photographic reproductions of Maya manuscripts and books. For list, see p. 148-149.

GATCHET, ALBERT S[AMUEL]

- 1879 Perez' Maya-Spanish dictionary: in *American Antiquarian*, v. 2, p. 30-32. 175.
- 1883 Native American languages: in *The Critic*, New York, v. 3. No. 61, p. 96-97. (Review of Perez, 1866-77 and Brinton, 1882.) 175.
- 1900 Central-Amerikas Sprachstämme und Dialekte: in *Globus*, v. 77, n. 5, p. 81-84. 159.

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- 1891-92 The linguistic stocks of the Indians of Mexico and Central America: sm. 4°, MS. 320 p. Index and map. (In Peabody Museum.) 159.

GÓMARA, FRANCISCO LOPEZ DE

- 1553 Hispania Victrix. Primera y segvnda parte de la historia general de las Indias o de todo el descubrimiento, y ■■■■ notables que han acaescido dende que se ganaron hasta el año de 1551: Medina del Campo, folio, cxxii, cxxxix ff. (There was evidently another edition, with slightly different title, published in Zaragoza in 1553. Also numerous other editions.) (See Barcia, 1749.) 180.

GOMEZ ■ PARADA, JUAN

- 1722 Constituciones Sinodales dispuestas por el orden de Libros y Titulos y Santos Decretos del Concilio Mexicano III para el Obispado de Yucatan por su Obispo el Yll^{mo}. Sr. Dr. Dⁿ Juan Gomez de Parada del Consejo de su Mag^d en el Sinodo que comenzo en su Yglecia Cathedral, el dia seis de Ag^{ta} de mil setecientos veinte y dos, y se finalizo el dia primero de Obre del mismo año: fol. 454 p. 139.

GORDON, GEORGE BYRON. Editor.

- 1913 See Chumayel, Book of Chilam Balam of

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- 1820 An historical and geographical memoir of the North American continent, its nations and tribes: Dublin, 4°, civ, x, 305 p. 161.

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- 1845 Los indios de Yucatan. Informe dado por el cura de Yaxcabá en contestacion al interrogatorio de 36 preguntas, etc.: in *Registro Yucateco*, v. 1, p. 165-178. (Written in 1813.) 151, 206.

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HAEBLER, KARL

- 1895 Die Maya-Litteratur und der Maya-Apparat zu Dresden: in *Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, v. 12, part 12, p. 537-576.

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- 1909 Catalogue de la bibliothèque de feu M. le Docteur E. T. Hamy: Paris, 8°, 118 p. (Sale catalogue.) 158.

HARRISSE, HENRY

- 1898 Bibliotheca americana vetustissima. A description of works relating to America published between the years 1492 and 1551: New York, l. 8°, liv, 519 p. (Additions, Paris, 1872, l. 8°, xl, 190 p.) 154.

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- 1853 Reisen in Mexiko in den Jahren 1845-48: Leipzig, 8°, xxiv, 432 p. 1 pl. 1 map. 165, 176, 182.

HENDERSON, ALEXANDER 145.

- [1852] The Maia primer: Birmingham, 16°, 12 p. (Berendt, 1867, gives the date as 1803.) 155.

- 1859-60 A Maya dictionary of the language spoken in the District of Bacalar, Yucatan. MS. 6 v. averaging 250 pages each. 8 v. Maya-English; 3 v. English-Maya: in Bureau of Ethnology library. (See note in *American Anthropologist* (n. s.) 1900, v. 2, p. 403-404. 174.

- 1870 Ebanhilio Hezu-Clizto hebix Zan Lucas: London, 18°, 14 p. (Four chapters of St. Luke as translated by Ruz, 1, published by Kingdon, 1865, and corrected by Henderson.) 200.

- || (1) Book of Genesis in Maya. MS. (according to Berendt, 1867, p. 420). [?] 200.

- ‡ (2) The Psalms in Maya. MS. (according to Berendt, 1867, p. 420). [?] 200.

- ‡ (3) Translation of Beltran's grammar into English. (According to Berendt, 1867, p. 420. [?] See Kingdon, 1.) 165.

HERNÁNDEZ, PEDRO M.

- 1905 De los primeros habitantes de la venturosa Yucateca, traducido de la Maya al Castellano: Merida, 8° (5 parts in one. Maya and Spanish text). 207.

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- 1834 Compendio mayor de gramática Castellana para uso de los niños que concurren á las escuelas: Madrid. (9th ed. Madrid, 1858.) (This is the Spanish grammar translated into Maya by Ruz, 1844. See Narciso, 1838.) 166.

HERRERA, ALFONSO L. and CICERO, RICARDO E.

- 1895 Catálogo de la colección de antropología del Museo Nacional de Mexico: Mexico, 8°, viii, 164 p.

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- (1) *Traducción literal de los decretos del Gobernador E. Avila, a la lengua Mayn.* 208.

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Disquisiciones historicas, p. 475-712.

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Voces mayas castellanizadas, p. 735-738. 178.

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[1842a] Notas sobre la lengua Maya [pronunciation of various Maya sounds and letters adopted for these sounds. MS. given to Stephens (1843, v. 2, p. 178) and now in the New York Historical Society as a preliminary notice to the Codex Perez]. 166, 168.

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Parte primera.

1. Calendario español para todos los días del año ■ relación con el calendario yucateco, con pronosticos para todos los días y todos los meses; p. 1.
2. Relaciones astrologicas entre los siete planetas y los días de la semana; p. 25.
3. Historieta de ■ Doncella Teodora; p. 31. 164.
4. Influencias planetarias; p. 38.
5. Influencias de los signos del zodiaco; p. 39.
6. Indicaciones sobre sangrías; p. 39.
7. Pronósticos de los años según comienzan con uno ó otro día de la semana; p. 41.
8. Pronósticos de los signos del zodiaco; p. 43.
9. Nota de D. Pío Perez; p. 47.
10. Apuntes historias del Chilam Balam de Mani; p. 48. 164.

11. Relacion del año yucateco con el español; p. 50.
12. Calendario español para todos los días del año en su relacion al calendario yucateco; p. 51.

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13. Las profecias de los sacerdotes mayas; p. 65. 193.
14. Los Ahaues; p. 75.
15. Explicacion de la cronologia antigua; p. 90.
16. Tabla del numero de horas en el día y en la noche para todos los meses del año; p. 93.
17. Los días del mes maya en relacion ■ cientos Santos del calendario cristiano; p. 93.
18. U mutil vino zanzamal (tama diaria del hombre); p. 94.
19. Los Katunes; p. 95.
20. Calendario maya para cuatro meses; p. 95.
21. Rueda para ■ computo del calendario maya; p. 90 bis.
22. Explicacion del calendario maya en español (1595); p. 100.
23. Cuceb. Explicacion de la cronologia antigua; p. 101.
24. Explicaciones de la cronologia antigua; p. 122.
25. Las épocas de la historia antigua de Yucatan; p. 134.

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26. Tabla de años con los días ■ que cae 7 poop; p. 138.
27. Tabla de correspondencia de los dos calendarios; p. 139.
28. Calendario español en su relacion ■ el yucateco con pronósticos para todas los días; p. 140.
29. Pronósticos de los Ahaues; p. 152.
30. Las profecias de los sacerdotes mayas; p. 166. 193.
31. Ruedas cronologicas con su explicacion; p. 174. 193, 190.
32. Bukxok. Tabla para el computo de fechas del año maya con explicacion de D. Pio Perez (no concluida y completada por el copiante); p. 178.

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33. Documento sobre un convenio entre varios pueblos de la Sierra Alta; p. 181.
 34. Documentos de tierras del pueblo de Setuta; p. 187. 206.
 35. Documentos de tierras del pueblo Chaxulubehen; p. 201. 209.
- (3) Fragmentos sobre la cronologia de los Mayas. Tomados de la colección de MSS. en lengua Maya de Pio Perez. (Copy by Berendt in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 43-5, p. 87-106. Notes on this MS. by C. P. Bowditch reproduced by Gates.) 185.
- (4) Recetarios de Indios en lengua Maya. Indices de plantas medicinales y de enfermedades coordinados: 4°, MS., 35 ff. (Berendt made extracts, notes and additions to this. See Berendt, 1870. Gates has ■ copy.) 190.

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- (6) Las épocas de la historia antigua de Yucatan. Texto del Códice Perez confrontado ■ del Códice de Tizimin, Chilam Balam de Mani; 12°, MS., 18 p. (in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 44-8.) 184, 185, 189.
- (7) Extractos de la introducción que puso á su transcripción del diccionario de Ticul: (See Perez, 1898, p. 123-127. Copy by Berendt in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 11, p. 165-184.) 188.
- (8) Fragmentos de la historia sagrada traducido en lengua Maya y copiado de un libro de Chilam Balam que fue hallado en el Pueblo de Ixil: 4°, MS. cuaderno, 4 p. (Copy by Berendt, 12°, 7 p. in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 44-2.) 180.
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1898 Notes on Maya and Malay: in *Journal of the Polymerian Society*, v. 7, p. 101-108. 161.

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— The katunes of Maya history: in *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, (1878), p. 71-117. (Published separately, Worcester, 1880.) 185, —

1896 Das geschichtliche in den mythischen Stücken "Tulan": in *Zeitschrift für Ethnologie*, v. 28, p. 44-55. 135.

VALDS, JOSÉ PILAR. Translator.

[1870] U sibluun hach noh teichenil Ahaucan Ahmiatz Leandro Rodrigues de la Gala ti u hach yamailloob mohenocob yancob tu nashilcatalillob Nohol y Chikin ti le luumcabil Yucatan laa: Ho (Merida), 8°, 8 p. (Pastoral sermon translated into Maya.) (Gates reproduction.) —

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1893 Vocabularios comparativos del estado de Yucatan, 250 palabras en la lengua Maya y Castellano del pueblo de Sotuta: Copy, 4°, MS., 4 ff. in Peabody Museum. 177, 181.

VALLADOLID, BERNARDINO DE 141.

- ‡ (1) Conclusiones de todas las materias de los Sacramentos en Latin y en Yucateco: MS. xvii century (missing). 187.
- ‡ (2) Dioscórides en lengua de Yucatan, con adiciones et conciones theologicas en idioma Yucateco: MS. xvii century (missing). 201.
- ‡ (3) Vocabulario: MS. xvii century, (?) missing. (After Ludewig, 1858, p. 103.) 179.

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- (1) [Some grammatical notes on the Maya language. MS. once owned by Carrillo y Ancona. See his 1870; ed. 1872, p. 187.] 166.

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- ‡ (2) Sintaxis de la lengua Maya: MS. xvii century (missing). 183.
- ‡ (3) Florilegia medicinal propio de la provincia de Yucatan: MS. xvii century (missing?). 195.

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- (1) *Arte de ■ lengua Maya*: MS. xvi century (missing). 182, 189.
 ■ (2) *Doctrina Cristiana en idioma Yucateco ó Maya*: MS. xvi century (missing). 196.

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- 1864 *Proclama del Comisario*. Traducida en lengua Maya. Impreso en hoja suelta. (Copy, 12^o, 6 p. by Berendt in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-17.) 206.

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- 1838 *Voyage pittoresque et archéologique dans la Province d'Yucatan (Amérique Centrale)*, pendant les années 1834 et 1836: Paris, folio, x, 110 p. map, pls. This contains:

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- 1919 [Report and translation of one chapter of *Ritual of the Bacabs*, read by Gates at meetings of the American Anthropological Association, Cambridge, December, 1919]. 196.

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- 1914 *The library of . . . ■ books, manuscripts and other material relating to Mexico*: New York, 8^o, 81 p. (Sale catalogue.) 156, 158.

- 1915 *Illustrated catalogue of books, maps and documents relating to Mexico, Central America and the Maya Indians of Yucatan*: New York, 8^o, 483 nos. (Sale catalogue.) 156, 158, 204.

- (1) Bio-bibliographical accounts of the writers on Yucatan and Central America with special relation to those who have treated of the Maya race and "Mayaland": 4^o, MS. contained in a loose-leaved note-book in the Library of Congress, Washington (*Handbook of manuscripts*, p. 265). 166. Among other items this volume contains:

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List of the *Relaciones* (from *Colección de Documentos Inéditos* (1898-1900)).

- Tentative arrangement of the Maya dialects. 160.
 Definition of Spanish terms, such as *adelantado*, *audiencia*, etc.
 Article on Folk-Lore.
 List of Maya codices.
 List of Books of Chilam Balam and Maya prophecies.
 List of Chronicles.
 Bibliographies of bibliographies.
 Special bibliographies such as Bandelier and Haebler.
 General bibliographies such as León Pinelo and Nicolás Antonio.
 Bibliography of general works such as Fialé and Winsor.
 Bibliography of writers on Maya inscriptions (four entries only).
 Entries regarding Columbus.
 Books on the discovery of America.
 Early maps and navigation.
 Early suggestions and accounts of Yucatan.
 The main body of the manuscript is taken up with a general bibliography, arranged chronologically, of books and manuscripts dating from 1524 to 1912. The entries are taken, for the most part, from Medina (1898-1907), Martínez Alomía (1906), Squier (1861), Beristain y Souza (1816-21), and Gates (2).

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- § (1) Vocabulario Maya ó de la lengua de Yucatan: MS. XVI century (missing). 168.

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XIU DE OXKUTZCAB

See Oxkutzcab, Chilam Balam de

XTEPEN, PAPELES DE

- Dos piezas de las papeles de la Hacienda Xtepen de Don Joaquín Hübner (en lengua Maya). (Copy, 12°, 2 p. in Berendt Linguistic Collection No. 44-8.) 205.

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1868 Bibliotheca Mexicana. Catalogue d'une collection de livres rares (principalement sur l'histoire ■ la linguistique) réunie au Mexique par M. * * * : Paris, 8°, 47 p. 155, 158.

1871 Dos oraciones en lengua Maya. (Copiadas de una hoja suelta numerada 21, que es de alguno libro: MS. en poder de Carrillo y Ancona. Copy, 12°, 4 p., in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 44-10.) 202.

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- 1900 The Henderson Maya dictionary: in *American Anthropologist* (N. S.) v. 2, p. 403-404. (See Report, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, 1897, p. 420-421.) 174.
- 1905 See Audomaro Molina, 1905.
- (1) Acto de Contrición en Maya: 12°, MS., 38 ff. ("Copiado de un cuadernito ms. . . . poder de D. J. Dolores Espinoza, Merida," by Berendt in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-14.) 198.
 - (2) Algunos apuntes sobre la historia antigua de Yucatan: 16°, MS. 14 ff. in *Bibliothèque Nationale*, Paris. (Gates reproduction.) 188.
 - (3) Allocucion de Indios Mayas a Maximilian (en lengua Maya.) (Copy by Berendt, 12°, 2 p., in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-18.) 199.
 - (4) Borrador de un sermón (en lengua Maya): 12°, MS., 4 p. ("MS. del autor del Vocabulario en lengua de Maya en Providence" (Motul dictionary): in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-4). (See Anon, 30.) 201.
 - (5) Diccionario de la lengua Maya: 12° MS. xviii century, 1 f. No. 277 "va." Owned by Gates and reproduced by him. 174.
 - (6) Doctrina en el dialecto de la Montaña de Holmul (Petan): 4°, MS. 12 ff. (Berendt copy, Saculuc, 1867, in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-10.) 197.
 - (7) Doctrina en lengua Maya: 8°, MS. xviii century, 34 p. (Owned by Gates and reproduced by him.) 187.
 - (8) Documentos en la lengua Maya desde el año 1571, 1663, etc.: *Mscl.* [redacted] (mostly 4°). (Owned by Gates and reproduced, 4°, 101 p., by him.) 203.
 - (9) Doctrina necesaria para confesarse en la regla. Dispuesta en lengua Maya: Merida, 24 p. (This is probably the same work as Baeza, 1883.) 196.
 - (10) "Especie [redacted] circular ó manifiesto de la reina de Inglaterra . . . á manera de cartelón, con grandes y hermosos caracteres en idioma Maya, el cual fué desprendido de una esquina [redacted] calle pública." (Mentioned by Carrillo y Ancona, 1870; ed. 1872, p. 190.) 206.

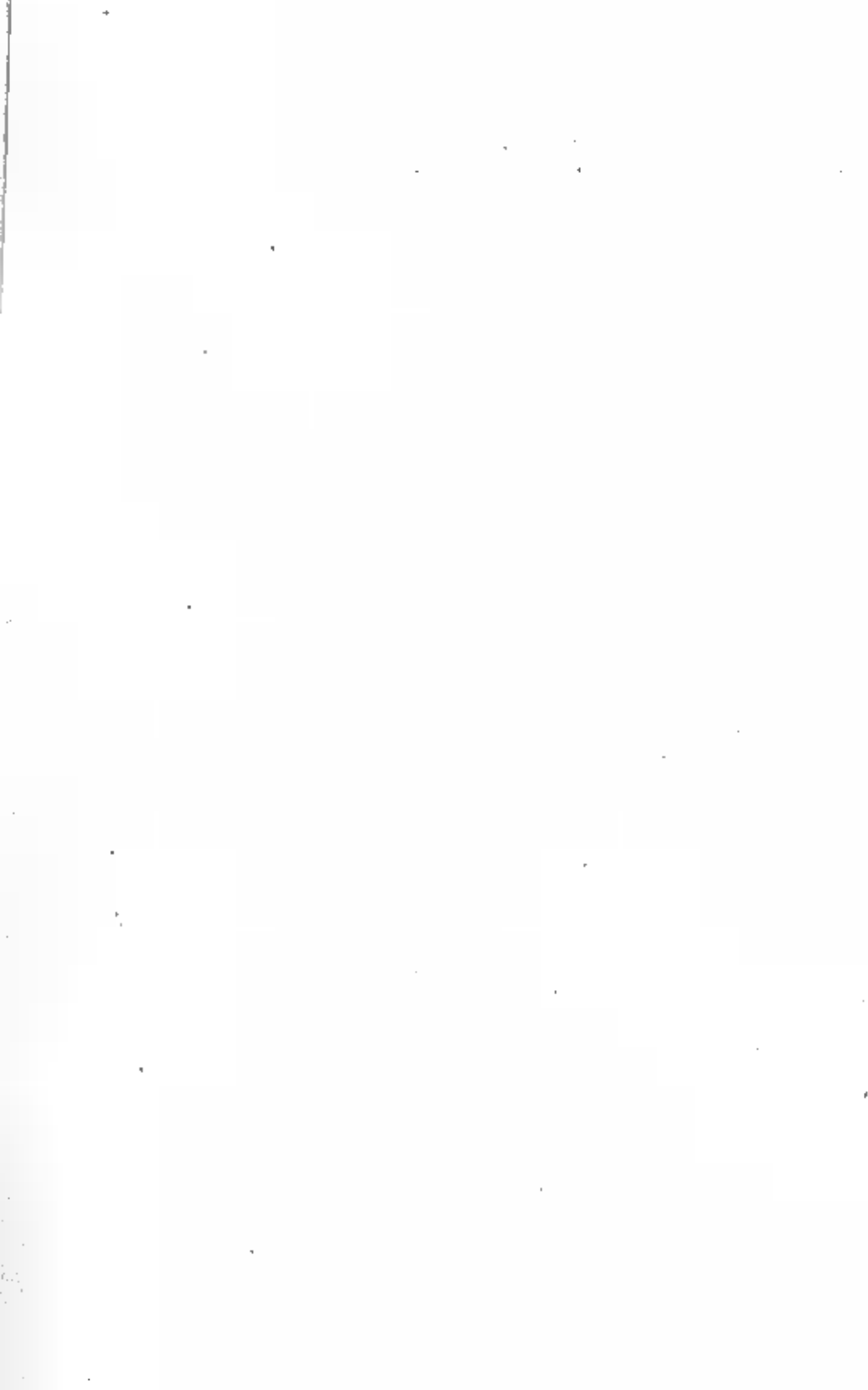
ANON. (continued).

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- (17) Modo de administrar el sagrado viatico ■ lengua Maya. Copiado del Via Crucis: 12°, MS. 2 p. (in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-16. See Nolasco de los Reyes, 1869). ■ (2).
- (18) Modo de administrar el Santissimo Sacramento de la Eucaristia como viatico (en lengua Maya). MS. (copy 12°, 7 p. by Berendt in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 42-15). ■
- (19) Noticias de varias plantas y sus virtudes (de Yucatan). MS. in Merida (copy by Berendt, 16°, 29 p. Reproduction by Gates of Berendt copy). 195.
- (20) Pasion domini en la lengua Maya: 12°, MS., 44 p. (Owned by Gates and reproduced by him.) 198.
- (21) Sermones en la lengua Maya: 4°, MS., 144 p. (Owned by Gates and reproduced by him.) 202.
- (22) Sermones en la lengua Maya: 4°. MS., 196 ff., xviii century. (Copy by Berendt, 1868a. p. 119-229: in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 47. Reproduction by Gates of Berendt copy.) 201.
- (23) De Trinitate Dei en la lengua Maya ó del Ser de Dios: 8°, MS., incomplete, 12 p. (Gates reproduction.) 198.
- (24) U mutil vine sansamal (fama diaria del hombre): MS. 1 p.: in Berendt Linguistic Collection, No. 50-18. (See Perez, 2, p. 94.) 205.
- (25) Vocabulario de la lengua Maya: 8°, MS., (in la Libreria de San Gregorio de Mexico, after Villaza, No. 1134). 177.
- (26) Vocabulario de la lengua Maya (with ■ short list of grammatical forms): 8°, MS. modern, 98 p. (Owned by Gates and reproduced by him.) 166, 177.

- (27) Vocabulaire de la langue Maya en Anglais, d'environ deux mille mots, travail moderne, très-incomplet fait à Bêlize. (MS. ■■■■ belonging to Brasseur de Bourbourg. See his 1857-59, v. 1, p. lxxxix.) 176.
- ‡(28) Vocabulario grande Yucatan (after Cogolludo lib. iv. cap. vi.) 171.
- (29) Cuento de visja. U tzichbal xuc: Broadside, 1 sheet. Parallel columns, Spanish and Maya. Merida. 207.
- (30) [Two ■■■■ in Maya] 18°, MS. 6 ff. in John Carter Brown Library, Providence. (This is probably the same as Anon, 4.) 201.
- ‡(31) Un librito escrito . . . en el idioma de los Indios. MS. xvi century (missing, after Cogolludo, lib. 2, cap. xiv.) 192.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

May 21, 1921



APPENDICES

APPENDIX I

PARADIGMS

VERB CLASSIFICATION

CLASS IA. *Verbs of action or state.*

Transitive

Present	tin (tan-in) het-ik	I am opening something, my opening something
Future	hên (he-in) het-ik-e	I shall open something
	kin (ki-in) het-ik	I may open something
	bîn in het-e	I am going to open something
Past	tin (t-in) het-ah	I opened something
	o'in (o'on-in) het-ah	I have just opened something
	in het-m-ah	I opened something a long time ago
Imperative	het-a	open it

Intransitive

Present	tin (tan-in) het-el or het-el-in-kah (het-i-in-kah)	I am performing the act of opening
Future	hên (he-in) het-el-e	I shall open
	bîn het-ik-en	I am going to open
Past	het-en or t'-het-en	I performed the act of opening, I opened
	o'in het-el	I have just opened
Imperative	het-en	open

Passive

Present	tun (tan-u) het-e-el	it is being opened, im being affected by someone causing it to open
Future	hu (he-u) het-e-el-e, or bin het-s-ik-l	it will be opened
Past	het-s-ah-b-l, or het-s-ah-n-l	it was opened

CLASS IB. *Verbs of action or state with causal*

Transitive

Present	tin (tan-in), kim-s-ik	I am killing something, my causing death to something
Future	hên (he-in) kim-s-ik-e	I shall kill something
	kin (ki-in) kim-s-ik	I may kill something
	bîn in kim-s-s, = bin in kim-e-s	I am going to kill something
Past	tin (t-in) kim-s-ah	I killed something
	o'in (o'ok-in) kim-s-ah	I have just killed something
	in kim-s-m-ah	I killed something a long time ago
Imperative	kim-s-s or kim-e-s	kill it

CLASS I. *Verbs of action or state with causal (continued).*

Intransitive

Present	tin (tan-in) kim-il, or kim-il-in-kah (kim-i-in-kah)	I am dying, my being affected by death
Future	hên (he-in) kim-il-e bin kim-ik-en	I shall die I am going to die
Past	kim-i, or t'-kim-i o'u kim-i	he died he has just died
Imperative	kim-en	die

Passive

Present	tin (tan-in) kim-s-il	I am being killed, my being affected by ——— causing my death
Future	hên (he-in) kim-s-il-e, or bin kim-s-ik-en	I shall be killed I am going to be killed.
Past	kim-s-ah-b-i, or kim-s-ah-n-i	he was killed

CLASS II. *Verbs in t-al, "endowed with."*

Present	■ (tan-in) kuš-t-al	I am living
Future	hên (he-in) kuš-t-al-e bin kuš-tal-ik-en	I shall be living I am going to live
Past	kuš-t-al-ah-en or kuš-i-ah-en	I lived
Imperative	kuš-t-en or kuš-t-al-en	live

CLASS III. *Nominal verbs*

Transitive

Present	tin (tan-in) o'on-ik	I ■ shooting something, my gunning something
Future	hên (he-in) o'on-ik-e kin (ki-in), o'on-ik bin in o'on-e	I shall shoot something I may shoot something I am going to shoot something
Past	■ (t-in) o'on-ah o'in (o'ik-in) o'on-ah in o'on-ah-ah	I shot something I have just shot something I shot something a long time ago
Imperative	o'on-e	shoot it

Intransitive

Present	tin (tan-in) o'on (o'on-in-kah)	I am shooting or my gunning
Future	hên (he-in) o'on-e bin o'on-ik-en	I shall shoot I am going to shoot
Past	o'on-n-ah-en o'in (o'ik-in) o'on o'on-n-ah-ah-en	I shot I have just shot I shot a long time ago
Imperative	o'on-en	shoot

Passive

Present	■ (tan-in) o'on-ol	I am being shot, I am affected by a gun
Future	hên (he-in) o'on-ol-e	I shall be shot
Past	o'on-ah-b-en or o'on-ah-n-en	I was shot, I was gunned

CLASS IIIb. *Nominal verbs with agent*

Transitive

Present	tin (tan-in) o'ib-t-ik	I am writing something, my writing something
Future	hēn (he-in) o'ib-t-ik-e	I shall write something
	kin (ki-in) o'ib-t-ik	I may write something
Past	bin in o'ib-t-e	I am going to write something
	tin (t-in) o'ib-t-ah	I wrote something
	o'in (o'ok-in) o'ib-t-ah	I have just written something
	in o'ib-t-m-ah	I wrote something a long time ago
Imperative	o'ib-t-e	write it

Intransitive

Present	tin (tan-in) o'ib	I am writing, my writing
Future	hēn (he-in) o'ib-e	I shall write
	bin o'ib-n-ik-en	I am going to write
Past	o'ib-n-ah-en	I wrote
	o'in (o'ok-in) o'ib	I have just written
	o'ib-n-ah-ah-n-en	I wrote a long time ago
Imperative	o'ib-en	write

Passive

Present	tun (tan-u) o'ib-t-il or o'ib-t-al	it is being written
Future	hu (he-u) o'ib-t-il-e	it will be written
Past	o'ib-t-ah-b-i, or o'ib-t-ah-n-i	it was written

CLASS IV. *Verb "to be"*

Present	wink-en	I am a man
Future	hēn (he-in) wink-tai-e, or wink-tai-e	I shall be a man, I become a man
	bin wink-tai-ik-en	I am going to become a man
Past	wink-h-en	I was a man

APPENDIX II

PARADIGMS FROM BELTRAN, SAN BUENAVENTURA, CORONEL, LOPEZ, AND TOZZER:

	BELTRAN	SAN BUENAVENTURA	CORONEL	LOPEZ	TOZZER
Intransitive, Indicative					
Present	nakal in kah	nakal in kah	nakal in kah	ten kin nakal or nakal in kah	tin nakal or nakal in kah
Imperfect	nakal in kah kuti	nakal in kah kuti	nakal in kah kuti	nakal in kah	in kah uti (?)
Preterit	naken	naken	naken (naken)	naken, 'ok in nakal (§106)	naken, 'ok in nakal
Pluperfect	naken ill kuti	naken ill kuti	naken ill kuti	sotil in nakal	
Future	bin nakaken	bin nakaken	bin nakaken	bin nakaken or he in nakale (§107)	bin nakale or bin nakaken
Fut. perf.	naken ill kotom	naken ill kotom	naken ill kotom		
Imperative					
Present	naken	naken	naken	naken	
Future		kat nakakot	naken nakakot		
Participle					
Pres. fut.	ah nakal	ah nakal	ah nakal	nakam	ti nakal
Preterit	naken	naken	naken		naken
Passive	nakabai	nakabai	nakabai		nakabai
Past. stem	nakal				nakal

* See note, p. 52.

* The verb *kanal* is used by Lopez (§77) for forms corresponding to this conjugation.

THIRD CONJUGATION; *ah*, obey

HUMAN		CORONED		TOSSER	
Transitive, Indicative		SAR BUNAVENTURA			
Present	tan <i>ahik</i>	<i>ah</i> in <i>kah</i>	<i>ah</i> in <i>kah</i>	tin <i>ahik</i>	
Imperfect	tan <i>ahik kuti</i>	<i>ah</i> in <i>kah kuti</i>	<i>ah</i> in <i>kah kuti</i>	tin <i>ahik uti</i> (?)	
Preterit	tan <i>ahik</i>	in <i>ahik</i>	in <i>ahik</i>	tin <i>ahik</i>	
Pluperfect	tan <i>ahik in kuti</i>	in <i>ahik in kuti</i>	in <i>ahik in kuti</i>		
Future	bin in <i>ahik</i> or <i>ahik</i>	bin in <i>ahik</i>	bin in <i>ahik</i>	bin <i>ahik</i>	
Future perfect	bin <i>ahik in kuti</i>	in <i>ahik in kuti</i>	in <i>ahik in kuti</i>	bin <i>ahik</i> (<i>ahik</i>), bin in <i>ahik</i>	
Imperative					
Present	<i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i>	
Future		hat a <i>ahik</i>	hat a <i>ahik</i>		
Participle					
Present	<i>ah</i> <i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i> <i>ah</i>	<i>ah</i> <i>ah</i>	H <i>ah</i>	
Preterit	<i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	
Passive	<i>ah</i> <i>ahik</i> or <i>ah</i> <i>ahik</i>	<i>ah</i> <i>ahik</i>	<i>ah</i> <i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	
Passive stem	<i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	<i>ahik</i>	
Intransitive, Indicative					
Present	<i>ah</i> in <i>kah</i> (§53)			tin <i>ah</i> or <i>ah</i> in <i>kah</i>	
Preterit	<i>ahik</i> (§113)			<i>ahik</i>	
Future	bin <i>ahik</i>			bin <i>ah</i> or bin <i>ahik</i>	

FOURTH CONJUGATION; *kanan*, protect

	BELETAN	SAN BUENAVENTURA	CORONEL	LOPEZ ¹	YOSIER
Transitive, Indicative					
Present	tes <i>kanantik</i>	<i>kanan in kah</i>	<i>kanan in kah</i>	<i>ten kin kanantik</i>	<i>tin kanantik</i>
Imperfect	ten <i>kanantik kuti</i>	<i>kanan in kah kuti</i>	<i>kanan in kah kuti</i>	<i>ten kin kanantik kaci</i>	<i>tin kanantik witi (?)</i>
Preterit	in <i>kanantah</i>	in <i>kanantah</i>	in <i>kanantah</i>	<i>ten tin kanantah</i>	<i>tin kanantah</i>
Pluperfect	in <i>kanantah in kuti</i>	in <i>kanantah in kuti</i>	in <i>kanantah in kuti</i>	<i>y'ekili in kanantik</i>	
Future	bin in <i>kanante</i>	bin in <i>kanante</i>	bin in <i>kanante</i>	<i>bin in kanante, he in kanantike (§107)</i>	<i>bin kanantike, bin in kanante</i>
Fut. per. in kanantah in kotšom in kanantah in kotšom					
Imperative					
Present	<i>kanante</i>	<i>kanante</i>	<i>kanante</i>	<i>kanante</i>	<i>kanante</i>
Future	<i>kat a kanante</i>	<i>kat a kanante</i>			
Participle					
Present	<i>ah kanan</i>	<i>ah kanan</i>			<i>H kanan</i>
Pres. pas.	<i>ah kanantahel</i>	<i>ah kanantahel</i>		<i>kanantahel</i>	<i>kanantahel</i>
Preterit	<i>kanan, kanantem or kanantahan</i>	<i>kanan or kanantahan</i>		<i>kanantem or kanantahan</i>	<i>kanan</i>
Pla. stem	<i>kanantahel</i>	<i>kanantahel</i>		<i>kanantahel or kanantahel</i>	<i>kanantahel</i>

¹ The verb *kanantik* is used by Lopez (§ 82) for forms corresponding to this conjugation.

APPENDIX III

LIST OF NUMERAL CLASSIFIERS¹

- Ak.** For canoes, boats, houses, lots, seats, earthen vessels, churches, altars, caves, holes or pits, troughs, villages, or maize fields.
- Ahsu.** For the twenty-year groups of the Maya calendar, which are like our indictions, although they consist of a larger number of years than these. The native century = ■■■ contained 13 *ahaus*, or 260 years.
- Awat.** For distances; miles or quarters of leagues.
- Baq.** For 400; because just as we count by thousands, the Indians counted by 400, saying *hunbaq*, *kabaq*, etc.
- Bal.** For ends of ropes, of thread, etc.
For things {s}.
- Balat.** For strokes, of measurements made by rule, line or compass.
- Balaq.** For the turns given to cords laid in circles, or to similar things which are twisted or twined. (Compare *Koo'*.)
- Ban.** For things in heaps. The same as *banab*, which also serves for counting small flocks or herds of animals.
- Bm.** For births.
- Kat.** For quadrupeds {z}.
- Kot.** For quadrupeds.
- Koa.** For lengths of threads, cords, rods or staffs; for "pieces" of time.
- Koo'.** For rolls or circular twists; "a roll of cord" (made of native vines). Compare *Balaq*.
- Kuk.** For elbow measurements.
- Kut.** For loads.
- Kul.** For shrubs, young trees, maize plants, and balls or lumps of dough.
- Qan.** For rope.
- Qas.** For closets, rooms, etc.
- Tiat.** For handfuls of herbs or hair.
- Tilnab.** For what is measured by *ganas*, i.e., the space from the end of the thumb to the end of the forefinger extended.
- Ti'ik.** For incised wounds made by arrows, lances, knives, sticks, etc., which are thrown and remain sticking in the flesh.
- Ti'ot.** For counts of skeins of thread.
- Ti'ul.** For bunches of fruit, strings of beads, necklaces, braids, bags, and things which are carried hanging from the hand.
- Hah.** For splinters {s}.

¹ This list ■■■ originally published by Beltrán (1746; ed. 1859, p. 203-208). An English translation was made by Nuttall (1903, p. 674-678). Several additions have been made from Zavala (indicated by Z) and from the author's own investigations.

- Hat.** For mantles or "paté" for *piernas* of mantles or *pati*; also for splinters of wood.
- Hau.** For gourd vessels split into halves, pages of writing, quarters of dead animals, and slices of fruit.
- Heb, Hehai, Hebéi.** For *piernas* of mantles or *paté*; also for the counting of provinces.
- Heti.** For hours and pages of books. Also used in counting strings of bells.
- Heq.** For branches or bunches.
- Lat.** For dishes of food.
- Lat'abqin.** For hours; *hun lat'abqin* "one hour."
- Lem.** For times; *hun lem* "once." (Compare *Mal* and *Muk*.)
- Lot.** For counting in pairs, such as *kan lot* "four pairs."
- Lub.** For counting leagues.
- Mal.** For counting numbers of times. (Compare *Laz*.)
- Muk.** For the same count of times and for duplications, such as paying "twice as much" "three times as much," etc.
- Mutš'.** For small heaps of seeds, stones, earth, or for crowds of animals, birds, and people.
- Mol.** For things that are united or congregated.
- Mub.** For handbreadths as a measure.
- Nak.** For things that are close to each other, such as jugs, staffs, as seated men.
- Nakat.** For recumbent living beings.
- Num.** For times, when expressed by ordinal numbers.
- Ok.** For things measured by handfuls.
- Paak.** For mantles or *paties* of four edges (i.e., square pieces of stuff).
- Paq.** For blows, times, years.
- Patš.** For birds and other animals; employed from number 9 to 19, after which the expression *hun tab*, "twenty" is used.
- Pal.** For things which are long and not thin, such as beehives, canoes, sea-boats, wooden beams, bales of cloth, and skeins of thread.
- Pek.** For circular things, such as consecrated wafers, maize-cakes, and others which are flat.
- Pet.** For maize-fields and for pastures.
- Pey'.** For chapters of books and for orations and songs.
- Pia.** For years, days, months, and coin currency (a *real* or *peso* or dollar).
- Ptiq'.** For pieces of a thing cut off and for mouthfuls.
- Poq.** For fish, birds, and animals.
- Pul.** For lashes given with a whip or blows dealt with the flat side of the blade of a sword.
- P'eei.** For all inanimate things in general.
- P'ik.** For a written chapter or articles of faith; as for rows of stones, each row or stone being above the other.
- P'is.** For any kind of measure or weight. At the same time this particle usually expresses a *fanega* as measure consisting of twelve *almudes*.
- P'itš.** For bunches of fruit.
- P'ruk.** For plants and trees. The particle *šak* is more popularly used.

- P'uk.** For mouthfuls of food or swallows of liquid.
- Sap.** For counts of arm's lengths; each contains two yards.
- Sek.** For trees and other plants.
- Tas.** For things which follow each other in order or in line; also for heavens.
- Té.** For counts of years, months, days, leagues, coconuts, eggs, and calabashes or squashes.
- Ten, Tenak.** For numbers of times, and *tenak* for past times. *Tenal* is also used for times, but with the particle *bahum* = *bahuni* or another.
- Tenel.** For number of times in questions. (s)
- Tuk.** For heaps of things.
- Tul.** For men, women, angels, and souls.
- T'ul, cool.** For things placed in order = file and for the subdivisions of a house.
- T'ol.** For lines, furrows, ditches, or trenches, and for pages, printed columns, naves of churches, etc.
- Oil.** For the selvage of mantles or cloths and for folds of paper or the leaves of books.
- Juk.** For towns, paragraphs, articles, chapters, notices, heaps or piles, divisions of a whole in various parts.
- O'ak.** For steps, grades, crowns, or things which are placed one over the other, or for something that succeeds another, such as one governor after another. It is then = ordinal number.
- O'am.** For consecrated wafers, pamphlets, shoes, and of all things which are counted in pairs.
- O'ik.** For persons, this particle being specially dedicated to the persons of the Holy Trinity. It is also employed for counting fingers as well as for the husbands or wives that a person has had.
- O'it.** For candles; cane pipes; long fruits, such as bananas; also alligator pears, ears of corn, the mamey fruit, etc.
- Wal.** For leaves of tobacco, of banana trees, etc.
- Was'.** For counting journeys or the number of times a person goes and comes in performing some business.
- Wel.** For balls of dough, bundles of cotton or of wool, balls of thread and other round things.
- Wus'.** For folded cloths and similar things.
- Yal.** For sheaths or things that are brought together.

APPENDIX IV

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARIES

INTRODUCTION

THE following vocabulary is made up, first of all, of a collection of Maya words gathered in 1893 from various towns in Yucatan. The document, which is a typewritten copy of the original lists of words, was purchased from Paul Wilkinson in the sale of his library by Mr. Charles P. Bowditch and presented by him to the Peabody Museum. This manuscript has an introduction on Maya pronunciation by Crescencio Carrillo y Ancona. It is probable that the collection of words was made for a contemplated work by him on the Maya language.

The vocabulary from Peto was made by Presbítero D. Manuel A. Valez, that from Valladolid by Licenciado L. Manzano, that from Tizimin by Francisco Rejón Espínola, and that from Sotuta is unsigned. These towns are widely separated. Valladolid is the most eastern town in the settled portion of the peninsula, Tizimin is almost directly north of Valladolid, about half way to the coast, Peto is in the south-central part of Yucatan, and Sotuta is north of Peto about a third of the way to the northern coast.¹

A careful study of these words together with grammatical forms collected in the same areas would probably show slight dialectical differences in the language.²

In order that a comparison may be made between these modern vocabularies and those of early date, corresponding terms are given, wherever possible, from the Motul, the San Francisco, and the Ticul dictionaries. These early works probably date from the end of the xvi to the end of the xvii century.

There are comparatively few cases where words of the three early authorities differ entirely from those of the four modern

¹ It is well to point out that there is a Book of Chilam Balam from Tizimin and a collection of documents in Maya from Sotuta as well as a *Libro del Judio* from the same locality.

² See note by Palma y Palma, Part I, p. 14.

lists. It is much more common to find the earlier terms for the same word differ among themselves and the later words agreeing some with one and some with others of the older lists. Of the later vocabularies, the words in the Peto, Tizimin, and Valladolid lists are much more frequently in agreement than the corresponding words from the Sotuta collection.

In words where there is a possibility for single or double vowels, the Peto collector is more inclined to use the double vowels than any of the others. In the Sotuta and Ticul vocabularies, on the other hand, the single vowel occurs most frequently. The Peto list, for example, uses eight single to seventeen double vowels while the Sotuta uses fifteen single to six double vowels and the Ticul eleven single to three double vowels.¹

In the Valladolid and the Tizimin lists the use of *n* in place of *m* is common. There is also often a different usage in the earlier vocabularies in this respect, the Motul and the Valladolid using *šimbal*, and all the others have the more common form, *šimbal*. In the later lists, the Peto, the Sotuta, and the Valladolid use *hun*, the Tizimin alone using *hum*.

The use of the fortis forms differs greatly. In the Peto and Sotuta vocabularies one finds *ɔa*, or *ɔah*, to give; in all the others the form is *ɔ'a* or *ɔ'ah*.

The differences in many of the verbal forms are due to the fact that in some cases the verb is understood in a transitive and in others as an intransitive.

Disregarding the failure to recognize the proper form of the verb, the use of the semi-vowels, *w* and *y*, before vowel stems, and the use of the masculine and feminine prefixes, there is a surprising agreement between the earlier and later vocabularies. It is only fair to point out, however, that the words given in the lists are common every-day terms and one would not expect to find many changes in these. Words for spring, summer, autumn, and winter are given in the later vocabularies except the Tizimin, the author of which notes, quite properly, that there are no words in Maya exactly corresponding to these terms. The words for ice and snow are naturally not found in the earlier lists.

¹ Note the discussion of the use of the double vowel in Part I, p. 80.

COMPARATIVE VOCABULARIES

VOCABULARIES¹

abdomen,	naq, p, s, v, z : m. homtan-il, s. qo, m.
afternoon,	o-qin, m, f, t. o-qin-al, s. o-qn-al, s. o-qin-il, s. okan-qin, p, v. sis-qin, s.
all,	lah —, s. tulaikal, all. tu-ein-il, m, f.
arch (<i>arco</i>),	pun, s. p'un, s. p'um, p : m, t. uo'-bil-tse, v.
arm,	qab, s, z : m, f, t. noh-qab, p. o'lk-qab, p. o'lt-qab, v.
armadillo,	wetš, p, s. h-wetš, s, v. ibatš, t.
arrow,	hul, s, v, s. hul-ab, p. hal-al, t.
autumn,	itš-ha-ha-lil, p. qini-yaš-le, v. no word, s.
axe,	baat, all.
bad,	loh, s, v : m, f, t. qas, p, s, = naq patan, m.
bark (<i>ladrar</i>),	tšl-bal, p, s. ha-hal-tšl-bal, = awat-tšl-bal, v. yawat- peq, m, f. u qeyah-peq, m, f.
bark (<i>cortesa</i>),	soul, s. sol-tšl, s. soul-tšl, p. patš, v. boš, f, t. boš- al-tšl, f.
bat,	soz', p, s, v, z : t.
bear (<i>oso</i>),	aan-hool, p. aan-hool, s. sam-hol, t. kab-noh, m, f.
beard,	notš, s. nootš, p, v, s. meš, m. meš, f, t. keb, m.
bird,	tš'itš', s : m, f, t. tš'itš', v. tš'itš', p. tš'itš', s.
black,	boš, p, s, v, s : f, t. eq, s : f. eeg, p : f.
blood,	qig, s : m, f, t. qig, p, v, s.
blue,	yaš, s. ya-yaš, t. yaš-kab, m, f. yaš-kaben, f. yaš- top'en, f. yaš-eak-nohen, v. yaš-il-kaan, s. sak- yaš, p.
boar (<i>jabali</i>),	kitam, s, s. qas-i-qegem, p, v. qal-il-qegem, s.
body,	winkil, p. winkil, s, s. h-wikil, v. kukut, m, f, t.
bone,	bak, all.
boy,	pal, s. paal, m. šl-pal, p, s, v, s. šlbi-pal, s.
breast,	sem, p, s, v, s. tan, m, f.
breasts of woman,	im, p, s, s. yim, v.
brother, elder,	sukun, s : m, t. sukuun, p, s : f. nohotš sukun, v.
brother, younger,	to'in, s : m, f, t. wiš'in, p. wiš'in, p, s. h-wiš'in, v.
bussard,	tš'om, p, s, v, s.
canoe,	tš'em, p, s, v, s. tš'em, p.
chatter (<i>charlar</i>),	oik-bal, p. han-kab-kiu-bal, s. tš'o-tš'op-tšl, v. sakatš- fan, s. fan-fan-ab, s.
chief,	holil, p. noh-tšl, p. halatš wink, s, s. yun-otš, v. H-meq-tan, = kutš-kab, s. meq-tan-kab, s.
child,	tšam-pal, p, v. tšam-tšam-pal, m, f, t. tšam-šl-pal, s. tšam-tš'u-pal, s. mehen-pal, m, f.

¹ The letters following the Maya words refer to the ~~vocabularies~~ vocabularies where the terms occur: p, Peto; s, Sotuta; v, Valladolid; z, Tiximin; m, Motul; s, San Francisco; and t, Ticul. A colon separates the older from the later authorities.

chile,	lk, p, s : t. lq, s, v.
cigarette,	tšamal, s. tš'utš'iem, f. tšutš'iem, t.
cold,	ala, s : t. alia, p, s. keel, p, v : m, f. keel-en, t.
come,	tal, s : m, f. tal-el, p, s : m, f, t. u-tal, v.
corn,	tšim, s : m, f, t. šim, p, v, s. šim, p, s.
coyote,	u-peqil-qasš, p. h-wayu, v.
cradle (<i>cuna</i>),	tas-tše-qan, p. qu-pai, s. kutš-il u s'a-bal pal-al tan tu elil, v. qu-tšam-pai, s.
crow (<i>cueruo</i>),	tšom, s. tš'om, v, s. tšim-toq, p.
crow (<i>sacacaw</i>),	qo-qoan-kil, s. qo-qoan-kil u-lum, t. tokan-kil u kal u lum, m. to-tokan-kil u kal u lum, f. to-tok-t'ere, p, s. tše-išak t'oloan-kil, s. awat u lum, m. awat u lum, f.
cry out (<i>gríar</i>),	awat, all. ta-tah-awat, m.
dance,	oqot, all.
daughter, by father,	š-mehen, = iš-mehen, m, f, t. wiš-mehen, p, s. š- tš'upu-iš-mehen, s. tš'up-ial, v.
daughter, by mother,	al, m, f. wal, s. tšup-pai, t. tšup-ial, m. tš'u-pai, p. tš'up-ial, f. š-tšup-wai, s, s. tšupu-al, v.
day,	qin, all. sašil-qin, s. sašil, t.
dead,	kimen, all.
deer,	keh, v, s : f, t. keeh, p. šibil-keh, s.
dog,	peq, all.
drink,	uq-ul, all.
drop (<i>pošar</i>),	tš'ab, v, s. tš'ab-al, p. tš'ab-al-haa, m. tš'ab-al-haa, f. t'ah-al, t. t'ah-al-haa, m, f. t'unul-haa, m, f. tš'ab-il, s.
duck,	kux-a, f. kux-ha, p, s : t. kux-haa, s. patuš-ha, p.
ear,	šikin, p, v, s : m, f, t. lee šikin, s.
earth (<i>šiorro</i>),	lum, s : m. lum, p, v, s : f, t. kab, s.
eat,	han-al, all. oentah-ha, s.
eel,	kan-li-ha, p.
egg,	he, p, v, s : f, t. hee, s. eel, s, s.
eye,	itš, s, s : m, f, t. wiš, v. tuq-aeš-itš, p.
face,	itš, p, s, s : m, f, t. wiš, v. tam-itš, p.
far,	natš, s, s : f. naatš, p, v, s. natš-il, s.
father,	yum, s, s : m, f, t. lum, p. yum-bil, t. tata, v. tat, m.
feather,	qu-qum, all.
finger,	al-qab, s. yai-qab, p, s, s. te'il-bi-qab, v. motš, s : m. motš-qab, m. motš-qab, f, t.
finger-nail,	itš'ak, p, s, v, s.
fire,	qaq, s, s : m, f. qaaq, p, v.
fish (<i>pee</i>),	kai, p, s, v, s : m, t. oaqin, f. yis, f. tš'a, f. *
fish (<i>bodo</i>),	oohul-kai, v.
fish (<i>šagrs</i>),	lu, p, v, s. lun, s. hoš-kai, p.
fly,	yai-katš, s, v, s : m, f. yaaš-katš, p.
foot,	ok, all.

forehead,	lek, s, s : m, f, t. lek-tšl, z. tšl-lek, p, v.
forest,	qaš, m. qaš, p, s, v, z. pok-tš's, m. tš'en-tš, m.
forget,	tub-ul, s : m, t. tub-olal, z. tub-sa, v. tub-sah, p : f. tub-esah, m.
friend,	stool, p. etall, s : m, f, t. yukunah winik, s. yukuna h-wink, v. nup-t'an, m, f. hun-pel u lak, f. hun- p'el u lak, m.
frijol,	buul, all.
fox (sorra),	otš, p, s, v. tšomas, s. tšamak, m. tš'amak, f.
girl,	š-ts'u-pal, s, v, z. š-tš'upu-pal, s. tš'up-lal-paal, f. tšup-lal-paal, m.
give,	sa, p. sah, s. o's, m, f, t. o'ah, p, s. u-o'a-bai, v. hah, s.
go,	bin, p, v. bin-el, p, s, z : t. ben, m, f. ben-el, m, f, t.
god,	qu, all. kitš-kelem-yum, s.
gold,	qan-maskab, p. qan-qan-taqin, m, f, t.
good,	uo, all. mal-ob, p, s, z. tibil, m, f, t.
goodness,	uo-il, p, s : m, f. yu-il-in-puqelqal, v. tibil uo-il, f.
goose (ganeo),	yak-bok, p.
gourd,	■, s, z. quum, p, v : m, f.
grave,	muk-nal, p, s, v, z : t. muk-sah, f. muk-kimen, f.
green,	yaš, s. yaš, p, v, z : m, f, t. ya-yaš, m, f. yašil-kaš, z. "se confunden el verde y el azul" s).
groan (bramar),	akan, all.
hair,	ooo, all. ooo-el, s.
hand,	qab, p, v, z : m, f, t. tan-qab, s.
he,	le, p, z. leti, p, s, v, z.
head,	pol, p, s, v, z : m, t. hool, p, s : m, f, t.
heart,	pušilq, s. pušilqal, all.
herb,	šiu, all.
here,	wai, z : m. waya, p, v, z : t. tela, s, s.
hill,	puuk, p, z : f, t. wio, s. muul, s. muul, v. noh-muul, v. qaš, p.
horse,	šimin, all.
house,	na, p, v, z : m, f, t. nah, s. ototš, s : m, f.
house of palm,	šani-na, v. šanil-na, p, s, z. pašel, s. yukil-na, s.
husband,	itšam, m, f. h-witšam, v. witšam, p, s, z.
I,	ten, p, s, v, z.
ice,	yeob, p. noh-tat-yeob, p. bat, s, v, s.
indian,	masawal, p, v, s. H-maya-bil, s.
island,	peten, s. petem, s. cukub-tuum, p. hay luum tš ha, v.
kettle,	maskab-kum, p, s : f. kum maskab, t. u-kutšil, v. tokansa-ha, v.
kšl,	kim-sah, p, s, z : m, f. kin-sah, v.
knife,	qupeb, p. šeteb, p, s, z. tšan-qab-maskab, v.
lake,	šor-ha, v. o'ao', s. aqal, p, s. tšl-tšan-qanaš, p.
large,	noh, m, f, t. nohotš, p, s, v, z : t.

laugh,	tieh, v. tieeh, p. s : f, t. muqluk u tieeh, m. tiek, s.
laziness,	ma-qol, m. ma-qobal, s. ma-qolal, v. s : f, t. ma-qoll, p.
leaf,	le, p, v, s : m, f. u-ieh tie, t. leh tie, s.
leg,	ok, s : f. muq-ok, p. p'ul-ok, v, s. zolek, s.
lie (<i>mentir</i>),	tus, all.
lightning,	lamba, t. lemba-kaan, m, f. lemba-tiak, p, s. lemba-tiaak, s.
living,	ku-dan, s, s. ku-daan, p, v.
heard,	tolok, p, s. ik-meti, = ik-me-meti, s, s : f. mereti, v. ik-be-beti, s. ik-seluti, s. pikuneli, s. silwoh, s. ik-tulub, s, s.
love (<i>amar</i>),	yakuna, v. yakunah, p, s : m, f, t. yakunah-li, s.
love (<i>amor</i>),	yukuna, v, s. yakunah, p, s : m, f, t.
man,	wirik, s : m, f, t. bal-kab wirik, m. kib, v, s. H-kib, p, s.
many,	yab, s. yaab, p, v, s : m, f.
meat,	baq, all.
memory,	qah-sa, v. qah-sah, p, s : f. qah-lai, s, s : m.
moon,	u, all.
morning,	samal, p, s : m, f. hao-kab, v, s. hao-kab-qin, s.
mosquito,	qah-ol, m. qah-ol, p, s, v, s : f.
mother,	na, p, s. naa, m, t. nah, s. na-fi, s. mama, v.
mouse,	ts'o, p, v, s : m, f, t. ts'oo, s.
mouth,	til, p, v, s : m, f. til, s : t.
name,	qaba, all.
near,	nao-ti, p. nao-ti, s, v, s. naq-lik, s.
neck,	kai, all.
night,	aqab, all.
no,	ma, p, s, v, s : m. maa, f. matan, m, f.
nose,	ni, p, v, s : m. nil, s : f, t.
ocean,	qab-nab, s, v. qa-naab, p. qaq-nab, m. qaq-nab-s, m. qaq-naab, s.
old,	noh-kib, f, t. nu-kib, p, s, v, s. lab, s. utiben, s.
people,	maak, p, s. winik, s, v.
pigeon,	ukum, s, s : m, f, t. kastan-ukum, p. kastan-ukum, s. sak-pakal, s. ku-kut-kib, s. suul, s.
pine,	ha-hub, p.
pipe,	hobon-tie, v.
plain (<i>llano</i>),	taf-kab, p, s. ta-taf-luum, s. uot-luum, v.
priest,	ah-qin, m, f. H-qin, p, s, s. yun-qin, v. yun-h-qin, s. pilnal-yum-ol, s. ah-meqten-pisan, s. iq-kab, s.
puma,	kob, v : m, f. tiak-kob, p. qan-kob, s. balam, t. tiak-bolal, m.
rabbit,	f'ul, s, v : m, f, t. f'ul, p, s.
rain (<i>lluvia</i>),	ha, p. kafal-ha, s, s. kafal-haz, m. ka-hal, v. ha-hal, m. tiak, p, s.

rain (<i>Hovianar</i>),	tos-ha, p, s, v, z : t. tos-haa, f, m. to-tos-ha, p. tosol-ha, s. abal-ha, f. abai-haa, m.
rain water,	tšulub, s. tšulub-ha, s : t. tšakil-haa, m. tšakiqal-haa, f. kanli-haa, m. kaanli-haa, f.
rattle-snake,	ab-kau, p, s, v, z. shau-kau, s.
reason,	naat, m, f. toh-t'an, p, s. kodoal, s : m, f, t. u auk-t'an, v.
red,	tšak, p, v, s : m, f. tša-tšak, p, s : m, f, t. tšun-tšak, s.
river,	bekan, s. bekan-ha, p. hai-ha, v. yatš-ha, s. yok-ha, f, t. yok-haa, m.
rob,	okol, p, s, v, z. kos, m, f, t. pa-kos, m, f.
run,	alikab, all.
salt,	taab, all.
sandal (<i>guarache</i>)	šanab, p, s. šanab-kewel, p, s, v, z.
scorpion,	šinan, s. šinaan, p, v, s : m, f.
see,	šah, s, s. šmah, (<i>permits</i>) m, f, t. pakat, p, v.
silver,	sak-makab, p. sak-taqln, m, f, t.
sing,	qal, all.
sister, elder,	kik, p, s, s : f, t. kik, m. nchotš kik, v.
sister, younger,	lo'in, m, f, t. wio'in, p, s. tšup-lo'in, s. tšupu-lo'in, v.
sit,	kutal, p, s, v, z. šekba, s.
sky,	kraan, all.
sleep,	wen-el, all.
small,	tšl-tšan, p, s, v, z. tšan-tšan, m, t. ma-tšan-tšan, m, f. manob, m. mehen, m, f. t'eo', t.
soldier,	qatun, m, f, t. H-qatun, s. qastun, v. qatun-mak, s. bateel, p. batel-naal, p. H-batei, s. boteel, m. H-p'šaba, s. holkan, f.
snake,	kan, v, s : m, f, t. qanal-kan, s. quqi-kan, p, v. quqil-kan, s.
snow,	yeeb, p, s, v.
son, by mother,	al, m, f, t. wai, p, s. šibi-al, s, v. šibi-hai, s.
son, by father,	mehen, p, s : m, f, t. laq-pai, v, s. šibi-tš-mehen, s.
speak,	t'an, s, v, s : m, f, t. tetan, p.
spring,	yai-qin, m. itš-yai-qin, p. yai-tšun-hab, v. no word, s.
squirrel,	kuuk, p, s, v, z.
stand (<i>porree</i>),	watal, all.
star,	eq, all.
stone,	tun, p. tunitš, all. buq-tun, s.
strong,	t'a, s. tšitš, p, v, s. qaam, s. um-qan, v. mu-qaan, s.
summer,	yai-qin, p. qin-un-yabil, t. qin tun yaabil, m, f. qial-qū-kab, v. lub-tšak, p. no word, z.
sun,	qin, all.
tejon,	tšab, p. šib, s. emutš, v.
temple,	quna, p, v, s : m, f. qunah, s. yetotš qu, m, f.
that,	le — s, s. lai, s. lašio, s. le lašiole, p. leti-wale, v. helo, m.

there,	te, f. teio, v, s. tel-lo, t. ilo, x. tolo, p, s, z. lelo, p. —o, z.
they,	letí-ob, v, s. le-ob-tí, p, s, z. te-ob-tí-ob, p.
this,	le, x. lels, z. le—s, s. letíels, p, s, v.
thought,	tukul, all.
thumb,	na-qab, p, v, s : m, f, t. naa-qab, s.
thunder,	kil-ba, v. kil-bal, p. amba, s. ambah, s.
thunder-dap,	tíak, s. amba-tíak, s. hum-tíak, p, s. u pek-tíak, t. yakan-tíak, v.
tiger (<i>tigre</i>)	balam, s : m. balam-tíak-egol, s. tíak-mool, p, v, = tíak-egol, s, z.
time,	qín, s : t. qín-il, p, s, z. u-qín-il, v : m, f.
toad,	mutí, all. uo, p, s.
tohs-ooo,	qur, s, v, s : f. quus, p.
to-day,	hele, f. he-hele, s. be-hele, s. de-heleas, s. de-heleas, v. ba-hele, p, s.
too,	al-ok, s. yal-ok, p, = tíil-bí-ok, v. sau, m.
to-morrow,	samal, p, s, v, s. ha-kah, v : m, f.
tongue,	aq, p, s, s : m, f, t. hu-aq, v.
tooth,	ko, all.
tree,	kul, s. kulul-tíe, p. watal-tíe, s. wíhíil na p'el tíe, v. t'se, m. tíe, t. tíe-el, f.
true,	ha, s. hah, v, s : m, f, t. ha-hí, p, s. ha-hí-íll, p.
turkey,	oo, p, s. ooo, s. sun, s. ulum, v, s. tuš, s.
turtle,	ak, m, f, t. aak, p, s, v, s.
valley,	qop, m, f, t. qoop, s. qem, m, f, t. tíe-qan, p. tao- lum, v. hem-lum, t.
village,	kah, all. nob-kah, s. tap-kah, p. than-kah, s. ■■■ táll, p. nob-kah, p. ka-kah, s.
walk,	šimbal, p, s, s : f, t. šimbal, v : m.
warble (<i>gorjow</i>),	qai, s : m. qo-qo-qai, p. hum, m. awat, m.
warm,	tíokó, p, s, s. tíokoh, v. tíakau, m, f.
water,	ha, p, v, s : t. haa, s : m, f.
we,	toon, p, s, v, s.
who,	mak, m, f. maké, t. maš, s, z. maš, p, v. he-maš, s. haken-maš, s.
white,	sak, p, s, v, s : f, t. saak, p, s : f, t.
wife,	watan, p, s, = h-watan, v.
will (<i>voluntad</i>),	elah, p, s, s. u šíhí tin puqíqai, v.
wind,	la, all.
wing,	šq, all.
winter,	tíh-kéll, p. qíní-keel, v. aq-yéll (<i>tiempo de aguas</i>), m, f, t. no word, s.
wolf (<i>lobo</i>),	kab-kah, p, s.
woman,	š-š'up, p, s, v, s. šup-lal, f. š'up-lal, m.
wood,	tíe, all.

work,	meya, v. meyah, p, s. menyah, s: m, f, t.
world,	yoqoi-kab, s: m, f, t. baal-kah, f. bal-kal, t. baal-kal, m.
yellow,	qan, p, v, s: m, f, t. qan-qan, p, s: m. qun-qan, s.
yes,	bal, p, v. bal, p. la, s, z.
yesterday,	holhe, p, s, v, s: f, t. holche, p.
you (plural),	teet, p, s, s. teon, v. mulanil, v.
you,	teti, p, s, v, s.
young,	tan-kelem, p, s, v, s.

NUMERATION¹

Peto	Setute	Tisimin	Valladolid
1. hun	hun	hun	un
2. ka	ka	ka	ka
3. oñ	oñ	oñ	oñ
4. kan	kan	kan	kan
5. ho	ho	ho	hok
6. wak	wak	wak	wak
7. uñuk	wuk	wuk	huk
8. wañak	wañak	wañak	wañak
9. bolon	bolon	bolon	bolon
10. la-hun	la-hun	la-hun	la-hun
11. buluk-hun	buluk	buluk	buluk un la-hun
12. lah-ka	lah-ka	lah-ka	ka-la-hun
20. hun-qal	hun-qal	hun-qal	un-qal
30. la-hun-ka-qal	la-hu-ka-qal	la-hun-ka-qal	oñ-qal ²
40. ka-qal	ka-qal	ka-qal	kan-la-hun
50. la-hun-yoñ qal	la-hu-yoñ-qal	la-hu-yoñ-qal	la-hun-yoñ-qal
60. oñ-qal	oñ-qal	oñ-qal	un-la-hun-yoñ-qal
70. la-hun-kan-qal	la-hu-kan-qal	la-hun-kan-qal	ka-la-hun-yoñ-qal
80. kan-qal	kan-qal	kan-qal	kan-qal
90. la-hun-ho-qal	la-hu-ho-qal	la-hun-ho-qal	un-kan-la-hun-qal
100. ho-qal	ho-qal	ho-qal	ho-qal
1000. plik	hun-plik	la-hun-oñ-baaq hun-plik ³	un-plik

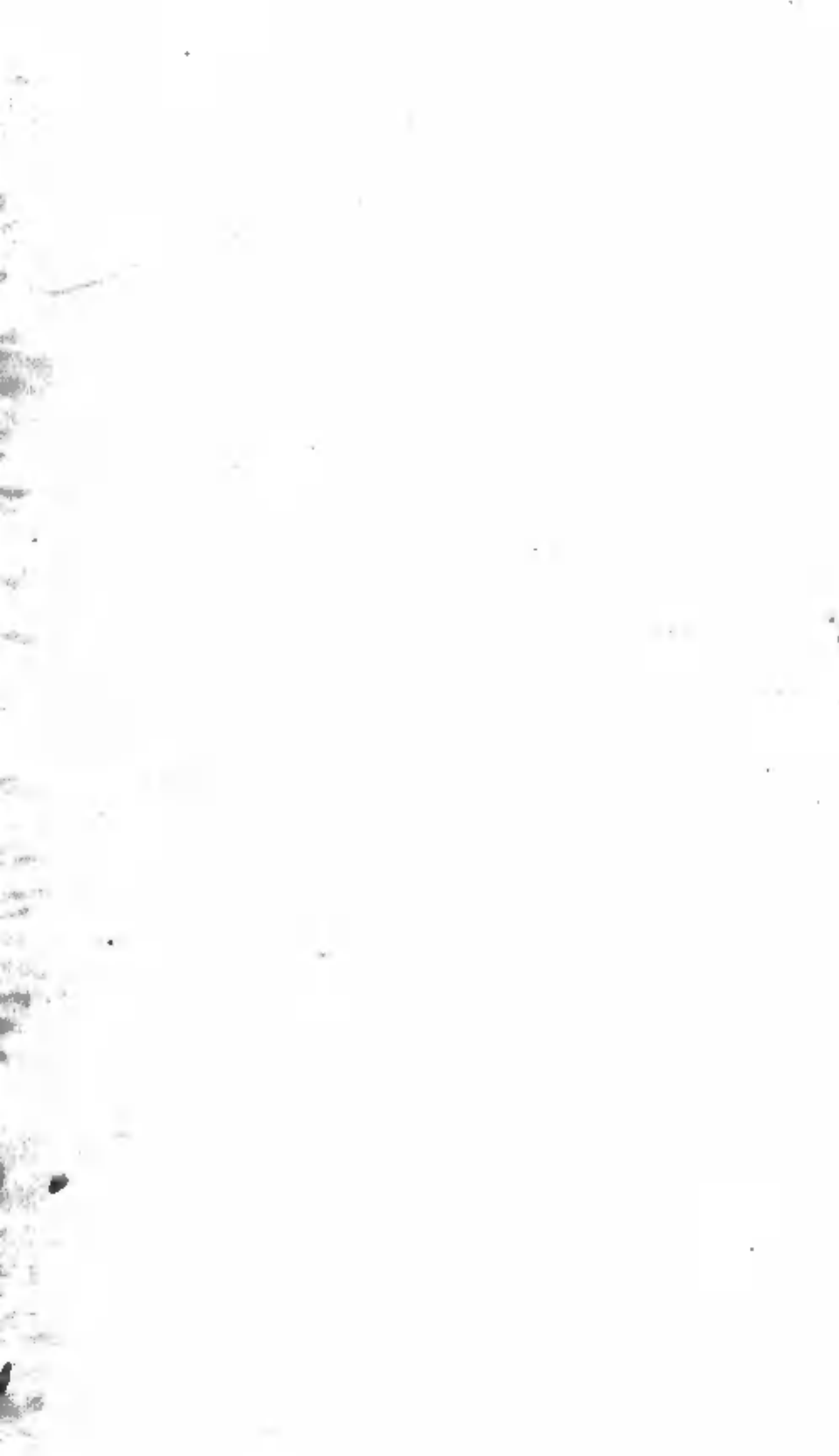
¹ The numbers given here may be compared with those of Beltran on p. 99-100.

² The author of the Tisimin list states that anciently plik means 8000. See the statement regarding the present use of the term plik in Part I, p. 103.

³ Many of the terms from this point onward are obviously incorrect.

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THE HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
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